



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

# Flowers of history

Roger (of  
Wendover), Henry  
Gay Hewlett

Bu 98.84



**Harvard College Library**

FROM THE BEQUEST OF

**THOMAS HOLLIS, F.R.S.,**

OF LINCOLN'S INN,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

*23 July, 1889.*





O

RERUM BRITANNICARUM MEDII ÆVI  
SCRIPTORES,

OR

CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN  
AND IRELAND

DURING

THE MIDDLE AGES.

U 55020.

a



**THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS**  
**OF**  
**GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**  
**DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.**

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER  
THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

---

ON the 26th of January 1857, the Master of the Rolls submitted to the Treasury a proposal for the publication of materials for the History of this Country from the Invasion of the Romans to the reign of Henry VIII.

The Master of the Rolls suggested that these materials should be selected for publication under competent editors without reference to periodical or chronological arrangement, without mutilation or abridgment, preference being given, in the first instance, to such materials as were most scarce and valuable.

He proposed that each chronicle or historical document to be edited should be treated in the same way as if the editor were engaged on an *Editio Princeps*; and for this purpose the most correct text should be formed from an accurate collation of the best MSS.

To render the work more generally useful, the Master of the Rolls suggested that the editor should give an account of the MSS. employed by him, of their age and their peculiarities; that he should add to the work a brief account of the life and times of the author, and any remarks necessary to explain the chronology; but no other note or comment was to be allowed, except what might be necessary to establish the correctness of the text.

The works to be published in octavo, separately, as they were finished ; the whole responsibility of the task resting upon the editors, who were to be chosen by the Master of the Rolls with the sanction of the Treasury.

The Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, after a careful consideration of the subject, expressed their opinion in a Treasury Minute, dated February 9, 1857, that the plan recommended by the Master of the Rolls "was well calculated for the accomplishment of this important national object, in an effectual and satisfactory manner, within a reasonable time, and provided proper attention be paid to economy, in making the detailed arrangements, without unnecessary expense."

They expressed their approbation of the proposal that each Chronicle and historical document should be edited in such a manner as to represent with all possible correctness the text of each writer, derived from a collation of the best MSS., and that no notes should be added, except such as were illustrative of the various readings. They suggested, however, that the preface to each work should contain, in addition to the particulars proposed by the Master of the Rolls, a biographical account of the author, so far as authentic materials existed for that purpose, and an estimate of his historical credibility and value.

*Rolls House,*  
*December 1857.*

---

○

ROGERI DE WENDOVER LIBER QUI DICITUR FLORES  
HISTORiarUM AB ANNO DOMINI MCLIV. ANNOQUE HENRICI  
ANGLORUM REGIS SECUNDI PRIMO.

---

# THE FLOWERS OF HISTORY

BY

ROGER DE WENDOVER:

FROM THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1154, AND THE FIRST YEAR  
OF HENRY THE SECOND, KING OF THE ENGLISH.

EDITED FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS

BY

HENRY G. HEWLETT,

KEEPER OF THE RECORDS OF THE LAND REVENUE.

---

VOLUME III.

---

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S  
TREASURY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

○ LONDON:

PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,

BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,

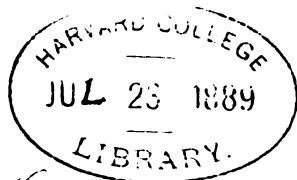
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from  
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET, E.C.; or  
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK, 6, NORTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH; or  
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1889.

Bu 98.84

~~Brit. Hist. 584~~



*Coat's fund.*  
*(III.)*

Printed by  
BYRN and SPOTTISWOODS, Her Majesty's Printers.  
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Pages.
INTRODUCTION - - - - -	v-lxvii
APPENDIX - - - - -	lxix-lxxix
FLORES HISTORiarum, MCCXXX.-MCCXXXV.	1-114
INDEX - - - - -	115-178
GLOSSARY - - - - -	179-184
TABLE OF ERRATA - - - - -	185-188





---

## INTRODUCTION.

---



## INTRODUCTION.

---

THE extent of our knowledge respecting the life of Roger de Wendover, author of the *Flores Historiarum*, is confined to the meagre notices of him preserved by Matthew Paris, who succeeded him in the office of historiographer to the Convent of St. Albans; (*Vitæ Viginti trium Abbatum Sancti Albani*; Ed. Wats, 1640). The later references made to him by Thomas Walsingham, who filled the same office in the reign of Richard II., and compiled the *Gesta Abbatum Monasterii Sancti Albani* (Ed. Riley, 1867, Vol. I., pp. 270, 274), are substantially identical with those of the *Vitæ*.

These memorials furnish no information concerning Wendover's parentage, nor the several dates of his birth, his admission to priest's orders, his enrolment as a member of the Convent, and preferment to the post of Prior of the Cell of Belvoir in Lincolnshire, which he is found to be holding at the time when the first mention of his name occurs. The Cottonian Codex of the *Flores*, which Wats inspected when its condition was unimpaired, bore a superscription (now effaced) attributing its authorship to "Rogerus Wendovre de Wendovre, Prior de Bealvair." "Nomen illi Rogerus  
" Wendovre de Wendovre, ut in MS. Cottoniano diserte  
" reperii. Quod arguit illum generosa familia fuisse pro-  
" creatum. Quia scilicet agnomen traxerat gentilitium  
" (ut moris est nostralibus) ab agro sive oppido rurali  
" progenitoribus suis ab olim hæreditario. . . . .  
" Ad Prioratum Cellæ de Bealvoir in districtu Lin-  
" colniensis est promotus. Ita enim MS. prædicto  
" inscribitur Rogerus Wendovre de Wendovre, Prior  
" de Bealvair." (Pref. to Hist. Major. of M. Paris,

1684, p. 2.) From this description it may undoubtedly be inferred that he was a native of the little town of the same name in Buckinghamshire, but the evidence appears quite inadequate to warrant the further inference drawn by Wats that he was of gentle blood. The *agnomen* in question was far from uncommon in the XIIIth century, as will be seen by the references collected by Coxe; (Preface to his edition of the *Flores*, 1841, Publications of English Historical Society, Vol. I., pp. vii., viii.).

It may be reasonably presumed that Wendover was a man of mature age when appointed to be Prior of Belvoir, and that he must have filled that office for some time to have justly incurred the censure for prodigal expenditure of the monastic property which led to his deposition. The scanty notices which form our sole biographical material even leave the precise date of this event uncertain.

It is only known to have occurred during the reign of William de Trumpington, who was chosen to be twenty-second Abbot of St. Albans in 1214, and died in 1235. After recording, as the most momentous incidents of that period, the death of John, the coronation of Henry III., and the settlement of the kingdom in a state of peace, which proved to be transient, the compiler of the *Gesta Abbatum* proceeds to narrate the acts of the Abbot's official life, beginning with his visitation of the several cells affiliated to the Abbey in different parts of England. The following passage describes his visit to Belvoir.

"Abbas igitur, Willelmus . . . . . mente alacer, Thinemuam et alias cellas suas gratia visitationis ut reformanda reformaret, adire disposuit, et ut moris est (sicut prædicitur) *tempore guerræ*, accepta ac Rege licentia, versus plagam tetendit borealem. Et cum visitasset Cellam de Bealvair, audivit arcanas querelas de Priore illius domus, Domino Rogero de Wendovere, quasi dissipasset bona ecclesiæ in prodigalitate incircumspecta, sequens per omnia vestigia sui prædecessoris

Magistri videlicet Radulphi Simplicis, qui pro manifesta dilapidatione cunctis reprehensibilis habebatur. Corruptus igitur hoc ab Abbate, Prior se promisit talia profecto correcturum. Tamen Abbas ad horam dissimulans observabat omnia, hæc conferens in corde sua" (Riley, *ut supra*, I., 270).

As the country was disturbed by successive internal commotions in 1224, 1227, and 1231-4, either of which might answer to the description of war, the reference "tempore guerræ" is too indefinite to fix the date of this visitation. No such disturbance took place in 1219, the year to which Wats and Coxe appear to refer it.<sup>1</sup> As the incident next recorded by the compiler of the *Gesta Abbatum* is a fire which occurred at the Cell of Hatfield in March, 1231, and the acts of the Abbot on returning from his visitation are narrated immediately afterwards, Sir Thomas Hardy takes that year to be the limiting date before which the charges brought against Wendover, and after which the sentence of deprivation founded upon them must at all events be fixed (*Descript. Catal. of Materials*, III., Pref., p. xxxvii.). The order, however, in which the events recorded in the *Gesta* are entered does not prove upon examination to correspond with their succession in point of time. The entry relating to the deposition of the Priors is followed by an account of two disputes between the Convent of St. Albans and the Bishops of Lincoln and Norwich concerning their several jurisdictions over its cells, both of which the Abbot succeeded in settling by deeds of composition, respectively dated 1219 and 1228 (Riley I., pp. 275, 278). These official proceedings are introduced together by an indefinite statement that they occurred "ejus quoque tempore," so that it is

---

<sup>1</sup> The latter, however, (Pref. to *Flores* I., p. vi.) adopts it only tentatively: "These events would seem to have happened about the year 1219;" referring to a passage in Wats' Preface to Matthew Paris, but without giving the page. I have been unable to find the passage referred to in the editions of 1640 or 1684.

doubtful if the compiler intended to observe any strict order of chronological sequence.

In default of more precise evidence, it may suffice to refer the visitation to one of the seven years between 1224, when the kingdom was first seriously disturbed after the departure of Louis, and 1231, the date of the fire at Hatfield. How long the Abbot's tour lasted is uncertain, but it was presumably soon after his return that he formally deposed the Priors of Hatfield, Wymondham, Belvoir, and others who had incurred his censure, and appointed their successors. The infliction of this sentence upon Wendover is thus briefly noted in the *Gesta*: "Loco igitur Rogeri de Wendovre Prioris de " Bealvero, Martinum de Bodekesham Cellarium " substituit." Wendover may be supposed to have thereupon resumed his former position as a simple monk in the Convent of St. Albans.

The now effaced superscription of the Cottonian Codex of the *Flores*, as has been shewn, described it as the work of Roger de Wendover, "Prior de Bealvair." Whether this should be regarded as a mere reference to his having once held that office, or be taken to mean that he began to compose his Chronicle during the time he filled it, cannot be determined. It is scarcely probable, however, that a cell such as Belvoir should have possessed a library of much size, or that before his return to St. Albans he could have obtained access to the extensive historical materials of which he made use in the *Flores*. To allow time for the composition of his Chronicle between 1231 (if that was the date of his return) and May 1236, when he died, he must have commenced it almost immediately, and as it brings the record of events down to May in the year preceding, he was probably employed upon it nearly to the last. His death is thus registered by Matthew Paris in an obituary list among the *Additamenta* of the *Chronica Majora*: "1236; II. nonas Maii, Rogerus de Wendovre sacerdos." (Ed. Luard, Vol. VI., p. 274.)

According to the tradition preserved in his own convent, Wendover was credited with the authorship of the *Flores* from its inception. This appears from an incidental reference made to him by Thomas Walsingham in one of the series of compilations which he made from the St. Albans records towards the end of the fourteenth century:—"Consequenter in nostro monasterio floruit Rogerus de Wendover, noster monachus, cui pæne debent totius regni cronographi quicquid habent. Nam plane et perlucide ab initio mundi per annorum distinctionem digessit cronica sua usque ad tempora Regis Henrici a Conquestu secundi [tertii] (*De fundatione et meritis Mon. S. Alb., App. E., Annal. Joh. de Amundesham*, Ed. Riley, II., 303)."<sup>1</sup>

Modern scholars, however, are generally agreed that the first half of the *Flores* is the compilation of an earlier hand than Wendover's. By whom it was made and to what extent Wendover adopted and modified it, are questions upon which there is some difference of opinion. Pits, in his "De Illustribus Scriptoribus Angliæ" (p. 845), states (but without reference to any authority) that a monk of St. Albans named Walter compiled a Chronicle of English history after the year 1180. No trace of this compilation remains, but assuming that it once existed, Sir Thomas Hardy (*Descr. Catal.*, III. Pref., p. xxxvi.) surmises that it was this which Wendover probably "found prepared to his hand when he became historiographer of his Abbey and dealt with according to his own fashion." Dr. Luard, the latest editor of Matthew Paris (*Vol. II., Preface*, pp. x-xi.), is disposed to attribute the com-

---


<sup>1</sup> I agree with Mr. Coxe in assuming *secundi* in this passage to be a mistake for *tertii* (Pref., p. xxx.); notwithstanding the doubt entertained on the point by Sir T. D. Hardy (*Descr. Catal.* III., Pref., p. xliii.) which he founds upon a marginal entry in the Corpus Christi MS. of Paris, wherein that chronicler is credited with the authorship after 1188. In other codices both of Paris and Wendover the latter is distinctly acknowledged to have brought the *Flores* down to the year 1235.

pilation in question to the hand of John de Cella, who was Abbot of St. Albans from 1195 to 1214; grounding this supposition upon the following reference to the Chronicle of an Abbot John, which occurs in two marginal entries of the Douce Codex of the *Flores* at the end of the year 1188. "Huc usque in Lib. Chronic. Johannis Abbatis" (written on one margin); "Usque hoc Cronica Johannis Abbatis, et hic finis" (on the opposite margin). Both these entries are admittedly in a later hand than that of the MS. text, and the second in a later hand than the first.<sup>1</sup> The only memorialist of Abbot John de Cella is Matthew Paris, who in the *Vitæ* praises him for his learning, and mentions that in his time the *Historia Scholastica* of Peter Comestor and other valuable MSS. were introduced into the Library of St. Albans, but makes no reference to any chronicle compiled by him.

It appears to me impossible upon such slender and conjectural evidence as the foregoing to credit either the monk Walter or Abbot John with the authorship of the compilation which Wendover employed. That one existed ready to his hand seems to be an unquestionable inference from the diversity of style apparent between that portion of the *Flores* which is prior to the middle of the twelfth century, and that which relates to events nearer to his own time. The entire work, which is in two books, begins with the Creation, and the compilation for which, by general consent, Wendover has only a divided responsibility, extends from that date down to the death of Stephen in 1154; comprising the whole of Book I., part I. of Book II., and a section of Part 2. As this period does not fall within the scope of the present edition, the compilation is excluded from any criticisms of my own, and I shall

---

<sup>1</sup> In Vol. VII. (Pref. p. x.), Dr. Luard adduces in confirmation a third marginal reference to Abbot John from another of the St. Albans MSS., but in the absence of evidence to show when it was written, it scarcely seems entitled to much additional weight.





be content to quote the opinions of three scholars far more competent to estimate its value; Sir Thomas Hardy, Mr. Coxe, and Dr. Luard. Although differing from each other with respect to the part which Wendover took in its formation, they substantially agree in their analysis of its merits.

"From the Creation of the World," says Sir Thomas Hardy, "down to the Nativity of Our Lord, it is taken from the Old Testament, with occasional extracts from Beda's Chronicle, Methodius, Orosius, Geoffrey of Monmouth, St. Augustine de Civitate Dei, Lactantius, &c. From the birth of Jesus Christ down to 1066 (the end of Book I.) it is taken from the New Testament, Geoffrey of Monmouth, Beda's Ecclesiastical History, William of St. Albans, Henry of Huntingdon, Gildas, Nennius, Florence of Worcester, Sigebert of Gemblours, William of Malmesbury, Felix's Life of Guthlac, Symeon of Durham, Abbo and Ailred of Rievaulx. At times he [the compiler] abridges, at others he transcribes his authors, making slight additions to their narratives, which occasionally alter the sense. The chronology of the work, being derived from many sources, is necessarily liable to great uncertainty. He sometimes commences the year on the 25th of December, sometimes on the 25th March, according to the author he is following; and when copying Florence of Worcester he frequently differs from him a whole year, at other times several years, probably having been misled by Florence's twofold chronology, that according to the usually received calculation, and that according to the Dionysian era, which is nearly twenty-two years later than the true date. As he writes in the form of annals, he assigns determinate dates to the fables of Geoffrey of Monmouth and to the wonderful stories in Malmesbury, which that writer's better judgment had left undated. In more than one instance he states the same event in successive years, and even twice in the

same year; which would not have been the case if he were abridging one author only.

"From 1067 to 1154 the 'Flores' is taken from William of Poitiers, Ordericus Vitalis, Symeon of Durham, Florence of Worcester, William of Malmesbury, Henry of Huntingdon, John of Hexham, William of Tyre, Ailred of Rievaulx, and the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.

"The same remarks, as to dealing with his authorities, chronology, &c., are also applicable to this portion of his work." (Descript. Catal., Vol. III., pp. 322-3.)

"Of the second subdivision above mentioned [of Book II.], the portion reaching to about 1200 is derived chiefly from Robert de Monte, William of Malmesbury, Henry of Huntingdon, Florence of Worcester, Ailred of Rievaulx, William of Tyre, Ralph de Diceto, Baldericus Dolensis, Chronicon Terræ Sanctæ, Benedict of Peterborough, Roger Hoveden, and the lives of Becket by his various biographers, &c." (Ib., p. 81.)

That the compilation was made subsequent to the year 1215, Sir T. Hardy infers both from its including extracts from the *Historia Scholastica* of Peter Comestor, which, as Paris mentions, was introduced into the Library of St. Albans by Abbot John de Cella, who died in 1214 (*Gesta Abbatum*, Ed. Riley I., 223), and from the reference made under the year 1179 to the fourth Lateran Council which was held in 1215 (Vol. I., p. 122 of present edition).

Of the notices relating to English history in the first four hundred and forty-six years of Book II., Mr. Coxe says that they "are meagre in the extreme. "The history of England, indeed, at this period is "to be sought rather in that of the Roman Empire, in "the works of Cæsar, Tacitus, Dion Cassius, Suetonius, "and others, whom Wendover, we regret to say, has "rejected for the fables of Geoffrey of Monmouth, "whom he has made almost his sole authority. The

“ names of Caractacus and Boadicea are nowhere found  
 “ in the Chronicle, whilst that of Arviragus, the creation  
 “ probably of Geoffrey or of Walter of Oxford, occupies  
 “ a conspicuous place. In the death of Severus, the  
 “ histories of Dion and of Herodian remain unconsulted,  
 “ whilst the account given by Geoffrey is followed with  
 “ inconceivable blindness.” (Pref. to *Flores*, Vol. I.,  
 p. xiii.)

Of the sources whence he considers that Wendover drew the materials of his own compilation, Mr. Coxe observes that “one of his principal authorities in matters of foreign history appears to have been Sigebert, the monk of Gemblours, from whom he frequently transcribes *verbatim* whole passages, and who has very often been the cause of many chronological errors which will be found in the work. From Hermannus Contractus, Marianus Scotus, and the Byzantine historians, Theophanes, Cedren, and others, he appears also to have borrowed, whence, in the earlier parts of his Chronicle, his style naturally partakes more of the character of those from whom he is copying; at the same time that, where in the compilation he has moulded the material into his own form, it will be found to be that of plain and unaffected narrative. In the later portions of his history, the writers of his own land are the sources of the events that he registers. Bede, Malmesbury, Florence of Worcester, and Huntingdon, have been carefully examined and freely used.” (Ib., pp. xxvii., xxviii.)

Dr. Luard, after giving a detailed list of the authorities relied on by the compiler from the Creation to A.D. 1066, thus analyses his mode of combining his materials:—

“ As to the compilation itself, it is evident that the compiler followed no fixed law in the way he culled his ‘*Flores*’; in most cases, especially in the earlier parts, he followed his authority word for word; some-

times, however, especially in the case of Peter Comestor, he gives merely an abridgment. On the other hand, he frequently enlarges and embellishes what he has before him ; introducing rhetorical flourishes or epithets merely for the sake of doing so. He seems to consider all his authorities of equal value, and all the events told, whether legendary or historical, of equal interest. Sentences are sometimes made up out of Geoffrey of Monmouth and Bede as if of equal authority. The authorities quoted by name are Trogus Pompeius (*i.e.*, Justin) . . . . Bede frequently, Geoffrey of Monmouth as the author of the *Historia Britonum* . . . . and by name . . . . the Life of St. German (probably that by Constantius) . . . the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles as *Cronica Anglorum* . . . . He makes no attempt to correct wrong quotations in his own authorities. . . . He affixes dates to the stories he extracts from Geoffrey of Monmouth and the legends he copies out of William of Malmesbury quite as readily as he copies the dates from Sigebert or Florence. Sometimes he alters the expressions of his authorities to suit his own time. . . . The dates of events copied are occasionally altered. . . . There are also endeavours at times to make the fabulous stories more probable by altering the names given in them, which would be inconsistent with the dates to which they are assigned. . . . In the later portion of the compilation, that is, after it is nearly confined to English history, the author mixes up the English authorities used in a very curious manner, patching together the accounts given by Florence, Huntingdon, and Malmesbury so as to be often very confusing. . . . Sometimes he tries to reconcile discrepancies by minute alterations, but more frequently he is not in the least deterred by finding contrary accounts of the same transaction in his different authorities, and simply copies both." (M. Paris, Vol. I, Preface, pp. xli-xliii.)

Of the use which the compiler made of his authorities between 1066 and 1201, Dr. Luard, who does not credit Wendover with any share in the work until after 1188, thus writes :—

“The authorities employed are for the most part faithfully and even slavishly copied, though occasionally they are altered, apparently merely for the sake of alteration. . . . He [the compiler] not unfrequently introduces sentences not in his original ; sometimes from other sources which he had at hand ; at other times entirely out of his own head, to round a period or to give greater picturesqueness to his narrative. . . . Errors are often made through sheer carelessness. . . . On the other hand, errors are sometimes made through a wish to abbreviate the original.” (Ib., Vol. II., Preface, pp. xii–xx.)

It is admitted by Dr. Luard that after the year 1188, at all events, Wendover became his own compiler, and that the *Flores* assumes the character of an original work after 1201. The question whether the date of its originality should not be fixed (as Sir Thomas Hardy contended) about thirty-four years earlier, viz., at the accession of Henry II., does not appear to me important enough to require discussion, and I am content to leave it undecided. In any case, it is scarcely possible that Wendover can have had personal knowledge of the events which he narrates prior to 1188, if indeed so early ; so that for practical purposes he may be regarded as a compiler or authority at second-hand up to that date. Such errors as he has committed in this capacity, owing to a negligent or mistaken reading of the writers upon whom he has relied, will be more conveniently corrected *seriatim* in the notes which I have incorporated together at the close of this Introduction. I pass to a consideration of his salient features as an original writer.

It is scarcely necessary to disclaim for Wendover, at the outset, any pretensions to rank as an historical artist, or as being, in the proper sense of the term, an historian at all, for whose distinctive functions he possessed no aptitude. It is only fair to estimate him according to the standard to which he invariably conformed, that of an observer and annalist of contemporary events. His characteristics in this capacity partake too largely of those common to the ordinary type of monastic chronicler to admit of delineation as an individual portrait, and there are no autobiographical touches in his narrative which serve to indicate his idiosyncrasy. If a single trace of it is discernible, it can only be inferred from his silence. The scope of his chronicle, as will be seen, embraced the entire reign over St. Albans of Abbot William de Trumpington, whose death occurred more than a year before his own, viz., in February 1235 (Vol. III., p. 102). Some excuse for resentment had undoubtedly been given to the ex-Prior of Belvoir by the Abbot's severity in depriving him of his rank for a fault which he had promised to amend, without allowing him time to prove the sincerity of his repentance. His account of Trumpington's official career nevertheless displays no trace whatever of unkindly feeling. Considering the frankness with which, as the whole tenor of his work attests, Wendover habitually criticized the acts of his ecclesiastical superiors, this silence is some evidence of his self-restraint. Regarded as a proof of obedience to his monastic vow of obedience beyond the term at which death had released him, it is creditable to his magnanimity. Shadowy as it is, it constitutes the solitary trait which can be figured in the obscure outline of his personality.

As a memorialist of his own time, Wendover is chargeable with certain grave faults and shortcomings, which are redeemed by one virtue, at least, of sterling value. Foremost in the first category must be reckoned his

indiscriminate acceptance of rumour and suspicion as equivalent to fact and proof. For example, an accusation which was brought against the Justiciary Hubert de Burgh, of having poisoned William Longespee, Earl of Salisbury, at a banquet to which he had invited him (Vol. II., p. 298), rested upon the sole basis of an "ut dicitur," but Wendover records it with as much seriousness as if the accused had been tried by his peers and judicially convicted. An instance of the chronicler's rashness in accepting for truth a scandalous story founded upon no surer warrant than hearsay, occurs in his account of the death of Louis VIII. of France and the character borne by the Queen (Vol. III., p. 4). The charges brought against her by her enemies, and here adopted as worthy of credence, of having connived at her husband's murder by the Count of Champagne, and maintained an adulterous connection not only with him but with the Papal legate, have been repudiated by French historians as at variance with trustworthy evidence (Coxe, Vol. IV., p. 216, note).

A more excusable but not less irritating fault of Wendover's is his habit of breaking the flow of a continuous narrative to interpolate irrelevant facts. Most of the incidents thus abruptly introduced relate to ecclesiastical history, which occupies a preponderant share of his attention. Evidence of his tendency to over-rate the importance of events in which he took a professional interest, will be found so abundantly in his pages that it is unnecessary to adduce examples.

As the worst of his shortcomings may be noted his frequent failure to record some link in a chain of events which is essential either to their coherence or their elucidation. In this respect he contrasts unfavourably with Matthew Paris, who often appears to have detected the deficiencies of his predecessor's narrative and endeavoured to amend them. One of the most important of Wendover's omissions occurs in his account of

the long contest between the State and the Church, which closed with the tragedy of Becket's assassination. The unconditional surrender of Henry II., at the moment of his victory, in a sudden outburst of remorse for the fate of his antagonist, is left unexplained for want of any previous reference to the rash words which had escaped him in anger and unwittingly furnished a warrant for the crime he had never contemplated. This is the more noticeable because of the subsequent reference made to them in connection with the King's plea for absolution (I., 90).

Two other instances may be noticed, in which the hand of Paris has repaired Wendover's omission of certain accessory features that are requisite for the realization of an historical picture. But for the testimony at first hand which Paris adduces, we should have been ignorant of the strange episode that intervened between John's surrender of his realm to the Papal see and his concession of national liberty at the demand of the Barons, when in the depths of humiliation and blindness of rage he sent a secret embassy to the Emir of Morocco, offering to become his tributary and embrace the faith of Islam (Paris, Ed. Luard, II., 559-564).<sup>1</sup> The expression of dignified disdain with which the Emir spurned this pitiful make-shift of despair may well have hastened the crisis which culminated at Runnymede. We are further indebted to Paris for the record of another incident in the same drama, which enables us to follow its rapid evolutions more readily than is possible by the aid of Wendover's halting story. The Pope's strenuous advocacy of John's repudiation of the Great Charter,

---

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix A. I see no reason to question, as some critics have done, the substantial accuracy of this narrative, which Paris reports upon the authority of one of the envoys. Its *vraisemblance* is at least remarkable. An incidental confirmation of it is referred to by Dr. Luard (Vol. VII., Pref., p. xiv.).



which the recency of their reconciliation makes it difficult to explain, becomes intelligible when we learn that by a private appeal to him, accompanied by a large gift of money and the promise of more, the King had secured his active co-operation against Langton and the Barons at the earliest available opportunity. The existence of this compact appears to be implied in the language of the Bull which ratified the sign manual, whereby the King abandoned his prerogative claim to control the free election of prelates and abbots by their respective Chapters and Convents. The Pope's recital that the King's surrender of this claim had been "granted and confirmed *unto us* by his letters" may be virtually construed as an assertion that the power of controlling such elections was transferred, and thenceforth vested in the Holy See (*Ib.*, II., 564-5; 607-609).<sup>1</sup> This gloss upon the clause of the Charter which provided for the freedom of the Church of England, but for the stout resistance of the laity, would have condemned her to perpetual slavery.

The professional tendency which (as already noticed), Wendover shews to exaggerate the importance of ecclesiastical affairs, naturally sways him most strongly when he is dealing with events that affect the interest of the Monastic orders. The necessity of making allowance for this tendency sensibly detracts from his value as a delineator of character. The half chivalrous, half brutal lineaments of Richard I., for example, emerge but vaguely out of the halo of sanctity with which he is here invested as a "pious founder" and generous benefactor of religious houses. While exalting the King's superstitious zeal in this capacity, and seizing upon every occasion of praising his heroism, wisdom, and magnanimity, Wendover dismisses with but moderate censure the violent acts of jealousy and enmity which brought about his

---

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix B.

father's death, and records his virtual complicity in the persecution of the Jews (I., 166), and the barbarous enactments of his naval code (I., 181) without a word of blame.

The same partiality, in an opposite direction, distorts the chronicler's estimate of those whom he has reason to believe inimical to the religious vocation, more especially the prelates, whose relations with the convents of their Cathedral churches were commonly hostile. He seems to regard any overt acts of such hostility as leaving so dark a stain upon the memory of the dead as to colour their public lives to the exclusion of other tints. Thus we learn no more particulars of the career of Richard de Marsh, Bishop of Durham, than the story of his bitter quarrel with his monks, and it is upon their *ex parte* complaint that the heavy charges brought against his character appear to be mainly founded (II., 256-8). The exemplary penitence of Hugh, Bishop of Coventry, on his deathbed, is represented as the expression of his deep remorse for having supplanted the Convent of that Church by certain "irreligiosos clericos" (I., 274); and Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, obtains as his only obituary notice, the reputation of having been "inimicus virorum religiosorum" (III., 102). Where the judge so obviously identifies himself with the advocate, it is impossible to feel any confidence that his sentences are just.

In avidity for miracle and readiness to believe in its chronic manifestation, Wendover might perhaps be matched among the number of monastic annalists, but no one can possibly have surpassed him. His appetite and capacity in this respect seem practically boundless. He habitually breathes an atmosphere of marvel, and lives in a world wherein supernatural events occur only a little more arbitrarily and rather less frequently than natural events. The majority of the prodigies on which he delights to expatiate were dictated in the

interest and consecrated to the service of religion, but this special distinction was by no means necessary to commend them to his credence. Not content with collecting and registering the visions of Hell, Purgatory, and Heaven, vouchsafed to devout monks and peasants; the powers of exorcism and prophecy possessed by ascetic hermits; the talismanic and curative virtues of saints' relics and martyrs' bones, he chronicles with the same unflinching faith any sign in the sky or phenomenal change of weather that can be construed as an omen of disaster; the fulfilment of the pseudo-Merlin's riddling predictions and the vague forecasts of Spanish astrologers. A race or society characterized by this indiscriminate acceptance of sacred and profane thaumaturgy might be suspected of entertaining a deep-seated conviction that one was no better authenticated than the other, but in the case of an individual mind such as Wendover's, it is plainly nothing more than a symptom of unreasoning and omnivorous credulity. Scepticism could find no place in his mental constitution. With child-like confidence and innocence he allows us to witness the conception as well as the development of the most obvious fictions. With respect to those which may be called typically monastic, such as the discovery of the bones of St. Amphibalus near the Convent of St. Albans (I., 109-116), and the miraculous properties of the Holy Cross deposited at Bromholm (II., 274-6), a suspicion that any sordid motives could possibly have been concerned in their genesis appears never to have crossed his mind. No critical doubts respecting the style of a divine writer hindered him from accepting as authentic the grotesque fulminations of the "letter that came from Heaven" and was found suspended over St. Simeon's altar at Jerusalem (I., 295-7). Nor was he embarrassed by any sense of absurdity or incongruity in recording how one devil ran away with the clothes of an ascetic who was penitentially standing naked in the river, but dropped

them when he shouted (I., 71); or how another devil who had been foiled by a virgin's constancy was divinely appointed her guardian and rescued her from the assaults of a ravisher (II., 290-294).

It would be a sheer waste of labour to subject the miraculous stories which compose so large a portion of Wendover's chronicle to serious examination. Setting aside the numerous products of interested invention which require no comment, the remainder may be classed as normal phenomena of an imaginative and superstitious age. Besides their historical value as illustrating the growth of mythus under favourable conditions, they have an abiding intellectual significance as measuring the depth of degradation to which minds of more than average ability and culture may descend, when they have once consented to accept assertion and sentiment as substitutes for enquiry and reasoning.

One or two incidental features in some of these fables deserve particular notice. The visions of the monk of Eynsham and the peasant Thurchil (I., 246-266 and II., 16-35), include descriptions of purgatorial and infernal torment which anticipate with coarse but vivid reality many of the ghastly pictures of physical anguish delineated by Dante a century later. Vast as is the difference between the artists in point of power and skill, the essential elements of their several compositions are to a great extent the same. Exposure to alternate extremes of heat and cold, in fiery furnaces, baths of boiling pitch, frozen lakes, tempests of hail and piercing blasts; laceration and dismemberment with instruments wielded by demon hands, the fangs of beasts and the stings of serpents; immersion in fetid gulfs and sloughs of mire and ordure; these and such-like exquisite devices of malignity to rack every sense in turn to its utmost pitch of agonized endurance are to be found in both. The identity of these representations with those portrayed in the frescoes of Orcagna and other

mediaeval painters, points to the conclusion that a common fund of terrific imagery to illustrate the doctrine of future retribution had been accumulated by the Church and rendered so familiar to the popular mind by constant repetition, that preacher, poet, and painter alike were constrained to draw upon it in order to obtain attention.

Where the genius of the great Italian master is most fully manifest, in the fine adjustment of each punishment to its appropriate sin, and the incisive portraiture of various types of character, the rude English draughtsman is most deficient, but, if the *odium theologicum* of the one be substituted for the political *animus* of the other, there is an obvious resemblance between their motives and aims. It is in the true spirit of Dante that the monk consigns to unmitigated suffering the typical enemies of his caste, while he reserves compassion for the worst criminals if they have displayed a modicum of devotional fervour. An increasing load of agony is heaped upon the lawyer who has thriven in his lifetime upon the spoil of "ecclesiastical revenues," and the unjust withholders of tithes are doomed incessantly to breathe foul odours from the pit of hell ; but the duteous observers of masses and alms-deeds are rewarded by the mitigation of torture, and the fraudulent goldsmith who has invoked the intercession of St. Nicholas emerges before his fellow-victims from the fetid lake.

The manifest intention of other of these fictions is to exalt the ideals of monastic virtue. In such as are devoted to the favourite theme of celibacy, a gratuitous prurience will be observed in the details of the narrative. It is impossible to overlook in this significant indication at once the outlet and the retribution of outraged nature.

The religious and moral standards of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, so far as they are deducible from the evidence which this chronicle furnishes, appear to

have been marked by conspicuous inequalities. The Church at her central seat of authority, even to those most disposed to venerate the character she assumed as an arbiter of duty and pattern of conduct, presented her least favourable aspect. The arrogant claims of her Pontiffs to universal domination : the unscrupulous disregard of private rights and public interests shown by their thrusting Italian priests into English benefices ; their avarice in levying exorbitant fees for ratifying appointments and dispensing justice, as well as exacting general subsidies for maintaining their temporal pomp ; these, among other proofs of declension from her professed ideal, were flagrant enough to revolt the consciences of her most devoted children. Even such motives of her action as they accounted meritorious have incurred the condemnation of later ages : the fanatical zeal, for example, with which, when the fever of generous but exhausting enthusiasm that inspired the Crusades showed signs of yielding to the return of healthier sentiment, she persistently fanned the flame and wasted thousands of precious lives in the pursuit of a hopeless enterprize : her bitter intolerance and savage persecution of Jews and heretics. As large make weights in the opposite scale, however, must be reckoned those forces proceeding from individual impulse which the Church, though incapable of initiating, had usually the wisdom to adopt and direct ; such as the passionate devotion and self-sacrificing sympathy of St. Francis and the Minorites, and the faithful exercise of spiritual power for righteous ends by patriots like Archbishops Stephen Langton and Edmund Rich.

The frequent exhibition of bad faith, covetousness, cruelty, and inordinate lust in the conduct of kings, nobles and hierarchs, with whose doings Wendover's pages are chiefly concerned, renders it impossible to doubt that their example was followed by those whose lives were largely dependent upon their pleasure and control. The tone of reprobation, however, in which the

monk frankly denounces any signal instance of wickedness in high places, such as the multiform depravity of John, the treachery of the Papal Legate at Avignon (II., 310-314), the arrogance of the Chancellor-Bishop of Ely (I., 190), the profligacy of Richard de Marsh, Bishop of Durham (II., 256-8, 308), and the grasping selfishness of Walter, Archbishop of York (III., 95-6), leaves us in no doubt of his own conviction that he represented a spiritual tribunal pledged to render even justice to all wrongdoers without regard to rank. Scandalous offenders like these, indeed, can only escape condemnation when public morality has reached its nadir, and the conscience of an age may perhaps be more fairly tested by its estimation of modest virtues than of prominent vices. If the age of Wendover were gauged by his reflection of it and subjected to this test, it would yield a favourable report. By his eyes the characteristic excellences of the Christian life, mercy, self-denial, humility, were evidently regarded not as mere counsels of perfection, but as the bounden duty of all believers from the king to the peasant. The self-prostration of Henry II. after Becket's assassination (I., 86, 99-100); the mitigation of the forest laws by Richard I., and his pardon of the enemy who caused his death (III., 22; I., 283) are not paraded as exceptionally commendable; and the display of similar graces in the unnamed knight of the New Forest (III., 24); the obscure Minorites (I., 272) and other unobtrusive exemplars, calls forth equal approval. The favoured recipients of celestial visions are represented as indifferently chosen from the highest and the lowest ranks of society. After making allowance for the monastic medium of its transmission, this evidence may at least serve to show that the faith of Christendom, however widely it had departed from pristine simplicity of doctrine and practice, still adhered in theory to the fundamental principle of spiritual equality on which it first took its stand.

Effectual as had been the efforts of the Church to soften the stern and callous temper of Pagan Rome, they were less successfully employed to restrain the savage passions of the Empire's northern conquerors and their descendants. The attempt was not wholly abandoned, as is shown by the protests which the Popes from time to time raised against the practice of tournaments (I., 120), but apparently to little or no purpose. It is not surprising, therefore, to find pious churchmen almost insensible to the prevalence of brutal usages which they were powerless to check. Notwithstanding the tribute which Wendover renders to the mitigation of the forest-laws, there is no evidence in his pages that the barbarity of the ordinary criminal code ever attracted his notice. Though quick to recognise the duty of forgiveness as binding upon an individual believer, he is blind to the sin of retaliatory vengeance inflicted by one belligerent nation upon another, and chronicles even the atrocities which the Count of Thoulouse perpetrated on his French prisoners (II., 347) with apparent unconcern. Such inconsistency as this, however, has been common to all Christian ages, and can cast no discredit upon Wendover's generation that would not reflect upon our own.

Among the *memorabilia* of theological history which the *Flores* rescues from obscurity, is the mutually destructive controversy respecting the dogma of the Trinity waged between Peter Lombard and Abbot Joachim of Fiore in 1179, which led to the *ex cathedra* decision upon the subject by Pope Innocent III. in 1215 (I., 120-123). Alike to those who believe and those who disbelieve in the value of such metaphysical subtleties, the definitions of this decree may prove an instructive study. Equally instructive are the references more than once made (I., 119; II., 47) to the prevalence of concubinage among the secular clergy and the ineffectual attempts of the hierarchy to enforce the observance of celibacy. That the severe mandate directed by Arch-



bishop Langton in 1224 against the concubines of beneficed priests, virtually excluding them from the rites of the Church, should address no preliminary injunction or prohibition to their paramours (II., 287) naturally strikes the lay mind as not a little singular. The omission probably indicates that direct means to the desired end had so often been tried in vain that an indirect one was resorted to in its stead.

The imperfect development of sacramental doctrine in the thirteenth century is illustrated by the incidental reference made to a female recluse, who for seven years before her death in 1225 had taken no food, "except when on Sundays she received the communion of the body *and blood* of our Lord" (II., 294). The report of a theological examination undergone by a candidate for the primacy, which resulted in his ignominious rejection (II., 360-361), furnishes a mediæval standard of the learning required for preferment to high office, which it might be curious to compare with that prescribed for a Divinity student in one of our modern training colleges.

As an annalist whose main business it was to register the fluctuations of recent and contemporary history, Wendover was unfavourably placed for observing the drift of the political currents in any particular direction. The inter-dependence of many of the events which he noted in their yearly order of succession was necessarily beyond his ken, and it has been reserved for modern historians to form a just estimate of their relations to each other. In recording, for example, the victory won by Philip II. at Bouvines over the allied forces of England, Flanders, and the Emperor Otho (II., 109), his attention seems to have been absorbed in wonder at the dramatic episodes of the battle and its unexpected result, and there are no signs of his having recognised the important influence which it exercised

---

<sup>1</sup> Short History of the English People, pp. 121-2.

(as Mr. Green has pointed out<sup>1</sup>) in stimulating the determination of Langton and the Barons to wrest the concession of the Great Charter from John, and in paralysing the resistance which he was intending to offer. Still less can we look to Wendover for any clear discernment of the momentous constitutional issues which were in process of decision before his eyes. To a bystander, the permanence of the feudal monarchy which the Conqueror had founded a century and a half previous, may well have appeared unshaken by the rebellion of part of the nation against a tyrannical successor, and a brief war, supported by foreign assistance, which languished after his death, and was followed by a peaceful settlement of the Crown upon his infant heir. To a retrospective observer, on the other hand, it must be abundantly evident that dynastic feudalism in England had undergone a shock which disclosed two important limitations of its stability; (1) that however securely a monarch of strenuous will and martial renown might rely upon its system of military obligations and official dependence as the basis and fortress of his throne, the tenure of power by his successors was strictly conditional upon their maintaining the standard of his kingly dignity and prowess in arms; (2) that classes, which singly were either, like the nobles, too discordant, or like the hierarchy and the burgesses, too weak to resist despotic misrule, were strong enough in combination to erect a constitutional barrier which could withstand the most resolute assaults of the Crown, even reinforced by the thunders of the Papacy. It was John's degeneracy from his ancestral traditions of courage and self-respect; his shameful dalliance at Rouen, while the French King was stripping him of his hereditary possessions (I., 317); his half-hearted attempts to recover them ending in a tame acquiescence in their loss; and above all, his abject submission to the insolent assumption of temporal

supremacy by the Church whose spiritual authority he had set at nought; these evidences of unkingliness rather than his personal vices and arbitrary oppression, which first loosened and finally sundered the bond of his subjects' allegiance. When once that bond had been dissolved, the hateful lineaments of his tyranny were revealed in their nakedness, and the need of a united national effort for protection became imperatively felt.

Compassionating the infancy and innocence of his heir, and hopeful that under wise guidance the young king might restore the monarchy to its former eminence, the insurgent barons, who had already discovered their error in trusting to foreign aid for the remedy of their wrongs, one by one deserted the usurper and rallied round the throne. The experience of a few years, however, having sufficed to show that the unworthiness of the father had been transmitted to the son, and was associated with an incurable weakness of will which left him at the mercy of designing and unscrupulous advisers, the symptoms of disaffection broke out afresh; resistance was again organised, and that violent struggle commenced between the Crown and the nation which ultimately brought about the establishment of parliamentary liberty.

In following the course of these events, the student will be reminded of later constitutional conflicts in our history, and can scarcely fail to recognise the uniformity of temper which Englishmen have exhibited under similar conditions. The nation's long patient forbearance in spite of intense provocation, its slowly gathering anger at the flagrant injustice of its rulers, its hesitation to adopt extreme measures, its repeated efforts at compromise and reverence for precedent, its tentative steps in a wrong direction for redress, which had to be retraced before the right course was found, its reluctant resort to the *ultima ratio* of war, its persistence in the strife until a modicum of freedom

had been won, and its willing return to the familiar shelter of ancient institutions secured by fresh safeguards; these characteristic traits, first called forth into exhibition by the agitations of the thirteenth century and reflected for us in the pages of Wendover, re-appear without material change in the historical records of the Civil War, and are reproduced in the annals of the stormy period which culminated in the Revolution of 1688.

Though limited in his view and inadequate in his report of the stirring scenes which he witnessed, Wendover was faithful according to his light. His signal merit as a contemporary chronicler, which atones for many deficiencies, is his fearless frankness of speech without respect of persons. Popes, legates, and bishops, kings and nobles, equally with the humblest of those with whom he deals, are tried and judged according to what he deems their deserts. His bias in favour of the Church during her conflicts with the State does not blind him to the faults of her chief representatives, to the unjustifiable encroachments of the Papal See upon civil rights, the greed and venality of the Roman Curia in dispensing canonical decisions. Thus, when recounting the Emperor Otho's vindication of the integrity of his dominions against the aggressions of Pope Innocent III., there is no mistaking the direction in which the writer's sympathy leans: "*Unde Imperator quia quod suum erat revocari studuit, ipsum Papam sine merito ad odium provocaverit*" (II., 55). The surrender by John of his kingdoms to the same Pontiff under stress of a protracted interdict and excommunication is sarcastically branded as "*exacta a rege et innovata illa non formosa sed famosa subjectio*" (Ib., p. 95). The arbitrary appointment by the Legate Nicholas, Bishop of Tusculum, of Papal nominees to vacant English benefices, in disregard of the rights of private patrons, provokes these severe comments upon

the systematic abuse of its spiritual power, which had already made the Papacy odious :—

“*Legatus quoque cum hujus authenticum a Domino Papa accepisset, spreto Archiepiscopi et Episcoporum regni consilio . . . ad vacantes accedens ecclesias, ordinationes earum secundum antiquum Angliæ abusum de personis minus idoneis celebrare presumpsit . . . . Parochiales insuper ecclesias in locis diversis vacantes clericis suis distribuit, patronorum consensu minime requisito; unde multorum maledictionem pro benedictione promeruit, dum justitiam in injuriam, judicium in præjudicium commutavit.*” (Ib., pp. 96, 97.)

Wendover's most bitter censures are not unnaturally reserved for the monstrous extortions by which the Legates contrived under one pretext or another, to plunder the monastic orders as well as the secular clergy for the benefit of Rome. There is a ring of genuine hatred in his denunciation of the “*tractatu detestabili,*” at which the envoys of Henry III. were persuaded to agree to the subsidy of a tenth, leviable upon all moveable property in the kingdom, towards the war waged by Gregory the Ninth against the Emperor Frederick (II., 360); and of the merciless rigour with which this “*exactio gravissima*” was wrung from its helpless victims (Ib., pp. 375–7). The transparent devices by which the Curia sought to cloke its greed is the subject of his ridicule upon another occasion (Ib., pp. 304, 305).

Still franker is his exposure, and more scathing his chastisement of the abominable misrule of John and the profligacy, perfidy, meanness, and cruelty of his nature (Ib., pp. 47, 48, 52–5, 62, 63, 150, 162, 163). In thus faithfully recording the vices of a deceased tyrant, Wendover could no doubt rely upon the countenance of public sympathy, but his courage no less than his candour is to be commended when we find him re-

peatedly laying bare the weakness, violence, injustice, and petulance of the reigning king, to whose knowledge it was far from improbable that his plain-speaking might be brought. The injury and humiliation which Henry's pusillanimous dependence upon unworthy foreign minions inflicted on his subjects, and the imminent peril of collapse from which he barely escaped by returning to wiser counsels, are described in Wendover's closing chapters with more force and skill than he usually commands (III., pp. 51-79). While with equal justice and prudence he abstains from charging Henry with wilful misgovernment, and throws the chief blame upon the unprincipled favourites in whom he confided, the fatuous imbecility which had made him their tool inspires the chronicler with a contempt that he takes no pains to conceal. The insincerity which actuated the king to observe the letter of his undertaking to restore Hubert de Burgh to the sanctuary from which he had been snatched, and violate the spirit of it by surrounding him with a *cordon*, so that he could obtain no food (III., 37, 38, 57), needed no sterner condemnation than Wendover conveyed by an unvarnished statement of the facts.

A decided but not excessive display of patriotic sentiment is more than once apparent in Wendover's language, when he has occasion to contrast the characteristics of Englishmen and foreigners, or record instances in which the latter absorbed an unfair share of royal trust and preference. The rapacity and cruelty of the hordes whom John, during his struggle with the barons, imported from Louvain, Brabant, and Flanders, (II., 147-9), and the treachery and contempt which Louis and his followers concealed under their mask of sympathy with the insurgents who had invited them, furnish scope for some indignant strictures (Ib., 194, 195, 204). Wendover is too candid, however, not to recognise a generous foe, and notes an honourable

exception among John's foreign captains in the person of "the noble" Savaric de Mauleon, whose remonstrances with him, after the capture of Rochester Castle, saved the lives of William de Albini and his comrades from the gallows to which they were doomed (Ib., 150, 151).

A prevailing sense of candour distinguishes Wendover as a narrator and critic, in all cases where professional bias does not operate to pervert his judgment. He holds the balance as evenly as possible in recounting the acts and estimating the motives of John and his antagonists during the fluctuations of the war. Despite the embarrassing consciousness that Rome had thrown the weight of her power into the royal scale, he is restrained from expressing sympathy with the king by detestation of his craven surrender of his kingdoms, and of the tyranny which his victory would have rivetted on the nation. On the other hand, he severely reproaches the barons for their selfish and supine conduct of the campaign, and administers a guarded rebuke to Archbishop Langton for an apparent breach of faith in abandoning a fortress entrusted to him by the king (Ib., 146-149). The unpatriotic course of offering the crown to a foreign prince to which the insurgents resorted in a moment of despair, evokes from first to last his avowed or implicit condemnation (Ib., 172, 204, 225, 226).

It can only be a matter of inference or conjecture whether Wendover had access to any sources of information respecting current events, other than official records and public report which he shared in common with his contemporaries. In occasional instances there is a stronger presumption than elsewhere that he possessed some guarantee of personal testimony or other special evidence upon which he relied for authority. This is almost certainly to be gathered from his account of Cartaphilus, the Wandering Jew, for whose marvellous career he vouches an unnamed knight in the

retinue of the Archbishop of Armenia Major, who acted as interpreter during the visit of that prelate to the Convent of St. Albans in 1228 (*Ib.*, 352-5). Supposing Wendover to have been Prior of Belvoir at this period, it is very unlikely that he was present on the occasion but he may be presumed to have derived his information from one of the monks. That the legend was already familiar to the brotherhood is apparent from the questions which they put to their guest on the subject, and the mystifications of which he had been the dupe, or which he amused himself by embellishing in his reply, were doubtless narrated in a tone sufficiently impressive to harden their credulity into belief.

With respect to an episode of more veracious history, the adventures of Richard I. in Slavonia before his capture by the Duke of Austria (*I.*, 218), Wendover seems to have relied upon personal testimony, which for some unknown reason both he and Paris have omitted to vouch. The omission has been supplied by Coggeshale, who records that it was Anselm the King's chaplain, one of his few companions on the voyage, "who saw" and heard all these things and told them to us" (*Chronicon Anglicanum*, Ed. Stevenson, p. 54). The intimate acquaintance which Wendover shows with the character and motives of Richard the Earl Marshal (*III.*, pp. 48-9, 64-9, 81-87), must probably be taken to imply that he had either been brought into personal contact with him, or had been specially instructed on the subject by one of his family or adherents. If the detailed report which is given (*Ib.*, pp. 64-69) of the Earl's private interview with the Minorite friar Agnello may be relied upon as accurate, the medium of its communication can hardly have been any other than the friar himself.

In a few cases where it is obvious that Wendover has enjoyed no special means of knowledge, but been thrown upon his own resources for the solution of a difficult historical problem, he displays unwonted perspicacity.



Perhaps the most favourable instance of it is the explanation which he suggests of John's real motives for suddenly changing his attitude towards the Papal See, after having boldly set its ban at defiance for five years (II., 69-78). Under the perturbing influence of ecclesiastical bias, however, the chronicler's clear-sightedness deserts him. He signally fails, for example, to see how quickly Henry II. became alive to the momentous nature of the struggle in which he was engaged with Becket, and feebly attempts to account for the intensity of his antagonism by enumerating a series of minute affronts which the Archbishop had unwittingly given him (I., pp. 24-26, 32).

For the most part, Wendover is consistent with himself, but occasionally leaves his readers to make their choice between his conflicting utterances. He stigmatises, for instance, as hireling shepherds, unfaithful to their trust, the prelates who fled from England during the interdict incurred by John's contumacy (II., 48), but when Mauger, Bishop of Winchester, one of their number, dies abroad, he holds him up to admiration as an exile who was proscribed "for his protection of the rights of the Church and the maintenance of justice" (Ib., 60).

There is a frequent conflict of testimony between Wendover and Matthew Paris respecting events of which both were nearly contemporary reporters. The complexion which they severally put upon two or three historical episodes of special interest differs almost irreconcilably. According to Wendover, who repeats *verbatim* the narrative of Diceto, William FitzOsbert, the London citizen who was executed at Tyburn for sedition in 1196, was a rebel and demagogue of the worst type (I., 244-245). In the pages of Paris, on the other hand, he figures as a patriot and "martyr," who, having resisted the oppressive inequality of municipal taxation, "was shamefully put to death by

" his fellow-citizens for asserting the truth and defending  
" the cause of the poor " (Ed. Luard, II., 418).<sup>1</sup>

Again, in recounting the riotous demonstration against the Abbot of Westminster headed by another Londoner named Constantine in 1222, which the Justiciary, Hubert de Burgh, summarily suppressed by executing the leader without a trial, Wendover ignores the motive which Paris assigns for this arbitrary course of proceeding. It appears from his narrative that Constantine, whose name he gives as FitzAthulph, endeavoured to revive the sympathy with the cause of the insurgent Barons which had prevailed in London during the late war, and still lingered there, by raising their old battle cry of " Montjoy! May the Lord assist us and our Lord Louis!" " It was this cry," Paris expressly declares, " which chiefly exasperated the friends of  
" the King and provoked them to take the vengeance  
" related." He adds that Louis subsequently assigned the execution of his adherent Constantine as a plea for the non-fulfilment of the conditions of his treaty of peace with Henry (Ed. Luard, III., 72, 73).<sup>2</sup>

A third instance of conflict between the testimony of Wendover and Paris affects the character of Geoffrey FitzPeter, the Justiciary, whom the one enumerates among the evil counsellors of John and the abettors of his resistance to the Papal mandate (II., 59, 60), whereas the other eulogizes him as a wise, high-minded statesman and a pillar of the Church, of whom the King stood in awe, on account of his influence and connexion by ties of blood or friendship with the chief nobles of the realm (Paris, Ed. Luard, II., 558).<sup>3</sup> In cases thus left in doubt, unless independent evidence be forthcoming to corroborate one witness or the other, we can scarcely hesitate to place most reliance upon the reports of Paris

---

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix C.

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix D.

<sup>3</sup> See Appendix E.

as the later writer. This may be done with the more confidence, because he seems, as has been said, to have undertaken the revision of his predecessor's narrative by the light of fresh information.

To the graces of scholarly culture and literary art Wendover makes no pretence, and cannot be credited with a distinctive style. Occasional quotations from Aristotle and Horace furnish the only proof of his classical studies. He evinces some familiarity with a number of homely aphorisms which, it is probable, were currently proverbial in his time, since he does not refer them to any written source. Besides the monastic chroniclers and historical authorities from whom he freely borrows, but without citing them by name, he shews himself conversant with no other secular literature than the "Prophecies" ascribed to Merlin. His ideas respecting the geography of distant countries and the tenets of other faiths than his own, were apparently not less vague than were entertained by his contemporaries generally. That shadowy potentate, Prester John, is described as "King of the Indies" (I., 127). The "Anti-pope" of the heretical Albigenses is indefinitely stated to rule over those residing in the provinces of "Bulgaria, Croatia, and Dalmatia," and to be represented by a vice-gerent who exercised authority over the district round Toulouse (II., 271, 272).<sup>1</sup> Concerning the Saracenic creed and ritual, of which the Crusaders might have been expected to obtain and diffuse some accurate knowledge, Wendover displays great ignorance. When relating, for example, how the dominions of Saladin were partitioned among his children, he tells us that to the sixth son was assigned "the country of Baldach,

---

<sup>1</sup> There may be an inkling of the truth in this statement. Hallam (Hist. Mid. Ages, III., 280) adopts the view of there having been an actual affinity between the Albigenses and the Manichean and Paulician heretics of Bulgaria.

“ where resides the Pope of the Saracens called the Caliph, and who is feared and revered in their law as the Roman pontiff is among ourselves. This priest can only be seen twice a month, when he goes forth with his disciples, whom he hath after the manner of a Pope or Cardinal, to the mosque where *Mahomet the God of the Agarenes* is said to be. . . . This Mahomet is approached and worshipped there in the same way as Christ crucified is worshipped by Christians ” (I., 228). A somewhat less crude account is elsewhere given of the attitude which the Mahomedan doctors assumed with respect to the Christian faith (II., 234), although this is not free from errors, such as the long since discredited fiction that the Koran was inspired by the “apostate and heretic” (*i.e.*, Nestorian) “monk Sergius.”

How little Wendover can have really known of the tenets of the Albigenses may be inferred from the loosely-worded terms of abuse in which he holds them up to the abhorrence of his orthodox readers (II., 87, 88 ; III., 74). The fact of their having been condemned by the Holy See as heterodox schismatics doubtless sufficed in his eyes to make the precise shade of their heresy a matter of no moment.

The only peculiarity of Wendover's style which is worth notice is his habit of repeating a few trite rhetorical “properties” whenever an opportunity offers. Those wherein he most frequently indulges are verbal conceits and antithetical phrases, which have been sufficiently illustrated in some of the foregoing extracts ; *e.g.*, “non formosa sed famosa subjectio” ; *judicium in præjudicium commutavit.* His favourite similes of “a ram without horns,” applied to a spiritual force destitute of its due influence, and of “dumb dogs,” applied to teachers who keep silence when they ought to denounce, figure more than once in the florid ecclesiastical compositions which he probably took as models (I., 81 ;

II., 342). He reiterates St. Paul's assurance that temptation is divinely proportioned to the strength of the sufferer (1 Cor. X. 13), with such wearisome persistence that its consolation ceases to be edifying. In narrating the progress of a siege he almost invariably resorts to the same set form of words; describing how the besieged and their assailants interchanged "*lapides pro lapidibus*," "*tela pro telis*," "*Tempestas*" and "*pestis*" are his alternative expressions to signify a crisis of political agitation, and when at a loss for phrases sufficiently graphic or copious, he ordinarily takes refuge in one of two convenient evasions, "*Quid ergo?*" or "*Quid plura?*"

These observations complete all that I think it necessary to say concerning Wendover's leading characteristics as a chronicler. It remains for me to incorporate the most valuable of the annotations with which the scholarship of my predecessor, Mr. Coxe, enriched his edition of the "*Flores*," and of those appended by Dr. Luard to so much of the chronicle of Matthew Paris as is based upon Wendover's work. A few of the notes made by Dr. Giles to his translation of the "*Flores*" in Bohn's Antiquarian Library are also added. This general acknowledgment of my indebtedness is, I trust, sufficiently explicit, but I have been careful to mention, in almost every instance, the particular source of obligation. The annotations selected are intended to supply such deficiencies as occur in Wendover's narrative, and correct his occasional mistakes and lapses of memory. One or two minor errors into which the annotators themselves have fallen, I have endeavoured to rectify. Such matter as is wholly or partly new is distinguished from that which has been borrowed by a different type.

Vol. I., p. 4.—"*Wlfricus de Heselberga*."

"Probably Haselbury, in Dorsetshire." (Giles, I., 523.)

Vol. I., p. 4.—“Contona, villa a Bristollo octo milliaribus distante.”

“There are several villages called Compton both in Somersetshire and Gloucestershire, all within eight miles of Bristol.” (Ib.).

Vol. I., p. 16.—“Et hucusque Robertus Abbas de Monte.”

With respect to the date at which the Chronicle of Robert de Monte (Mont-Michel) terminates *see* Coxe, II., 287.

Vol. I., p. 18.—“Mille libras Anglicæ monetæ et Andegavensium duo millia.”

A penny of Angiovin money was a fourth part of an English penny. (Tyrrell, II., 302, cited by Coxe, *ut supra*.)

Vol. I., p. 24.—“Robertus de Montfort cum Henrico de Essex de proditione Regis singulari certamine congregiens victoriam reportavit.”

The treason charged against Henry de Essex was his cowardice in throwing down the royal standard at the battle of Coleshill. (Giles, I., 538.)

Vol. I., p. 62.—“Pater et mater.”

This is a rhetorical exaggeration. “Becket’s father and mother were certainly dead thirty years before this time. *See* ‘Vita S. Thomæ,’ *passim*.” (Giles, I., 567.)

Vol. I., p. 66.—“Per Sanctum Jacobum.”

The shrine of St. James at Compostella in Spain. (Giles, II., 2.)

Vol. I., p. 74.—“Nomine N.”

The letter N here employed to denote the name of the monk who was desirous of writing the biography of Godric, is supposed by Mr. Coxe (II., 350) to be miswritten for R, the initial of one Reginald, from whose reminiscences Geoffrey, who eventually became the hermit’s biographer, obtained most of his materials. Dr. Giles, however, observes (II., 9, note) that “N. for *nomen*” is the letter commonly used by the mediæval writers and “copyists to occupy the place of a name not known to them.”

Vol. I., p. 97.—“In insula Axiholm castellum ab antiquo dirutum.”

According to Hoveden (Ed. Stubbs, II., 57), this castle was called Kinardeferie. (Cited by Giles, II., 27.)

Ib.—“Apud Arewellum.”

Orwell, near Harwich.

Vol. I., p. 104.—“Castella de Berewic, de Rokesburc.”

The castles of Jedburgh, Edinburgh, and Stirling were also surrendered to Henry II. by William, King of Scotland,

as the price of his release from captivity. (*See the Convention in Rymer, I., 30, cited by Coxe, II., 383.*)

Vol. I., p. 106.—“*Willelmus Comes Gloverniæ.*”

The division of his inheritance among his daughters by the dying Earl of Gloucester was coupled with the designation of John (afterwards King) as his successor, upon condition that the Prince should marry his youngest daughter Hawise. (Hoveden, Ed. Stubbs, II., 100, cited by Coxe, II., 385.) Though thus described by Hoveden and succeeding writers, her real name was Isabella.

Vol. I., p. 108.—“*Loco qui vocatur Westwode in territorio Rofensi.*”

“Called also Lesnes Abbey.” (Giles, II., 36.)

Vol. I., p. 120.—“*Alexander Episcopus . . . Willelmo Senonensi Archiepiscopo.*”

The letter of Pope Alexander to the Archbishop of Sens was dated 1170, not 1179, the year to which it is here referred. (Harduin Concil. VI., 2. col. 1625, cited by Coxe, II., 400, 401.)

Vol. I., p. 127.—“*Johannem Presbyterum.*”

For further information respecting Prester John, Mr. Coxe refers to “the notes by Pagi in the year 1177, v.-x., and “Mandeville’s Travels, Ed. of 1727, pp. 326-363.”

Vol. I., p. 130.—“*Hallingum villam Rofensis Episcopi.*”  
Halling near Rochester.

Vol. I., p. 131.—“*Macemunt.*”

The Saracen potentate thus described is otherwise known as the Emperor Joseph Amiral-mumenin or Almahadam. (Pagi, 1184, s. 8, cited by Coxe, II., 412.)

Vol. I., p. 136.—“*Simon Comes Huntendon.*”  
Simon de St. Liz, eighth Earl.

Vol. I., p. 140.—“*Calvariam.*”

“Erroneously for Tubariam, which the MS. Continuator of William of Tyre has” (Luard’s M. Paris, II., 327, note 3).

Vol. I., p. 146.—“*Ad experiendam belli fortunam in campo Taphneos in virtute mirificæ Crucis et in nomine veri Joseph.*”

“In the field of Zoan . . . The allusion is to Psalm LXXVIII., 12. The Emperor seems to mean that he will “attack Saladin in Egypt.” (Giles, II., 65.)

Vol. I., p. 146.—“*Archarithana*.”

“An error for *Anconitana Marcia*, which Hoveden and the “*Itinerarium* have—the March of Ancona.” (Luard’s *Paris*, II., 332, note 5.)

Ib.—“*Spinacius*.”

For “*Pisanus*, as Hoveden has.” (Ib., note 6.)

Vol. I., p. 147.—“*Abbatias quæ solebant esse in tempore Paganismi*.”

“This letter has evidently been translated out of the original “*Saracenic* with reference to Christian notions: a *Saracen* would “hardly have described his own faith by the word ‘*paganism*.’” (Giles, II., 68.)

Vol. I., pp. 149, 150.—“*Rege itaque a vinculis soluto . . . .*  
“*qui Tyrum ingredi volens a Marchisio non admittitur . . . .*  
“*sed post dies paucos eodem Marchisio defuncto, hæc pestis*  
“*cessavit*.”

Mr. Luard (*Paris*, II., 355) points out that Wendover (or the compiler whose work he adopted) has fallen into the error of dating the death of the Marquis of Montferrat a few days after his refusal to admit King Guy into Tyre, by misreading the account of the Marquis’s illness given by the Continuator of William of Tyre.

Vol. I., p. 151.—

On one margin of the Douce Codex opposite to the last entry of the year 1188, the words “*Huc usque in Lib. Cronic. Johannis Abbatis*” have been written in a later hand than that of the text. On the other margin, “*Usque hoc Cronica Johannis abbatis et hic finis*” has been written in a still later hand. See p. xii *ante*.

Vol. I., p. 160.—“*Stephanum de Turnham*.”

Wendover omits to record the cruel punishment inflicted by Richard I. upon Stephen de Tours (or Turnham) during his imprisonment. “He was confined at Winchester, where he was “loaded with irons of thirty pounds weight, until he should pay “30,000 pounds of Angiovin money.” (Richard of Devizes, p. 6, cited by Coxe, III., 1.)

Vol. I., p. 187.—“*Grifones*.”

This appears to have been a term of contempt applied by the Franks to the Greek population wherever settled. The Castle of “*Mategrifun*” was so named by Richard “*ad opprobrium Griffonum*.” (Richard of Devizes, p. 19, note 15, and s. 28, cited by Coxe, III., 31–32.)

Vol. I., p. 191.—“*Ambubaiarum collegia, &c.*”

Hor. Sat., I., 2.



Vol. I., p. 192.—“Cursac.”

The ruler of Cyprus thus named by Wendover is described by Hoveden, Vinsauf, and other historians as “Isaac Emperor of Cyprus.” (Coxe, III., 37.)

Vol. I., p. 195.—“Duodecimo kalendas Aprilis.”

Either the date at which Philip sailed from Messina, viz., March 29th (p. 192 *ante*), or that at which he reached Acre (March 21st) is obviously mis-stated. (Giles, II., 104.)

Vol. I., p. 202.—“Furbie.”

“Probably Herbia between Ascalon and Gaza.” (Itinerar. Regis Ricardi, Ed. Stubbs, p. 357, cited by Luard, II., 378.)

Vol. I., p. 203.—“Inventio Arthuri, &c.”

A similar discovery of the tomb of King Arthur, at Glastonbury, to that here related is stated by Brompton to have occurred in the reign of Henry II. (col., 1152, cited by Coxe, III. 48).

Ib.—“Literas ad magnates Angliæ in hæc verba direxit.”

The authenticity of the letters implying suspicion of the Chancellor here ascribed to Richard seems open to question, as they do not appear to have been put to any immediate use. (Diceto; Ed. Stubbs, II., 90–91, cited by Coxe, III. 49.)

Vol. I., p. 218.—“Rex Richardus, &c.”

Anselm, the king’s chaplain, is named by Coggeshale as the eye-witness from whose narrative this account of Richard’s adventures was derived. (Ed. Stevenson, p. 54, cited by Coxe, III., 66.)

Vol. I., p. 220.—“Ad quendam villam nomine Gynatiam.”

By this “villa,” subsequently described as “civitas,” either “a small village near Vienna,” or that city itself, is supposed to be meant. (Coxe, III., 68.)

Vol. I., p. 223.—“Bonum est mactare parentes in Trivallis.”

This refers to a passage in the Topica or fifth book of the Organon of Aristotle (II., 11, 5), cited in Luard, M. Paris, II., 396, note.

Vol. I., p. 228.—“Iste Mahumetus,” &c.

The comparison here made between the adoration of the Prophet by his followers and the worship of Christ by Catholics is thus varied in the chronicle of James de Vitri: “Sicut visitatur et adoratur Dominus Papa.” (Coxe, III., 77.)

U 55020.

d

Vol. I., p. 230.—“*Suessionem*.”

“Probably an error for *Cisonium*, Cisoing, Tournay, an Abbey of Regular Canons.” (Luard. Paris, II., 402, note 3, citing Madden’s *Hist. Anglor.* II., 46, note 1.)

Vol. I., p. 231.—(A.D. 1194.)

Wendover omits to notice under this year the Council held at Nottingham, which opened March 13th, 1194. (See Hoveden Ed. Stubbs, III., 240–242; Coxe, III., 81.)

Vol. I., p. 244.—“*De morte Willelmi*, &c.”

Wendover’s account of the social agitation headed by William FitzOsbert in 1196 is “taken almost verbatim from Diceto, who was an eye-witness of what he relates.” (Ed. Stubbs, II., 143. Coxe, III., 94.)

Vol. I., p. 246.—“*Perticiassencem*.”

See Luard, M. Paris, II., 422, note 3, where the reading “*Parisiacensem*” of the Douce MS. is preferred.

Vol. I., p. 247.—“*Eveshamensis*.”

I have corrected in the list of *errata* in the present volume my mistake in adopting Mr. Coxe’s reading of this word, which it is clear from Dr. Luard’s note (Paris, II., p. 423) should be “*Eineshamensis*.” The seer of the vision is identified as Adam, the Sub-Prior of that Convent (Co. Oxford), by a reference to him by name in MS. Reg. Dv. (Ib. Pref., p. xiii.)

Vol. I., p. 266.—“*Johannes de Breines*.”

The election in 1197 of John de Brienne as King of Jerusalem was preceded by the marriage of Isabella (or Millicent, as Hoveden names her), widow of the last King, Henry de Champagne, with Amaury brother and successor of Guy de Lusignan, King of Cyprus, and their coronation as King and Queen of Jerusalem and Cyprus. (Ed. Stubbs, IV., 29. Coxe, III., 117.)

Vol. I., p. 270.—“*De Angi*.”

Probably a mistake “for *Dangu*, which Hoveden has.” (Luard. M. Paris, II., 441, note 1.)

Vol. I., p. 277.—“*Ecclesia Sanctæ Mariæ de Arcis Londoniensis*.”

Bow Church.

Vol. I., p. 282.—“*Petro Basilii telo*.”

The man by whose weapon Richard was mortally wounded is named by Hoveden, Bertram de Gurdun, and by Gervase, John Sabray. (Coxe, III., 135.)

Vol. I., p. 290.—“*Fratris Petri de Duay, Cambrensis electi.*”

Dr. Luard (M. Paris, Vol. II., p. 458, note) points out that Wendover, by a careless abridgment of Hoveden, whose work he was quoting, has here confounded Peter de Douay, a knight in the service of the Count of Flanders, with his brother the Elect of Cambray.

Vol. I., p. 295.—“*Botildam Reginam.*”

The repudiated Queen of France thus named by Wendover and Hoveden is otherwise known as Ingelburga. She was the daughter of Waldemar I., King of Denmark. (Coxe, III., 148.)

Vol. I., p. 308.—“*Et tres Archiepiscopi videlicet . . . Bernardus Raguensis.*”

“Who is intended by ‘*Raguensis*’ appears difficult to determine; it is very improbable that any Archbishop of Ragusa . . . should have been here at that time.” (Coxe, III., 162.)

Vol. II., p. 9.—“*Terra vehementissime congelata*”

Coggeshale adds among other details of the great frost of 1205 that “wheat was sold for a mark (13s. 4d.), which in the reign of Henry II. would have been bought for twelve pence; beans were sold for half a mark, and oats for forty pence, which were before had for fourpence.” (Ed. Stevenson, p. 151. Coxe, III., 182.)

Vol. II., p. 14.—“*Castellum munitissimum de Monte Albani, &c.*”

The reference here made to the seven years’ siege of the Castle of Montauban, by Charlemagne, appears to be taken from “the romance of Renaud de Montauban, supposed by Fauchet to have been written by Huon de Villeneuve in the 13th century.” (Coxe, III., 187.)

Vol. II., p. 16.—“*Villa quæ Tidstude dicitur.*”

By this village either Stisted or Tunsted in Essex appears to be intended (compare Luard, Paris, II., 497, note 2, and Coxe, III., 100).

Vol. II., p. 18.—“*Cumque requisitus quorundam vicinorum sedulitatem hospitalitatis collaudasset, requisitor nominatorum quorundam hospitalitatem approbavit.*”

“*Approbavit*” is the reading both of the Douce and Cotton MSS. The principal codex of M. Paris (Luard, II., 497, note 3), has “*reprobavit*,” but “over an erasure.” The Royal MS. has “*quorundam quos nominaverat hos-*

"pitalitatem approbavit, quorundam vero improbavit" which reads like the gloss of some later hand. Mr. Coxe, either on the authority of Paris, or considering that an antithesis was here intended, substituted "reprobavit" in the text of Wendover. This alteration, however, is open to two objections—(1.) St. Julian's partial contradiction of the praise bestowed upon all the neighbours who had been named "(nominatorum)" would be inconsistent alike with the presumed veracity of the peasant's character, and with the implication of the following sentence that the Saint's estimate and his own were based upon common knowledge—"vicinorum suorum habere notitiam."—(2.) The construction of "hospitalitatem" "reprobavit" in the sense of reproving or disapproving inhospitality appears to be strangely inverted. There seems to be no adequate ground for questioning the plain meaning of the text as it stands, viz., that the Saint, although divinely prescient, being desirous of testing the peasant's ideas of hospitality, put a general question to him upon the subject and expressed concurrence in his truthful answer to it.

Vol. II., p. 47.—"Cessaverunt itaque in Anglia omnia ecclesiastica sacramenta," &c.

It is not to be supposed that religious rites were entirely suspended during the continuance of the interdict. "Sermons" were preached on Sundays in the churchyard; marriages and "churchings" took place in the porch of the church" (Coxe, III., 222, citing the Dunstable Chronicle; Ed. Luard, *Annales Monast.*, III., 30, and Lingard, III., 21, note).

Vol. II., p. 50.—"Duas filias suas in obsidatum."

Margaret and Isabel, the two daughters whom William, King of Scots surrendered to John as hostages for the maintenance of peace, were respectively married in 1210 to Hubert de Burgh, the Justiciary, and the Earl Marshal (Coxe, III., 227).

Vol. II., p. 53.—"Qui ipsum Archidiaconum [Gaufridum Archidiaconum Norwicensem] . . . sub carcerali custodia recluserunt; ubi post dies paucos, rege præfato iubente, capæ indutus plumbea, tam victualium penuria quam ipsius capæ ponderositate compressus migravit ad Dominum."

Wendover has here, as Dr. Luard shews (M. Paris, Vol. II., Preface, p. xxxi), confounded Geoffrey de Norwich, the Treasurer of John, by whom he was thus murdered, with Geoffrey de Burgh, Archdeacon of Norwich, who died in 1213. Paris, although recording the death of the latter in that year, has repeated Wendover's mistake of styling the Treasurer by the same ecclesiastical title.

Vol. II., p. 60.—“*Alexandrum filium Regis Scotorum.*”

By a charter set out in Rymer (I., 104), William, King of Scots, covenanted to do fealty to John in his own-name and that of his son Alexander, and granted that John should have the right of marrying Alexander to whomsoever he would within six years (Coxe, III., 238). The honour of knighthood which Wendover records to have been conferred by John upon the young Prince was probably incidental to the relation thus established between them.

Vol. II., p. 61.—“*Venit nuntius ad regem ex parte regis Scotiæ . . . . venit alius nuntius ex parte filiæ ejusdem regis, uxoris videlicet Leolini regis Walliæ.*”

The construction of this sentence is so faulty that Dr. Luard (M. Paris, Vol. II., Preface, p. xxxii) takes it to mean that Llewellyn's wife was daughter of the King of Scotland, whereas she was the illegitimate daughter of John. Wendover, however, is scarcely likely to have been misinformed upon the subject of royal alliances, and it is only necessary to charge him with a blunder of syntax.

Vol. II., p. 75.—

The following clause in John's deed of surrender, “*ab eo et Ecclesia Romana tanquam secundarius recipientes et tenentes, in præsentia prudentis viri Pandulphi, Domini Papæ subdiaconi et familiaris. Exinde prædicto, &c.,*” is thus varied in the copy set forth in Rymer (I., 111–112) from a manuscript in the Cottonian collection, “*a Deo et Ecclesia Romana tanquam feodatarius recipientes et tenentes, in præsentia prudentis viri Pandulphi Domini Papa subdiaconi et familiaris, fidelitatem exinde prædicto, &c.*” (Coxe, III., 253, citing Lingard, III., 33, note).

Vol. II., p. 84.—“*Carta quædam Henrici primi.*”

For another copy of the Charter of Henry I. see the *Textus Roffensis*, p. 51 (Coxe, III., 263).

Vol. II., p. 88.—“*Biternensem*,” for *Biterensem*, *i.e.*, Beziers. Some other chroniclers read *Bitericensem*, *i.e.*, Bourges (Coxe, III., 268).

Vol. II., p. 91.—“*Gaufridus Filius Petri*.”

Wendover, who has already enumerated Geoffrey Fitz Peter, the Justiciary, among the evil counsellors of John (p. 59 *ante*), makes no further comment on his character in recording his death. Paris, however, as already mentioned, takes the opportunity of an obituary notice to hold the Justiciary up to admiration as “a noble-minded man, learned in the laws,” and represents the King as fearing him “more than all the rest of his subjects without having any regard for him, for he held the reins of government.” His death, according to this view, cancelled the last remaining restraint upon the tyrannical and treacherous nature of John, who expressed his relief in the words “*Per pedes Dei nunc primo sum Rex et dominus Angliæ*.” (Ed. Luard, II., 558.)

Vol. II., p. 94.—

“*Cumque ad Westmonasterium pervenisset Willelmum Abbatem, &c.*”

William is here named “erroneously for Radulphum” (de Arundel) then Abbot of Westminster. (Luard’s Paris, II., 568, 576.)

Vol. II., p. 96.—“*Episcopatus . . . nunc vacantes*.”

According to Walter de Coventry (Ed. Stubbs, II., 213), John still insisted upon his accustomed right to nominate candidates to vacant sees, so that several, including York, Durham, and Lichfield, were not filled up by the Legate at this time, the appointments to them being deferred until the Pope decided what to do. (Coxe, III., 277.)

Vol. II., p. 105.—“*Timens ne ipsum invaderet*.”

The terror of John’s invasion here attributed to Louis is contradicted by the account of Brito, who represents him as desirous to meet John, and setting forth from the Castle of Chinon with that object. The English King, on hearing of the enemy’s approach, left his troops and armaments to be slaughtered and plundered, and fled in one day a distance of eighteen miles. (Coxe, III., 286, citing *Rec. des Hist.* XVII., p. 93.)

Vol. II., p. 106.—“Pontem de Bovines.”

The battle of Bovines (between Tournay and Lisle) is more graphically described by Brito, p. 94. (Coxe, III., 288.)

Vol. II., 110.—“Johannes Norwicensis Episcopus.”

Owing to the unsettled condition of the kingdom, the see of Norwich remained vacant for seven years after the death of Bishop John de Gray, until the appointment of the Legate Pandulph. (Coxe III., 289.)

Vol. II., p. 111.—“Decanus Christatonensis.”

This “seems to be an error for Xantonensis” (Luard’s Paris, II., 582, note 6).

Vol. II., p. 114–15.—

Fuller particulars respecting the origin of the dispute between the King and the Barons on the subject of the charter of Henry I. which they desired him to confirm, are given in the Chronicle of Mailros and the Annals of Waverley. (Coxe, III., 298.)

Vol. II., p. 119–137.—

The documents here transcribed by Wendover, which purport to be authentic copies of the Great Charter and the Charter of the Forest promulgated by John in the year 1215, furnish a remarkable example of literary manufacture. This version of the Great Charter of John proves on examination to be a garbled copy of the original, mutilated by the omission of several clauses which it alone contains, and patched by the insertion of other clauses taken from the third Charter issued by Henry III., in 1225. Among the clauses omitted are the two relating to the Forest, viz., cap. 47, which disafforested the woods afforested by John himself, and cap. 48, which directed an inquisition to be made in each county concerning any evil customs prevailing in forests or warrens. In the stead of these clauses, an apocryphal Charter of the Forest is ascribed to John, by whom none was ever granted (Bp. Stubbs’ Select Charters, 5th Edition, p. 347). The forger of this document has substantially transcribed the Forest Charter of King Henry III., issued in 1225, and adapted it to the required date of 1215, by substituting the name of John and inserting the words “fratrem nostrum” after the

reference made to Richard I., but has betrayed his imposture by leaving the passage unaltered in which Henry II. is described as the King's grandfather.

For some of the interpolations in the present version of the Great Charter no warrant whatever can be found. The clause relating to the four castellans who were to swear obedience to the twenty-five barons for the purpose of restraining the King (II., pp. 133-4), is not contained in any of the known copies of the charter (Luard, *M. Paris*, II., Pref., p. xxxiv, and p. 603, m. 5). The succeeding clause relating to the expulsion of the foreign mercenaries has been altered from the original (caps 50, 51) by several additions, the most noteworthy being that of the words "Falconem et Flandrenses omnes et ruptarios," which appears, as Dr. Luard suggests, to have been dictated by the hatred which the spoilage of St. Alban's Abbey by Fawkes de Breauté and his troops (II., 205) had naturally engendered in the minds of the brotherhood. It is difficult, however, even if we account by such a motive for the insertion of this clause in the charter of John, to understand how Wendover or Paris, who here follows him, can have forgotten the fact which they have themselves recorded, that the banishment of Fawkes de Breauté from England was not effected for ten years after its promulgation, but was decreed as the punishment of his rebellion in 1225. (II., p. 285.) I hesitate, with Dr. Luard, to believe Wendover capable of having deliberately mystified his readers in this matter, and assume that having found the garbled versions of the charters (for which some other hand than his own was responsible) available in the convent library, he, without making further inquiry, took them to be authentic. His successor, Paris, seems to have been similarly misled. The various discrepancies apparent between them and the original documents are minutely detailed in Dr. Luard's edition of *M. Paris* Vol. II., pp. 589 *seqq.*, so that it is



unnecessary to repeat the analysis. How they are to be all satisfactorily explained it would probably be futile to inquire. Nothing short of sheer invention will account for some of the interpolations, whereas some may have been taken from an authentic but rejected draught, or inserted by way of suggestion as desirable amendments. The omissions are too numerous to be due to carelessness alone, and some of them at least must have been designedly made. No single hypothesis appears sufficient to solve all the difficulties of the problem.

Owing to want of familiarity with ancient legal phraseology, several technical mistakes occur in Dr. Giles's translation of the Great Charter and the Charter of the Forest (II., 319-320), the worst of which it is worth while to correct.

Vol. II., p. 122.—“*Recognitiones de nova disseisina et de morte antecessoris*” should be rendered “recognitions of novel disseizin and mort d’ancestor.”

The “*Justiciarii*,” who are to hold yearly assizes in every county (unrecognizable in Dr. Giles’s rendering of “messengers on their journeys”) are the well known “Justices in Eyre.”

Vol. II., p. 124.—“*Respectum*,” respite, not “regard.”

Vol. II., p. 128.—“*Purpresturis*,” purprestures or encroachments, not “annoyance.”

“*Assartis*,” assarts, *i.e.*, wood-lands grubbed, not “clearances.”

Vol. II., p. 129.—“*Regardorum*” for “*Regardatorium*,” the forestal officers known as regards from their periodical visits of inspection.

“*Agistatores*” (misrendered “collectors of taxes for repairing boundaries”), the officers charged with the duty of regulating the number of cattle and sheep depastured in a forest, and accounting for the money paid for them.

"Pannagium" was properly the payment exacted for the right to feed swine in a forest, but often denoted the acorns or beech mast upon which they fed.

Vol. II., p. 135.—"In angaria mentis."

The furious and uncontrollable disorder of the King's mind, after his enforced capitulation to the Barons, found vent in the wildest curses and maniacal gestures, which are graphically described by Paris and his translator Holinshed (p. 186), cited in Coxe, III., 319.

Vol. II., p. 136.—"In insula prædicta et circa maritima quasi sub dio latens."

The relation here given of John's having secreted himself in the Isle of Wight and the adjoining coasts for three months after Runnymede is contradicted by the dates of his writs and grants enrolled on the Patent Rolls, which show that he was successively at Winchester, Oxford, and Dover during that period. (Hardy's Introduction, p. xxix, cited by Coxe, III., 320.)

"Johannem Episcopum Norwicensem."

This appears to be an error of name, as the death of John de Gray, Bishop of Norwich in 1214, has been previously mentioned, p. 110 *ante* (Luard's Paris, II., 613).

"De Concilio generali."

This council is known as the fourth Lateran Council.

Vol. II., p. 156.—"Anterdidensem Episcopum."

This prelate has been identified as "Peter, Bishop of Antaradus or Tortosa, in the Diocese of Antioch." (Coxe, III., 341.)

Vol. II., p. 163.—"Per provincias de Essex, &c."

The places which chiefly suffered from the rapine, fire and sword of Fawkes de Brenuté and his soldiers are stated by Coggeshale to have been Bury St. Edmund's, Colchester, Ely, &c. (Ed. Stevenson, p. 177, cited by Coxe, III., 349.)

Paris represents that the sanction afforded by the Pope to the perpetrators of these savage excesses called forth from the Barons the sarcastic comment, "Hæc facit charissimus in Christo filius Papæ qui suum vassallum tam liberum et nobile regnum inaudita novitate subjugantem tuetur. Proh dolor! qui mederi mundo languenti deberet, venenum manifeste in congregatione pauperum quos debemus ecclesiam vocare, effundit." (Luard, II., 637.)

Vol. II., p. 171.—"Ad interdicti sive excommunicationis sententiam nullum penitus habentes respectum."

The Barons' disregard of the papal excommunication and interdict on the ground "quod non pertinet ad Papam ordinatio rerum laicarum cum Petro apostolo et ejus successoribus non

nisi ecclesiasticarum dispositio rerum a Domino sit collata potestas," finds an echo in the language of Paris, who here declaims against the Bishops of Rome for having abused their high calling; "Quantum dissimiles Petro qui sibi Petri usurpant partem!" (Luard, II., 645.)

Vol. II., p. 180.—"Fugit ergo Rex a facie Lodowici."

According to Brito's account, the force with which Louis lauded was small, his fleet having been scattered by a storm and the larger part of it putting back to France, but as he showed a firm disposition to fight, John, notwithstanding that his army was thrice as numerous, retreated before him. (Cited by Coxe, III., 368.)

Vol. II., p. 181.—"Provinciam totam præter Doverense castrum sibi continuo subjugavit."

Paris relates that Louis took Rochester Castle on his way to London (Ed. Luard, II., 654), but according to Brito, he returned to besiege it. (Cited by Coxe, III., 368.)

Vol. II., p. 192.—"Comes Niverniæ de Guenelonis genere proditoris."

For an explanation of this allusion both Mr. Coxe and Dr. Luard refer to Dutillet Rec. des Roys de France, p. 261, and the French translation of Paris (III., p. 129, note) where Ganelon is identified as "the Archbishop of Sens who crowned Charles le Chauve and afterwards turned against him in favour of his brother Louis" (Coxe, III., 381; and Luard's Paris, II., 665, note 1). It appears to me more probable that the traitor referred to is the Ganellon or Guenelon whom Dante consigns to the ninth or frozen circle of Hell (*Inferno*, Canto 32). Cary in his note upon the passage describes him as "the betrayer of Charlemain mentioned by Archbishop Turpin. He is a common instance of treachery with the poets of the middle ages." Illustrations in point are cited from Chaucer's *Nonne's Preste's Tale* and other poems.

Vol. II., p. 195-6.—"Aperta est enim in mediis fluctibus terra  
"et voragines abyssus quæ absorbuerunt universa cum homini-  
"bus et equis, ita quod nec pes unus evasit qui casum regi  
"nuntiaret."

Coggeshale's account of the disaster which befel John's army in crossing the Wash at the mouth of the Welland is less sensa-

tional and more credible than Wendover's. "Et multi de familia  
" ejus submersi sunt in aquis marinis et in vivo sabulone ibidem  
" absorpti quia incaute et precipitanter se ingesserant, æstu  
" maris nondum recedente." (Ed. Stevenson, p. 183, cited by  
Coxe, III., 384.)

Vol. II., p. 197, note.—

Paris thus gives the line in John's epitaph, now partially effaced in C.

"Et cui connexa dum vixit probra manebant." (Luard's Paris, II., 669.)

My mistaken reading of "probum" has been corrected in the list of *errata* in the present volume.

Vol. II., p. 199.—"At Lodowicus Huberto de Burgo Dovens  
" rensis Castri Constabulario ad suum colloquium vocato,  
" dixit ei."

According to Paris, Louis employed one of the brothers of Hubert de Burgh and the Earl of Salisbury, whom he had taken prisoners, to negotiate for the surrender of the Castle, but without effect. (Luard, III., 3; Coxe, IV., 3.)

Vol. II., p. 202.—"Jovensis."

This list of bishops Wendover appears to have taken, as Dr. Luard shows (Paris, III., Preface, p. ix.), from the *Historia Captionis Damiette* of Oliverius Scholasticus, but has here mis-copied the name of the Hungarian See "Joriensis" (viz. "Jaurinum, Raab"). In the opinion of Coxe, the name was probably miswritten for "Juvensis or Juvaviensis, the see of Salzburgh." (IV., 7.)

"Recordanam"—"Tel-Kardany." (Luard, M. Paris, III., 9.)

So in the account of an eye witness, James de Vitri, which Wendover here follows.

Vol. II., p. 205.—"Falcasius cum suis prædonibus excommunicatis."

Paris relates that under the influence of a vision, Fawkes applied to the Abbot of St. Alban's for absolution, which was granted him upon the assumption that he intended to restore the spoil he had taken. This expectation, however, he failed to fulfil. (Luard, III., 12.)

Vol. II., p. 206.—"Eidem Lodowico significaverunt quod nisi  
" exiret ab Anglia, sententia excommunicationis quam Walo  
" legatus in eum tulerat in die Cœnæ confirmaretur a Papa."

Besides this threat (according to Walter de Coventry) it was announced by the Pope's legates at the Council of Melun that they would put France under an interdict, if Louis were not recalled by his father. (Cited by Coxe, IV., 12.)

Vol. II., p. 207.—“Inter Hierusalem et Jordanem.”

Wendover here follows the narrative of Oliverius Scholasticus (*Hist. Capt. Damiettæ*), but by omitting the words “*Et terrore divino ipsos fugante loca culta deserere coguntur*,” which precede “*inter Hierusalem et Jordanem*,” he has committed the absurdity, as Dr. Luard points out (*Paris*, Vol. III., Pref., p. ix) of referring to a port between those places. “*Portum*” in the text should commence a new sentence.

Vol. II., p. 224–5.—“*Prisones universi qui apud Lincolniam capti erant vel in prælio navali apud Doveram, sive in parte Regis vel in parte Lodowici, ubicumque statim sine omni redemptione et censu liberarentur.*”

The presumption, which the text appears to warrant, that a mutual release of all pecuniary liability was one of the conditions of this treaty is contradicted by the statement of the Mailros Chronicler (p. 195) that Henry paid 10,000 marks to Louis for the expenses he had incurred. It appears, moreover, from entries upon the Close Rolls, that payments were directed in discharge of a debt of 6,000 marks due to Louis. (*Coxe*, IV., 32.)

Vol. II., p. 226.—“*Cajetam (or Gayetam) et Tornetum.*”

Gaeta and Corneto. But Gaeta is probably an error for Civita Vecchia. See authorities cited in Luard's *Paris*, III., 32, note 6.

Vol. II., p. 233.—

“*Saphadinus*,” *i.e.*, “*Seif-eiddin*, the sword of religion, the name by which Malek-Adel is known in the histories of the Crusades.” (*Coxe*, IV., 42, citing Michaud, *Hist. des Croisades* III., 446.)

Vol. II., p. 234.—

“*Coradinus*,” *i.e.*, Malek-el-Moadddham. It was not he, however, but Malek-el-Kamel who succeeded Malek-Adel. (*Luard*, III., 39, note 4.)

Vol. II., p. 235–6.—“*In festo Sancti Dionysii . . . in festo iterum beati Demetrii.*”

The order of the events referred to these festivals appears to be reversed; that of St. Demetrius falling on the 8th and that of St. Dionysius on the 9th October. (*Coxe*, IV., 44.)

Vol. II., p. 246.—“*Durabilis enim non est annona Ægypti propter molles glebas in quibus crescit, nisi superius circa partes Babylonis servetur per annum.*”

“The author of *Captio Damiettæ* adds the word ‘*artificiosæ*’ after ‘*servetur*.’” (*Giles*, II., 421.)

Vol. II., p. 251.—“*Ut habes in veteri Testamento.*”

The reference to Taphnis [Teh-panhes] here cited is Jeremiah, XLIII., 9. (Luard, III., 56.)

Vol. II., p. 252.—“*Circa hæc tempora Lodowicus. . . . collegit exercitum ut hæreticos Albigenses impugnaret, veniensque cum omni multitudine sua ad urbem Tholosanam . . . illam obsidione vallavit . . . Simon quoque comes Montis-fortis . . . ante portam civitatis . . . subito expiravit.*”

Wendover's chronology is somewhat lax in this narrative. According to Brito, Simon de Montfort died the year before the arrival of Louis on the 25th of June. (p. 112, cited by Coxe, IV., 63.)

Ib.—“*Coronatus est idem rex apud Cantuariam.*”

According to other chroniclers, whose statements are confirmed by writs upon the Close Rolls, Henry's second coronation took place at Westminster. (Coxe, Ib.)

Vol. II., p. 254.—“*Sanneia*” [Sauveia.]

In the Close Roll the Castle is called “*de Salvata.*” (Coxe, IV., 65.)

Vol. II., p. 255.—“*Willelmus quoque de Forz.*”

William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle.

Vol. II., p. 256.—“*Walone legato.*”

An error for Pandulph. (Luard, III., 61.)

Vol. II., p. 260.—“*De constructione novi castelli apud Montem Gomericum.*”

For a fuller account of the Welsh raids upon the marches which necessitated the construction of the Castle of Montgomery, see the letters of Henry to Llewellyn dated 5th October 1220, set out in Rymer (I., 164). Coxe, IV., 71.

“*Buet.*”

Builth or Llanfair, Brecknockshire.

Vol. II., p. 261.—“*Seraph filius Saphadini.*”

“*Malek-el-Aschraf, Prince of Chelat (or Khelath) in Armenia.*” (Luard, III., 66, note 1.)

Vol. II., p. 264.—“*Coradinus.*”

“*Malek-el-Moadddham.*”

“*Alii Soldani, Camelæ videlicet et Haman et Coilanbar.*”

“*Malek Almed Schaled Schirkuh, Prince of Emessa; Malek Annaser Kilidsch Arslan, Prince of Hamar*”; and (supposing Coilanbar to be “intended for Baalbec”) “*Malek-el-Amdsched Bahram-schah.*” (Luard, III., 69, notes 7, 8; 70, notes 1, 2.)

Vol. II., p. 271.—“*Ut redderet sibi Normanniam cum aliis terris transmarinis sicut juraverat in recessu suo de regno Angliæ quando pax facta fuerat inter ipsum et regem Angliæ.*”

The restitution of Normandy, &c. to Henry by Louis when he became King was of course implied in the undertaking which he is stated to have given as Prince (p. 224 *ante*), “*quod pro posse suo patrem suum Philippum induceret ut Henrico Anglorum regi redderet omnia jura sua in partibus transmarinis.*” As this condition does not appear in the form of treaty which was made public (printed in Rymer I., 148), it is supposed to have been included in certain secret articles, which, by the admission of French historians, were agreed to by the contracting parties. (*See Rapin cited in Coxe, IV., 86.*)

Vol. II., p. 274.—“*Eodem anno*” (1223).

The miracles of the holy cross recorded in this section happened, according to the Dunstable Chronicler (*Ed. Luard. Ann. Monast., III., 97*) in the year 1225.

Vol. II., p. 277.—“*At cives cum a rege Anglorum se quasi derelictos reputassent, tam prece quam pretio inducti regi Francorum Rupellam tradiderunt.*”

It appears from the Close Rolls that Savary de Mauleon, Seneschal of Poitou, was accused on the part of Henry, of neglecting to appoint an officer whom he had himself recommended to the government of Rochelle. After the capture of the City, Mauleon is stated by the French chroniclers to have deserted to Louis. (*Coxe, IV., 93, citing Rec. des Hist. XVII., p. 307; and see p. 289 post.*)

Vol. II., p. 278.—“*Cecidit in misericordia regis.*”

This expression which Dr. Giles translates, “*was thrown on the mercy of the King*” (II., 451), has here its recognised legal meaning of, “*was amerced.*”

Vol. II., p. 284.—“*Itaque comes Richardus . . . processit per villas et castella Wasconix regionis et quoscumque contraditores qui homagium regi et fidelitatem facere noluerunt invenit, castella eorum et villas obsedit et potenter subjugavit.*”

A letter dated from St. Macaré, in which the Earl recounts to the King the success of his expedition, is printed in Rymer (I., 178; *Coxe, IV., 102*).

Vol. II., p. 299.—“*Quod magister Otho, &c.*”

This section substantially repeats the tenor of a previous section (p. 289 *ante*).

Vol. II., p. 312.—“*Henricus Comes Campaniensis.*”

“The Earl of Champagne at this time was Theobald IV.; Anselm, II., p. 840.” (Coxe, IV., 132.)

Vol. II., p. 313.—“*Et pervagante ad vitalia veneno perducitur ad extrema.*”

The report of Louis's death having been due to poison is also mentioned by Richard de St. German, the *Annals of Waverley*, &c. (Ib. 133.)

Ib.—“*Quod civitas Avinionis a Francis dolose sit subjugata.*”

The treachery here described to the French under the influence of the Legate is not admitted by their historians, but Wendover's statement is borne out by the record in the *Annals of Waverley* that “*legati apostolici tradiderant urbem prædicto regi.*” (Ed. Luard, *Ann. Monast.*, II., 302. Coxe, IV., 134.)

Vol. II., p. 315 —“*Subtraxerunt se quidem ab hac coronatione Dux Burgundiæ, Comes Campaniæ,*” &c.

According to one of the French chroniclers, these nobles were in correspondence with the English ambassadors, and concerting a plot to deliver the kingdom into the hands of Henry. (*Chron. Turon. Rec. des Hist.* XVIII., p. 318, cited in Coxe, IV., 136.)

Vol. II., p. 322.—“*Comes Herefordiæ Henricus.*”

“Erroneously for Humfridus.” (Luard, III., 124, n. 7.)

“*Comes Warwicensis Willelmus.*”

“An error for Henricus.” (Ib., n. 8.)

Vol. II., p. 326.—“*Cum dominis de . . . Halaph.*”

“Malek-el-Aschraf.” (Luard, III., 129, n. 5.)

Vol. II., p. 335.—“*Imperator Constantinopolitanus.*”

“Robert de Courtenay.”

“*Filium hæredem relinquens parvulum.*”

“Baldwin II., who was the brother, not the son of Robert.” (Luard, III., 145, n. 6.)

Vol. II., p. 339.—“*Episcopi Andegavensis et Augustensis.*”

The first name should probably be “*Lantgravius*,” as “the Bishop of Angers (William) did not die till many years afterwards. Augustensis is probably Bishop Siegfried of Augsburg.” (Luard, III., 148, citing Huillard-Breholles, III., 27.)

Vol. II., p. 344.—“*Tunc sua res, &c.*”

Hor. Epist, I., 18.

Vol. II., p. 345.—“*Thomas Comes Atterarum.*”

“Thomas of Aquino, Count of Acerra.” (Luard, III., 154, n. 4.)

Vol. II., p. 346.—“*Datum Laterani.*”

“An error for Perusii” (Ib. p. 155, citing Potthast, *Reg. Pont.* 711).



Vol. II., p. 347.—“*Franci fugati vel capti sunt et incarcerati a comite sæpedito.*”

This account of the triumph of the Count of Toulouse over the French King needs to be supplemented by the statement that it was only temporary. “In the following year a peace was concluded with Louis, by which, between the Pope and the King the count lost nearly all his territories.” (Coxe, IV., 170.)

“*Archiepiscopus apud Slindonam . . . octavo idus Julii diem clausit extremum \* \* \* et Cantuariæ sepultus est pridie nonas ejusdem.*”

One of these dates, as Dr. Giles points out (II., 508), must be erroneous.

Vol. II., p. 351.—“*Soldanus vero Babylonis.*”

“*Malek-el-Kamel.*” (Luard, III., 160.)

Vol. II., p. 356.—“*Haldas.*”

The chronicler, Ric. de Sancto Germano, who inserts a copy of this letter, gives this name as “*Baldach.*” (Coxe, IV. 180).

Vol. II., p. 365.—“*Sanctitati vestræ.*”

Mr. Coxe (IV., 190) notes that the reviser of D. has “marked this word for correction.” In the codices of Paris (Luard, III., 173), “*sinceritati*” has been substituted. If, as seems probable, the letter received by Henry was an adaptation of a common form addressed to many potentates both spiritual and temporal, the word “*sanctitati*,” which would be appropriate to the former class, may have been here inadvertently applied to a member of the latter. Possibly, however, “*Serenitati*” may be the word intended.

Vol. II., p. 366.—“*Alius Soldanus qui Raphat dicitur*” (or Xaphat), i.e., *Malek-el-Aschraf.*”

“*Soldanus Damasci.*”

“*Malek-el-Naser Salaheddin Daoud.*” (Luard, III., 174.)

Vol. II., p. 377.—“*In pignus sub fœnore posuerunt.*”

The tax demanded was so onerous that the Legate, anticipating the difficulty which the clergy and the monastic bodies would have in meeting it, brought with him certain usurers who lent the money required at an exorbitant rate of interest. They are referred to by Paris as *Coursini*, and appear to have been the prototypes of the Italian merchants who subsequently became the chief capitalists and money-lenders of Europe (Coxe, IV.,

203, who refers to an article upon the subject by Mr. Bond, *Archæologia*, XXVIII., p. 207).

Vol. II., p. 378.—“*Sine pallio ita quod non licuit ei vel ordines celebrare vel ecclesias ordinare.*”

By Mr. Coxe's oversight of the word “non” in the text of D. and the failure of Dr. Giles, whose translation is based upon his edition, to detect the omission, the obvious sense of this passage has been reversed. The subsequent receipt of the pall by the Archbishop from the Pope is recorded in the following section (p. 380). The ceremonies attending the manufacture of the pall and the indispensable virtue residing in its possession to validate the performance of Archiepiscopal functions are described in Sleidan's Commentaries “*De Statu Religionis, &c.*” B. XIII., p. 210. *See also* Ducange's Glossary v. Pallium.

Vol. II., p. 379.—“*Comes Britanniae Henricus.*”

Wendover repeatedly thus misnames the reigning Count, who “was Peter, surnamed Mauclerc, son of Robert II., Comte de Dreux.” (Coxe, IV., 205, and Luard, III., 191.)

Vol. II., p. 384.—“*In Britannia applicuit.*”

The statement of the French chronicler William de Nangis (*Rec. des Hist.*, XX., p. 316), that on the outbreak of the Count of Brittany's rebellion against the French King in 1228, Henry crossed the sea to assist him, but effected a rapid retreat upon finding the enemy too strong, appears to rest upon no historical foundation. (Coxe, IV., 210.)

“*Municipium Hodum appellatum.*”

The Castle of Oudon. According to the chronicler Nangis, it was taken in the preceding year. (Coxe, IV., 211.)

Vol. II., p. 384-5.—“*Dux Saxoniae.*”

Albert I. (Ib.)

Vol. III., p. 3.—“*Dux Burgundiae.*”

“*Hugh IV.*”

“*Comes Bononiae.*”

“*Philip Hurepel.*”

“*Comes de Drius*”

“*Robert III., Count of Dreux.*”

“*Comes de Mascu.*”

“*Alix, Count of Macon.*” (Luard, III., 195, n. 1-4.)

Vol. III., p. 3.—“Comite Britanniae Henrico.”

“An error for Petro.” (Ib.)

Vol. III., p. 6.—“Sanctum Johannem de Beverona.”

Erroneously “for Jacobum.” (Luard, III., 198, n. 3.)

“Comes Britanniae Henricus.”

“An error for Petrus.” (Ib., n. 5.)

Vol. III., p. 8.—“Castellum novum super Sartam.”

“Chateau neuf on the Sarthe.” (Ib., p. 200, n. 5.)

Vol. III., p. 9.—“Castellum de Tunebregge cum villa et pertinentiis et alias quasdam terras Gileberti Comitis de Clare nuper defuncti quæ ad jus suum et ecclesiæ Cantuariensis spectabant.”

For further particulars respecting the inheritance of the Earls of Clare in the Castle and Manor of Tunbridge, and their feudal tenure of the See of Canterbury, *see* Carte, II., 40, and Hasted's Kent, II., 311; IV., 768, note; cited by Coxe, IV., 219.

Vol. III., p. 11.—“Cumira.”

The Abbey of Cumhyr, Radnorshire.

Vol. III., p. 14.—“Quod habuit uxorem cujus consanguineam prius habuerat sibi matrimonio copulatam.”

The alleged consanguinity was between the third wife of the Justiciary, Margaret, daughter of the King of Scotland, and his second wife, Isabel, Countess of Gloucester. (Coxe, IV., 226.)

Vol. III., p. 15.—“Apud Sanctam Gemmam.”

St. Gemini in Umbria. (Coxe, IV., 227, and Luard, III., 206.)

“Sororem regis Scotorum.”

Isabella, the Princess in question, “was already the wife of Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, married, as appears from a writ printed in Rymer, in 1225, I., p. 178.” (Ib.)

Vol. III., p. 16.—

A papal Bull, proposing to redress the wrong of which the patrons of advowsons complained, by allowing them to present after the decease of the existing Italian incumbents, is printed in Wilkin's Concil., I., 629. (Ib. 228.)

Vol. III., p. 19.—“Divortium inter comitissam Essexiæ et virum suum,” viz., Maud, daughter of Geoffrey FitzPiers, Earl of Essex, and Roger de Dantsey. (Luard, III., 210, n. 1, 2.)

Vol. III., p. 20.—“Literas regis patentes.”

These letters patent are termed by Paris “adulterinas et sophisticas.” The Chronicler of Dunstable describes them as “literas patentes ipsius Justiciarii.” (Ed. Luard, Ann. Monast., III., 129.) Rymer prints a Bull dated 7th June 1232, in which the Pope accuses the Bishops of countenancing the outrages

committed upon the Italian priests, and urges the King to compensate them for their losses and punish the wrong doers. (I., 203, cited by Coxe, IV., 232.)

Vol. III., p. 27.—“Willelmum quondam cognomento Wither.”

See p. 29 *post* where Sir Robert de Thweng is identified under this pseudonym. He was probably subjected to a fine for his temerity, as may be inferred from a writ on the Fine Roll of 29th Henry III. directing the Sheriff of Yorkshire to certify the value of the lands, &c. of Robert de Twenge in his bailiwick. (Coxe, IV., 241.)

Vol. III., p. 29.—“Ab unica quam habuit ecclesia spoliare.”

Dr. Luard (Paris, III., 610) with some hesitation, but no doubt rightly, identifies this Church, which Paris names “Luhunum” or Lythum, with Kirkleatham in Yorkshire. It was a demesne possession of the family of Thweng. In a settlement of the manor made by Robert de Twenge upon the marriage of his son Marmaduke the advowson of the Church is excepted. (Coram Rege Roll, 27-8 Henry III., m. 7.)

Vol. III., p. 32.—“Ducem Austriæ filiam ejus petens in uxorem,” *i.e.*, Margaret, daughter of Leopold VI., Duke of Austria. (Luard, III., 221, n. 7.)

Vol. III., p. 36.—“In quadam capella.”

The Church of Boisars, according to the Dunstable Chronicler. (Ed. Luard, Ann. Mon., III., 120). Coxe, IV., 251.

Vol. III., p. 40.—“Successit ei in comitatum Cestrensem  
“Johannes nepos ejus ex sorore sua quem genuit comes David  
“frater Willelmi Regis Scotorum.”

John surnamed “le Scot” from his father’s nationality; his mother being Maud, the last Earl’s sister and heir. (Nicolas, Synopsis of the Peerage, cited by Coxe, IV., 256.)

Vol. III., p. 40.—“Alius autem nepos ejus ex sorore secunda Lincolnæ obtinuit comitatum.”

John de Lacy, who married Margaret de Quinci, daughter of Robert de Quinci, Earl of Winchester and Hawise, Countess of Lincoln. (Luard, III., 230.)

Vol. III., p. 41.—“Comes quoque Arundel alius nepos ejus.”  
“Hugh de Albini; his mother was Mabel.” (Ib.)

Vol. III., p. 50.—“Eadmundum Ecclesiæ Sarisbiriensem Canonicum.”

Edmund Rich, afterwards canonized, author of the *Speculum Ecclesiæ*. (Coxe, IV., 267.)

Vol. III., p. 51.—“Frater quidam de Ordine Prædicatorum.”

Paris gives his name in one place as Robert and in another as Roger Bacon. (Luard, III., 244.)

Vol. III., p. 53.—“Sorore sua, uxore scilicet Richardi fratris Regis Anglorum.”

Isabella, the first wife of Richard Earl of Cornwall, daughter of Anselm Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, and widow of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester.

Vol. III., p. 59.—“In Walliam adductus est.”

He was safely conducted to the Castle of Strigoyl (Chepstow), according to Wikes. (Ed. Luard, Ann. Monast., IV., 76. Coxe, IV., 277.)

Vol. III., p. 64.—“Frater quidam de Ordine Minorum Agnellus nomine.”

“Agnellus of Pisa, first minister of the Franciscans in England.” (See authority cited in Luard, III., 257, note 2.)

Vol. III., p. 77.—“Puellam Britanniae et sororem suam.”

“Alienor, daughter of Geoffrey,” and “Alienor, widow of William Marshall,” Earl of Pembroke. (Luard, III., 271, n. 7 and 8.)

Vol. III., p. 87.—“Suaneburne.”

Swanburne, Co. Bucks. (Ib., p. 189.)

Vol. III., p. 88.—“Ivingeho.”

Ivinghoe, Co. Bucks.” (Ib.)

Ib.—“Cum Loelino de quadam pacis forma.”

See the terms of the treaty, which was to last for two years, in Rymer I., 213. (Coxe, IV., 309.)

Vol. III., p. 98.—“Alboldeslea.”

“Abbotsley, near St. Neots.” (Luard, III., 302, n. 1.)

Vol. III., p. 101.—“De Judæis qui puerum Christianum circumciderunt.”

A similar incident to that here narrated is stated by Holinshed to have occurred at Norwich in 1145. Paris records the execution of four Jews there for the same offence in 1240. Lincoln was the scene of another such tragedy in 1253. (Tyrrell, II., 272, cited by Coxe, IV., 324.)

Vol. III., p. 112.—“Desponsavit ergo puellam . . . imperator.”

The offspring of this union was Henry who became titular King of Jerusalem. The Empress died in 1241. (Coxe, IV., 338.)

Vol. III., p. 113.—“*Altera Penbroc Comitissa.*”

Alienora, wife of William Marshall (Earl of Pembroke). (Luard, III., 326.)

“*Quorum primam duxit rex Hispaniæ Aldefonsus.*”

“*Alienora, second daughter of Henry II. wife of Alfonzo III. of Castile.*” (Ib.)

“*Alteram duxit rex Siciliæ Rogerus.*”

“*Joanna, third daughter of Henry II. wife of William II., King of Sicily.*” (Ib.)

“*Tertiam Dux Saxonie Henricus.*”

“*Matilda, wife of Henry the Lion Duke of Saxony. She was the eldest of Henry II.'s daughters.*” (Ib.)

“*Quartam duxit Comes Tholosanus Reimundus.*”

This is an error which Paris has corrected (Ib.). Raymond Count of Thoulouse married the above named Joan widow of the King of Sicily.

“*Quintam Comes Rotrodus Perticensis.*”

This also is an error. The wife of Rotrou III. Count of Perche was the daughter of Theobald II., Count of Champagne. (Ib.)

In preparing the Index to these volumes I have enjoyed an advantage, denied to Mr. Coxe, of following in the wake of the learned editor of Matthew Paris, whose research has solved the principal difficulties of identification occasioned by Wendover's frequently loose and uncertain nomenclature. Upon all doubtful questions, more particularly respecting foreign names, both of persons and places, I have not hesitated to defer to Dr. Luard's authority.

I have subjoined in an Appendix the principal passages respectively referred to at pp. xix-xxi and xxxvii-xxxviii *ante*, in which Paris has either complemented the deficiencies of Wendover's narrative by substantial additions, or has given a version of facts materially differing from that contained in the text.

I cannot conclude an editorial task which has of necessity been performed discontinuously in intervals

of official vacation during the past four years, without gratefully acknowledging the valuable aids that have facilitated its completion. My thanks are especially due to Mr. E. B. Nicholson, Chief Librarian of the Bodleian Library ; to Mr. E. Maunde Thompson, Chief Librarian of the British Museum ; to the late Sir William Hardy, Deputy Keeper of the Public Records ; and to Mr. H. C. Maxwell Lyte, C.B., his successor in the same post, for their friendly offices and unfailing courtesy. I am not less indebted to my sons Maurice and Edward Hewlett for the assistance they have rendered me in the labour of collation.

The care taken to avoid errors in this edition has not sufficed to prevent the occurrence of a certain number. Such as I have discovered in making a final revision of the sheets have been rectified in the lists of *errata*, and I can only express my regret should any have escaped detection.

March, 1889.

H. G. H.





## APPENDIX A.

(INTRODUCTION, p. xx.)

---

*Qualiter rex desperans miserit nuntios ad admiralium Marmelim.*

Misit igitur nuntios secretissimos cum festinatione summa, videlicet Thomam de Herdintona et Radulphum filium Nicolai milites, et Robertum de Londiniis clericum, ad admiralium Marmelim, regem magnum Affricæ, Marrochiæ et Hispaniæ, quem vulgus Miramumelinum vocat, significans eidem, quod se et regnum suum libenter redderet eidem et dederet et deditum teneret ab ipso, si placeret ei, sub tributo; necnon et legem Christianam, quam vanam censuit, relinquens, legi Mahometi fideliter adhæreret. Quod cum dicti nuntii, secretius relaturi ad curiam dicti principis pervenissent, invenerunt ad primam portam aliquot milites armatos introitum arctius custodientes gladiis evaginati. Ad secundum vero ostium, scilicet palatii, plures invenerunt milites ad unguem armatos, et prioribus elegantius, ensibus strictis ingressum diligenter custodientes, et, ut censeri potuit, aliis fortiores ac nobiliores. In ostio vero thalami inferioris, multo secundum apparentiam robustiores et ferociores, et plures prioribus. Cum autem pacifice introducti, ex licentia ipsius admiralii, quem regem magnum vocant, ipsi nuntii et vice domini sui, regis scilicet Angliæ, reverenter salutassent, exposuerunt causam adventus sui plenius, cartam regiam ei porrigentes; quam quidem interpres, qui præsens vocatus aderat, evidenter patefecit. Quo intellecto, rex librum quem inspexerat clausit, sedit enim ad pulpitum suum studens, vir ætate et statura mediocris, et gestu maturus et verbis facundus, et circumspectus. Et cum paulisper quasi secum deliberans respondisset, modeste dixit, "Modo inspexi librum in Græco scriptum cujusdam Græci sapientis et Christiani nomine Pauli, cujus actus et verba mihi optime complacent, et accepto; unum tamen de ipso mihi displicet, quod in lege sub qua natus erat non stetit, sed ad aliam tanquam transfuga et inconstans avolvit. Et id dico de domino vestro Anglorum rege, qui relicta piissima et mundissima lege Christianorum, sub qua nascebatur, cereus et instabilis gliscit transmeare." Et addidit, "Novit qui nihil ignorat Deus omnipotens omnium Creator, si exlex essem, illam præ omnibus eligerem et acceptans amplexarer." Postea vero sciscitabatur, cujus conditionis esset

rex Angliæ et regnum ejus; respondit Thomas, utpote nuntiorum facundissimus, "Egregie et ingenue atavis regibus magnis procreatus, terra ejus opulenta et suis contenta bonis, culturis, pascuis, pratis et silvis abundat. Ex ea etiam omne genus metallorum studio conflati eliquatur. Gens nostra speciosa et ingeniosa tribus pollet idiomatibus erudita, scilicet Latino, Gallico, et Anglico, et omni arte liberali et mechanica plenius erudita. Veruntamen vinearum aut olivarum copiam ex se terra nostra non producit, vel abietum, sed ea ex vicinis regionibus commercio sibi acquirit abundanter. Aer salubris et temperatus; inter occidentem sita et septentrionem, ab occidente calorem, a septentrione sumens frigiditatem, temperiem sortitur gratissimam. Undique mari vallatur, unde insularum regina meruit appellari. Regnum etiam ab inuncto et coronato gubernatum ab antiquo liberum esse dignoscitur et ingenuum, ad nullius præterquam Dei spectans dominationem. Ecclesia etiam et nostræ cultus religionis plusquam in aliqua mundi parte ibidem prosperatur, et Papalibus ac regis legibus pacifice gubernatur." Tracto igitur ab alto præcordiali suspirio, respondit rex, "Nunquam legi vel audiui, quod aliquis rex tam prosperum regnum possidens subjectum et obediens, suum sic vellet sponte pessundare principatum, ut de libero faceret tributarium, de suo alienum, de felici miserum, et se alterius, tanquam sine vulnere victum, dedere voluntati. Quinimmo de multis legi et audiui, quod multi sanguinis effusione et profluvio sibi libertatem, quod laudabile fuit, comparent; modo autem audio, quod dominus vester miser, deses et imbellis, qui nullo nullior est, de libero servus fieri desiderat, qui vere miser est, immo miserrimus nullique miserabilis." Postea vero, sed cum contemptu, inquisivit cujus ætatis esset, staturæ, ac strenuitatis. Cui responsum est, "Quod ætate fuit quinquagenarius et omnino canus, corpore fortis, nec procerus, sed potius compactus, et formæ ad robora convenientis." Quod cum audisset rex, respondit, "Virtus ejus juvenilis ac virilis tepuit jam et refrigeravit. Infra decennium, dato quod tam [diu] victurus sit, virtus ejus deficiet, antequam arduum quid consummaverit; si nunc inciperet in defectum declinare, nec aliquid valeret. Quinquagenarius enim decedit occulte, sexagenarius manifeste. Pacem de cætero sibi adquirat et quiescat." Colligens ergo omnia inquisita et responsa nuntiorum, post parvum silentium, facta subsannatione in signum magnæ indignationis, sprexit ille admiralium regem Johannem dicens, "Nullus est rex ille, sed regulus jamjam desipiens et senescens, nec curo de eo; indignus est mihi confœderari." Et conspiciens Thomam et Radulphum torvo vultu ait, "Non redeatis iterum ad meam

præsentiam, nec videant oculi vestri amplius faciem meam. Fama, sed potius infamia, domini vestri jam apostatæ desipientis fœtorem exhalat in conspectu meo teterrimum." Recedentibus igitur cum rubore nuntiis, intuebatur rex ille admiralius Robertum clericum, qui tertius erat nuntiorum, qui parvus erat et niger, unum brachium longius habens reliquo et digitos inordinatos, scilicet duos sibi cohærentes, et faciem Judaicam. Perpendens igitur rex, quod tam despicabilis persona ad tam arduum negotium declarandum non destinaretur nisi saperet ut callidus et intelligeret, videns ejus coronam et tonsuram et inde discernens quod esset clericus, jussit eum ad se evocari, quia aliis loquentibus adhuc tacuerat stans remotus. Ipso igitur retento et spreto aliis, rex cum eo multa loquebatur secretius, quæ postea ipse Robertus amicis suis patefecit. Inquisivit autem dictus rex ab eodem, si rex Angliæ Johannes aliquibus polleret moribus, et si liberos strenuos procreasset, et si potens esset in vi generativa; addiditque, quod si Robertus super his interrogatis mentiretur, nunquam, præcipue clerico, alicui crederet Christiano. Tunc Robertus sub attestatione legis Christianæ se promisit ad omnia interrogata veraciter responsurum. Dixit igitur assertive, quod "Potius tyrannus fuit quam rex, potius subversor quam gubernator, oppressor suorum et fantor alienorum; leo suis subjectis, agnus alienigenis et rebellibus, qui per desidiam suam Normanniæ ducatum et alias multas terras amiserat, et insuper Angliæ regnum amittere vel destruere sitiebat; pecuniæ extortor insatiabilis, possessionum suorum naturalium invasor et destructor; paucos vel potius nullos strenuos generavit, sed patrissantes. Sponsam habet sibi exosam et ipsum odientem, incestam, maleficam et adulteram, et super hæc sæpius convictam, unde rex sponsus ejus comprehensos laqueo jussit super stratum ejus suffocari. Ipse rex nihilominus multos procerum suorum et etiam consanguineos zelotipavit violenter, et filias corrumpit nobiles ac sorores. In cultu autem Christiano, prout audistis, fluctuans et diffisus." Hæc cum audisset rex admiralius, non tamen sicut prius ipsum sprexit, sed detestabatur et in sua lege maledixit, et ait, "Quare permittunt miseri Anglici talem super se regnare et dominari? vere effœminati sunt et serviles." Respondit Robertus, "Patientissimi hominum sunt Anglici, donec supra modum offendantur et damnificentur. Nunc autem sicut leo vel elephas, cum læsum se senserit vel cruentum, irascuntur, et excutere colla de sub jugo opprimentis, etsi sero, proponunt et conantur." Et cum hæc omnia ipse rex admiralius audierat, Anglorum nimiam redarguit patientiam, quam formidolositatem recta interpretatione fuisse interpretes asseruit, qui ad omnia præsens

exstiterat. Multos autem præter hos tractatus et confabulationes habuit idem rex cum eodem Roberto, quæ postea amicis plenius in Anglia declaravit. Collatis igitur ipsi Roberto muneribus pretiosis, in auro et argento, gemmis variis et olosericis, ipsum in pace dimisit. Recedentes autem nuntios alios nec salutavit, nec aliquibus respexit donativis nec ipsum regem Angliæ Johannem salutavit nec muneribus honoravit. Cum autem ad propria remeassent nuntii, et quæ viderant et audierant domino suo renuntiassent, doluit dominus eorum rex Johannes vehementer usque ad spiritus amaritudinem, quod sic ab ipso rege admiralio contemnebatur et quod in proposito suo impediabatur. Robertus autem de extraneis donis sibi collatis regem liberaliter respexit, ut saltem sic perciperet quod favorabilius aliis audiretur, licet primo repulsus tacuisset. Unde ipse rex ipsum plus aliis honoravit, et quasi pro præmio custodiam abbatiæ sancti Albani, quamvis non vacaret, improbus exactor concessit, ut sic de alieno clericum suum fidei transgressor remuneraret. Ipse igitur Robertus, inconsulto, immo potius invito abbate, qui pro tempore fuit, videlicet Johanne de Cella, viro religiosissimo et literatissimo, omnia quæ in ecclesia et curia fuerunt pro libitu diripit et sibi appropriavit. Et in qualibet balliva, quas obedientias appellamus, constituit, maxime in janua, janitorem omnium diligentem exploratorem et protervum, unde plusquam mille marcas ab eadem domo astute nimis emunxit Robertus clericus memoratus. Hic tamen quosdam abbatis ministros præcipuos, cum quodam sancti Albani monacho, videlicet dominum Laurentium Seneschallum militem, et Laurentium clericum, et magistrum Walterum monachum pictorem, dilexit et habuit familiares, quibus gemmas suas et alia secreta revelavit sibi a dicto admiralio collata et dicta audiente Matthæo, qui et hæc scripsit enarravit.

M. Paris, Ed. Luard, ii. 559-564.

## APPENDIX B.

(INTRODUCTION, p. xxi.)

*Et tunc cogitavit rex Johannes Angliam Papæ subijcere.*

Extunc igitur rex Johannes præconceptum propositum suum, a quo credidit resiliisse, et suam cœpit conditionem deteriorare, et deterioratam in perniciem regni solidare; oderat quippe quasi virus vipereum omnes regni generosos, præcipue tamen Saerum de Quency, Robertum filium Walteri, et Cantuariensem archiepiscopum Stephanum. Noverat autem, et multiplici didicerat experientia, quod Papa super omnes mortales ambitiosus erat et superbus, pecuniæque sititor insatiabilis et ad omnia scelera pro præmiis datis vel promissis cereus et proclivus. Missis igitur sub omni festinatione nuntiis, magnam thesauri ipsi summam transmisit et promisit ampliore, spoponditque suum se esse et semper fore subjectum tributarium et vassallum voluntarium ea conditione, ut nacta subtiliter occasione Cantuariensem archiepiscopum confundere niteretur, et barones Angliæ, quos prius foverat, excommunicaret; et hoc sitienter desiderabat, ut in excommunicatos exhæredando et incarcerando, et necando posset malignari. Quæ igitur nequiter subaraverat, nequius, ut in sequentibus dicetur, solidavit.

\* \* \* \* \*

Concessit insuper eodem anno rex Johannes, ut pronius corda prælatorum et magnatum sibi conciliaret, liberas in omnibus ecclesiæ Angliæ electiones; et procuraverunt tam ipse rex, quam magnates et prælati, ut illa sua similiter hæc charta et concessio a Papa confirmaretur, unde ad majorem securitatem regalis charta in papali confirmatione inseritur bullata.

\* \* \* \* \*

Volens autem rex Johannes ad majorem securitatem et robur diuturnitatis hæc inviolabiliter observari, misit ad dominum Papam Innocentium, rogans constanter ut huic piæ concessionis et confirmationi suæ favorem dignaretur exhibere et eandem bullæ munimine confirmare; qui quia jam factus fuit obsequens Papæ vasallus et rex apostolicus, meruit quæ petiit citius impetrare sub hac forma; "Innocentius episcopus, et cætera, venerabilibus fratribus et dilectis filiis universis ecclesiarum prælatis per

Angliam constitutis, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Dignis laudibus attollimus magnificentiam Creatoris, postquam idem, qui est mirabilis et terribilis in consiliis super filios hominum, aliquandiu toleravit ut perflando discurreret per areolam horti sui spiritus tempestatis quasi ludens, taliter in orbe terrarum, ut sic ostenderet infirmitatem et insufficientiam [nostram] nobis; statim, cum voluit, dixit et aquiloni, 'Da,' et austro, 'Noli prohibere,' imperansque ventis et mari statuit procellam in aura, ut nautæ portum inveniant peroptatum. Cum enim inter regnum et sacerdotium Anglicanum, non sine magno periculo atque damno, super electionibus prælatorum gravis fuerit controversia diutius agitata, Illo tandem, cui nihil impossibile est, quique ubi vult spirat, mirabiliter operante, carissimus Johannes, rex Anglorum illustris, liberaliter ex mera et spontanea voluntate, de consensu communi baronum suorum, pro salute animæ suæ ac prædecessorum suorum et successorum, nobis concessit et suis literis confirmavit, ut de cætero in universis et singulis ecclesiis ac monasteriis cathedralibus et conventualibus totius regni Angliæ in perpetuum liberæ fiant electiones quorumcumque prælatorum, majorum et etiam minorum. Nos igitur hoc gratum et ratum habentes concessionem hujusmodi vobis, et per vos ecclesiis et successoribus vestris, prout in eisdem literis regis perspeximus contineri, auctoritate apostolica confirmamus et præsentis scripti patrocinio communimus. Ad majorem autem firmitatem et perpetuam memoriam hujus rei præfatas regis literas super hoc confectas præsentibus misceri fecimus, quarum tenor talis est:

“ Johannes Dei gratia rex Angliæ, dominus Hybernias, dux Normanniæ et Aquitaniæ, comes Andegaviæ, archiepiscopis, episcopis, comitibus, baronibus, militibus, ballivis, et omnibus hæc literas visuris, salutem. Quoniam inter nos et venerabiles patres nostros Stephanum Cantuariensem, totius Angliæ primatem et sanctæ ecclesiæ Romanæ cardinalem, Willelmum Londoniensem, Eustachium Elyensem, Ægidium Herefordensem, Johannem Bathoniensem et Glastoniensem, et Hubertum Lincolnensem, episcopos, super damnis et ablatiis eorum tempore interdicti, per Dei gratiam de mera et libera voluntate utriusque partis plene convenit, volumus non solum eis quantum secundum Deum possumus satisfacere, verum etiam toti ecclesiæ Anglicanæ salubriter et utiliter in perpetuum providere. Inde est quod qualiscumque consuetudo temporibus nostris et prædecessorum nostrorum hactenus in ecclesia Anglicana fuerit observata, et quidquid juris nobis hactenus vendicaverimus [in electionibus quorumcumque prælatorum, nos ab ipsorum petitione pro salute animæ nostræ et prædecessorum et successorum nostrorum regni

Angliæ liberaliter mera et spontanea voluntate de communi assensu baronum nostrorum concessimus et constituimus et hac præsentī carta nostra confirmavimus], de cætero in universis et singulis ecclesiis et monasteriis cathedralibus et conventualibus totius regni Angliæ liberæ sint in perpetuum electiones quorumcumque prælatorum, majorum et minorum; salva nobis et hæredibus nostris custodia ecclesiarum et monasteriorum vacantium, quæ ad nos pertinent. Promittimus etiam, quod nec impediemus nec impedire permittemus per nostros, nec procurabimus, quin in universis et singulis ecclesiis [et] monasteriis, postquam vacaverint prælaturæ, quemcumque voluerint libere sibi præficient electores pastorem; petita tamen a nobis prius et hæredibus nostris licentia eligendi, quam non denegabimus nec differemus. Et si forte assit quod denegaremus vel differemus, nihilominus procedant electores ad electionem canonicam faciendam. Et similiter post celebratam electionem noster requiratur assensus, quem non denegabimus, nisi aliquid rationale proposuerimus et legitime probaverimus, propter quod non debemus consentire. Quare volumus et firmiter jubemus, ne quis, vacantibus ecclesiis vel monasteriis, contra hanc nostram concessionem et constitutionem in aliquo veniat vel venire præsumat. Si quis vero contra hoc aliquo unquam tempore venerit, maledictionem Dei omnipotentis et nostram incurrat. His testibus, Petro, Wintoniensi episcopo, W. Mareschallo comite Penbroc, Willelmo comite Warrenniæ, Ranulpho comite Cestriæ, Sahero comite Wintoniensi, Galfrido de Mandevilla comite Gloverniæ et Essexiæ, Willelmo comite de Ferrariis, Willelmo Briewere, Warino filio Geraldī, Willelmo de Cantelupo, Hugoni de Novilla, Roberto de Wer, Willelmo de Huntingefeld. Datum per manum magistri Roberti de Marisco cancellarii nostri, decimo quinto die Januarii, apud Novum Templum Londiniis, anno regni nostri decimo sexto. Nulli ergo omnino homini liceat hanc paginam nostræ confirmationis infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attentare præsumperit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei, et beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus, se noverit incursum. Datum Laterani, tertio kalendas Aprilis, pontificatus nostri anno decimo octavo."

M. Paris, Ed. Luard, ii. 564, 606-610.

## APPENDIX C.

(INTRODUCTION, p. xxxvii.)

Circa dies istos surrexit contradictio et rixa in civitate Londoniarum inter pauperes et divites ob conturbationem tallagii, quod a regis ministris exigebatur ad fisci commodum; voluerunt enim excellentiores civium, quos Majorem et Aldermannos dicimus, facta concinnatione in suo hustingo, seipsos servare indemnes aut saltem sine gravamine, et pauperiores intolerabiliter apporriare; cumque Willelmo filio Osberti, cognomento "cum Barba," cujus genus avitum ob indignationem Normannorum radere barbam contempsit, recalcitrante, et majores civitatis pro jam dicta causa proditores domini regis vocante, orta est seditio gravis in civitate usque ad arma capessenda. Unde Willelmus contra communam Londoniensem infinitos de pauperioribus et mediocribus contra majorem et aldermannos exacuit et excitavit; sed per pusillanimes et degeneres dissipatum est consilium civium quos Willelmus conföderaverat ad resistendum ipsorum injuriæ. Enervatis igitur civibus mediocribus et pauperioribus, totum refuderunt rex et regis ministeriales et excellentiores civitatis crimen in Willelmo. Cumque circumdarent eum regales, ut ipsum caperent armati, erat enim Willelmus generosus et clarissimus in civitate, et corpore magnus et viribus integer et strenuus, elapsus est invitis omnibus, sola sicha se defendens; et fugiens in ecclesiam sanctæ Mariæ de Arcubus sese, ut ibidem ab imminente morte et captione liberaretur, recepit, postulans pacem et protectionem Dei et beatæ Mariæ et sanctæ ecclesiæ, et asserens se non propter aliud iniquo judicio potentum restitisse, nisi ut omnes pari pondere premerentur, et singuli juxta suas facultates contribuerent. Sed cum non exaudiretur, et prævaleret pars majorum, præcepit archiepiscopus, non sine multorum admiratione, ut ab ecclesia violenter extraheretur judicium subiturus, qui seditionem movit in civitate et tantum populum perturbaverat. Quod cum Willelmo nuntiaretur, se festinu in turrim ecclesiæ recepit; novit enim jam quod majores, quibus contradixerat, animam ejus quærebant. Protervi autem instantes, supposito igne, magnam partem ecclesiæ combusserunt, sacrilegium tantum non abhorrentes. Coactus est igitur Willelmus a turri descendere, calore et fumo pæne suffocatus.



**C**aptus est igitur et ab ecclesia violenter extractus, expoliatus, et, vinctis manibus post tergum et pedibus, ad caudam equi trahitur ad turrin Londoniensem incarcerationis. Et cito post, sic volente archiepiscopo et ad hoc eum stimulantibus eminentioribus civibus et ministris regis, iterum rapitur a turri, et ligatus ad caudam equinam ad Ulmetum per medium Londonie trahitur, miserum concivibus suis præbens spectaculum, et generi suo, quod præclarum habuit in civitate; et suspensus est per catenam in patibulo. Et sic Willelmus dictus Barbatus vel Barba, pro assertionem veritatis et pro causa pauperum tuenda, morti traditur a concivibus suis ignominiose; unde cum constet causam martyrem facere, inter martyres videtur merito computandus. Suspensi autem sunt cum eo novem ejus vicini vel de ejus familia, causam ejusdem Willelmi confoventes.

M. Paris, Ed. Luard, ii. 418, 419.

## APPENDIX D.

(INTRODUCTION, p. xxxviii.)

---

Quasi pro edicto frequenter proclamante alta et reboante voce eodem Constantino, "Montis gaudium, Montis gaudium, adjuvet Deus, et dominus noster Ludovicus!" Et hic clamor maxime amicos regis exasperavit, et ad vindictam, ut inferius dicitur, provocavit.

\* \* \* \* \*

Confidebat enim in sacramento tam regis, quam Lodovici; scilicet quod utriusque imprisii et amici pacem haberent. Unde sacramenti transgressio postea objecta fuit regi primo facta ab eo, unde jure negavit restituere Ludovicus jura postulat regi Anglorum.

M. Paris, Ed. Luard, iii. 72, 73.

## APPENDIX E.

(INTRODUCTION, p. xxxviii.)

*De morte Galfridi filii Petri justiciarii.*

Anno vero sub eodem Galfridus filius Petri, totius Angliæ justiciarius, vir magnæ potestatis et auctoritatis, in maximum regni detrimentum diem clausit extremum secundo idus Octobris. Erat autem firmissima regni columna, utpote vir generosus, legum peritus, thesauris, redditibus, et omnibus bonis instauratus, omnibus Angliæ magnatibus sanguine vel amicitia confœderatus; unde rex ipsum præ omnibus mortalibus sine dilectione formidabat, ipse enim lora regni gubernabat. Unde post ejus obitum facta est Anglia quasi in tempestate navis sine gubernaculo. Cujus tempestatis initium fuit mors Huberti, Cantuariensis archiepiscopi, viri magnifici et fidelis; nec post mortem istorum duorum potuit Anglia respirare. Cum autem dicti [Galfridi filii] Petri mors regi Johanni nuntiaretur, cachinnando dixit, "Cum venerit in infernum, salutet Hubertum, Cantuariensem archiepiscopum, quem procul dubio ibi inveniet." Et conversus ad circumsedentes subintulit dicens, "Per pedes Dei, nunc primo sum rex et dominus Angliæ!" Habuit igitur extunc potestatem liberiore juramentis suis et pactis, quæ tamen ipso Galfrido dolente fecerat, contraire, et initæ pacis vincula quibus se involverat, denodare, etc.

M. Paris, Ed. Luard, ii. 558, 559.



**ROGERI DE WENDOVER LIBER QUI  
DICITUR FLORES HISTORIARUM :**

**AB ANNO DOMINI MCCXXX. ANNOQUE**

**HENRICI ANGLORUM  
REGIS SECUNDI PRIMO.**

---

**VOLUME III.**

**U 55020. Wt. 7120.**

**A**



## ROGERI DE WENDOVER LIBER QUI DICITUR FLORES HISTORIARUM.

---

### *De discordia inter barones Galliae orta.*

Habebant quoque hoc tempore guerram ad invicem A.D. 1230.  
omnes fere magnates Galliae, sicut dux Burgundiae, comes  
Bononiae, comes de Drius, comes de Mascu, comes sancti  
Pauli, comes de Bar, Engeramus de Curci, Robertus de  
Curtenai, et multi alii, qui jurati et confederati erant, ut  
dicebatur, regi Angliae et comiti Britanniae Henrico;  
bellum indixerant comitibus Campaniensi et Flandrensi;  
qui omnes, impetrata licentia a rege Francorum, completis  
in Andegavia quadraginta dierum excubiis, reversi sunt  
in patriam suam. Quos rex, cum illos retinere non  
potuit, secutus est, ut, si possibile esset, eos discordes ad  
concordiam reformaret; sed, cum idem rex nobiles  
memoratos ad pacem reducere nullatenus potuisset,  
ingressi sunt cum equis et armis hostiliter comites terram  
comitis Campaniae atque illam igne et ferro depopulari  
coeperunt. Comes vero <sup>1</sup> Campaniae cum ingenti arma-  
torum copia hostibus occurrens praelium campestre  
commisit; at comites, tam sibi quam suis agminibus  
viriliter resistentes, ex militibus illius ducentos sub  
captione concluderunt et tresdecim peremerunt. Quod  
cum comes Campaniensis cognovisset, campum per fugam  
deseruit, omni commilitonum suffragio destitutus, quem  
fugientem hostes acriter insequentes, et quoscumque

---

<sup>1</sup> Atque . . . . vero wanting in C.

A.D. 1280. attingebant in ore gladii prosternentes, non cessabant donec ipsum comitem infra portas Parisiacæ civitatis cursu rapido intruserunt. Tunc, nolentes ulterius insequi illum, reversi in Campaniam spoliaverunt eam totam, castra et municipia complanantes, villas et urbes igne conflagrantes, vites et pomeria succidentes, extra ecclesias nihil intactum reliquerunt. Agebant autem contra comitem magnates quasi de crimine proditiōis et reum læsæ majestatis, ut qui dominum suum regem Lodowicum in obsidione Avinionis ob amorem reginæ, quam amabat, veneno necaverat, ut dicebant; unde, cum iidem magnates in curia regis Francorum, eodem rege præsentē, querimoniam sæpe deposuissent et ipsum comitem per duellum convincere voluissent, regina, per quam omnia regni negotia disponebantur propter regis simplicitatem et puerilem ætatem, noluit eos audire. Quocirca ipsi, se a regis fidelitate subtrahentes et reginæ, regnum Francorum per guerram turbare cœperunt; indignabantur enim talem habere dominam, quæ, ut dicebatur, tam dicti comitis quam legati Romani semine polluta metas transgressa fuerat pudicitiae vidualis.

*De strage Hiberniensium, et captione cujusdam regis.*

Eodem anno, mense Julio, regulus quidam de Cunnoth, Hiberniensis, cum regem Anglorum et Willelmum Marescallum cognovisset in finibus transmarinis bellicas agere expeditiones, atque regnum Hiberniæ quasi vacuum a subsidio militari, congregavit undique exercitum copiosum, sperans se posse omne genus Anglorum ab Hiberniæ finibus exturbare; ingressus igitur hostiliter terram regis Anglorum, spoliis et rapini atque incendiis intendebat. Sed cum hæc omnia ad aures Gaufridi de Marisco, qui vices justiciarii sub rege in partibus illis gerebat, [venissent,] adjunctis sibi Waltero de Laschi cum Richardo de Burgo et exercitu non modico, contra hostes audacter prorupit, et, exercitum



suum in tres turmas dividens, duabus præfecit Walterum A.D. 1230. de Laschi et Richardum de Burgo, tertiam sibi retinens ad regendum; atque duas acies instructas, quibus præerant prædicti Walterus et Richardus, occultavit in silvis quibusdam, per quas venturi erant hostes, et dolosas eis insidias præparavit; tertiam vero, quam ipse regebat, statuit, ut directa fronte adversariis occurrens ad campestre eos prælium provocaret. Tandem hostes supervenientes, cum unam tantum aciem gentis Anglorum conspexissent, irruerunt in eos, fortiter quasi sub spe certa victoriæ consequendæ; sed acies Anglorum tamdiu fugam simulavit, quousque Hibernienses illos insequentes loca insidiarum pertransissent. At illi, qui in insidiis erant, de latibulis erumpentes et aerem clamore horribili verberantes a tergo et a latere irruerunt in hostes; et acies, quæ prius fugerat, in Hibernienses a fronte revertens stragem eis miserabilem intulerunt, interfecti namque referuntur ex Hiberniensibus ad viginti millia virorum bellatorum, et rex eorum captus est et carcerali custodiæ deputatus.

Eodem tempore Fulco Paganellus de Normannia, vir nobilis, et Willelmus frater ejus, relictis castellis suis ac terris, venerunt ad regem Anglorum in Britanniam, fidelitates ei et homagia facientes. Venerunt etiam cum eis ad sexaginta milites viri strenui et potentes, qui omnes persuaserunt regi, ut hostiliter Normanniam intraret, sub spe certa terram subjugandi; quorum rex consiliis libenter adquiesceret, sed Hubertus de Burgo id fieri non permisit, dicens, periculosum fore hoc modis omnibus attemptare. Quod audientes milites prædicti postulaverunt regem propensius, ut assignaret eis ducentos milites de exercitu suo, cum quibus Normanniam intrarent, certissimis ei assertionibus promittentes, quod omne genus Francorum de Normannia exturbarent; nec etiam id fieri permisit Hubertus justiciarius, asserens, regi non expedire ut traderet milites suos ad mortem ultronea voluntate. Sicque

A.D. 1280. — nobiles illi miserabiliter illusi fuerunt, quia rex Francorum incontinenti exhæredavit eos, castella et omnia, quæ illorum erant, potenter in sua jura convertens.

*Quod rex Anglorum in Gasconia profectus homagia cepit.*

Et, his ita gestis, rex Anglorum per consilium Huberti de Burgo, cum exercitu suo ex Britannia per Andegaviam in Pictaviam transiens, profectus est in Gasconiam, ubi acceptis homagiis, et regione sub securitate disposita, rediit in Pictaviam, ubi multorum homagia suscepit. In hac quoque equitatione obsedit rex Mirebelli castrum et cepit laudabili virtute Anglorum, qui assultus audacissimos assidue iterantes violenter inclusos subegerunt, et recedentes omnes in vinculis abduxerunt.

Hoc igitur tempore, mense Augusti, dominus papa Gregorius et Romanorum imperator Fredericus, median-  
tibus utrorumque fidelibus et amicis, in concordiam convenerunt; veniens enim Romam dictus imperator absolutus est, omnibus ad jura imperii spectantibus ex integro revocatis. Comederunt ergo simul magnus sacerdos et maximus imperator in palatio summi pontificis per triduum, gaudentibus cardinalibus et potentatibus imperii de concordia tam desperata et tam subito confirmata.

Eadem tempestate comes Cestrensis Ranulphus munivit castellum apud sanctum Johannem de Beverona, quod ad jus uxoris suæ comitissæ jure hæreditario pertinebat, militibus, alimentis et armis; reddiderat enim illi castrum illud comes Britannię Henricus, quando confœderatus, regi Anglorum omnia jura sua in regno Angliæ, rege concedente, recepit.

*De concordia facta inter regem Francorum et barones* A.D. 1230.

Circa eosdem dies, mense Septembris, convenerunt ad colloquium rex Francorum et regina mater ejus cum magnatibus illius regni, qui post mortem Lodowici regis guerram habuerant ad invicem, ut est superius dictum, ubi de pace tractantes talem concordiam firmaverunt; Provisum est autem communiter a proceribus præfatis, ut comes Campaniensis, qui hujus discordiæ causa principalis exstiterat, cruce signatus peregrinationem terræ sanctæ subiret ad militandum ibidem cum centum militibus contra inimicos Crucifixi; et præterea rex Francorum et mater ejus, tactis sacrosanctis evangeliiis, juraverunt, quod singulis redderent jura sua, et quod omnes homines terræ illius secundum rectas consuetudines et singulis debitas judicarent.

*De reditu regis de Britannia in Angliam.*

Jacebat interea rex Anglorum apud urbem Nantensem cum exercitu suo, nihil agens, nisi quod thesauros consumpsit. Comites vero ac barones, cum Hubertus, regis justiciarius, non permisit ut contra hostes arma moverent, fecerunt inter se convivia juxta consuetudinem Anglicanam, et crapulis intendebant et poculis ad invicem, ac si dies Natalitios celebrarent, inter quos qui pauperes erant, rebus omnibus consumptis, equos distrahebant et arma, ut exinde ad tempus vitam ducerent infelicem. Tandem rex Anglorum, mense Octobris, dispositis rebus necessariis ad custodiam terræ illius, dimisit ibi milites quingentos et mille servientes stipendiarios, super quos principes constituit comitem Cestriæ Ranulphum, Willelmum Marescallum, et Willelmum Albemarle comitem, cum quibusdam aliis viris bellatoribus et in opere martio præelectis; sicque rex naves conscendens post plurima maris pericula apud Portesmue

A.D. 1230. applicuit septimo kalendas Novembris. Venerunt autem multi diversæ professionis ad eum homines diversis illum exeniis honorantes; sed comes de Glovernia et de Clare Gilebertus de partibus illis rediens diem clausit extremum, cuius terrarum et honorum omnium rex Anglorum Huberto justiciario custodiam concessit.

*De equitationibus factis in partibus transmarinis  
post discessum regis.*

Post recessum regis Anglorum ex partibus transmarinis comes Cestrensis et alii principes militiæ regis cum toto ejus exercitu fecerunt equitationem per Andegaviam et per dies quindecim moram fecerunt in ea, et ceperunt castellum Guncier<sup>1</sup> et complanaverunt illud, et villam combusserunt; deinde ceperunt castellum novum super Sartam, et illud subvertentes villam incendio tradiderunt; sicque cum impretiabilibus spoliis et prædis in Britanniam sunt reversi. Nec multo post Normanniam hostiliter ingressi ceperunt ibi castellum Punthursun, et eo complanato villam combusserunt, et absque rerum dispendio in Britanniam redierunt.

Eodem anno facta est eclipsis lunæ, remanente sibi brevissima claritate, quasi per spatium trium horarum, decimo kalendas Decembris, ipsa luna decima tertia existente.

*De exactione scutagii pro expeditione transmarina.*

A.D. 1231. Anno Domini MCCXXXI. rex Anglorum Henricus ad Natale tenuit curiam suam apud Lamheiam, Huberto, Angliæ justiciario, necessaria omnia festivitati regiæ

---

<sup>1</sup> *Guncier* is marked for correction in D. "The French translator reads 'Gonnord,' iii. p. 447" (Coxe).

procurante. Ac deinde, septimo kalendas Februarii, <sup>A.D. 1231.</sup>  
convenerunt ad colloquium apud Westmonasterium rex  
cum prælatis et aliis magnatibus regni, ubi exegit  
idem rex scutagium, de quolibet scuto tres marcas,  
ab omnibus, qui baronias tenebant, tam laicis quam  
prælatis; cui Richardus, Cantuariensis archiepiscopus,  
et quidam episcopi cum eo audacter resistentes dixerunt,  
quod non tenentur viri ecclesiastici iudicio subjici  
laicorum, cum absque illis concessum fuisset scutagium  
in finibus transmarinis. Tandem post multas hinc  
inde disceptationes negotium, quantum ad prælatos  
reclamantes, usque in quindecim dies post Pascha  
dilationem accepit; omnes alii, tam laici quam clerici  
ac prælati, favebant regiæ voluntati.

*De discordia inter regem et archiepiscopum.*

Per idem tempus Richardus, Cantuariensis archiepis-  
copus, ad regem veniens conquestus est de Huberto,  
Angliæ justiciario, quod castellum de Tunebregge cum  
villa et pertinentiis ejus et alias quasdam terras Gileberti  
comitis de Clare nuper defuncti, quæ ad jus suum et  
ecclesiæ Cantuariensis spectabant, [injuste detinebat,]  
unde idem comes sibi et antecessoribus suis ipse et  
prædecessores sui ad recognitionem et homagium tene-  
bantur; qua de causa regem rogavit, ut custodiam dicti  
castelli cum pertinentiis sibi restitueret et jura ecclesiæ  
Cantuariensis conservaret illæsa. Ad hæc respondens  
rex dixit, comitem præfatum de se tenere in capite, et  
vacantes custodias comitum et baronum et eorundem  
hæredum ad suam coronam usque ad ætatem legitimam  
pertinere, unde sibi licere proposuit tales custodias cui  
vulnerit vendere vel conferre. Archiepiscopus vero,  
cum aliud responsum habere non potuit, excommuni-  
cavit omnes invasores possessionum prædictarum, et  
omnes, præter regem, qui cum eis communionem  
haberent, et tam pro his quam aliis de causis Romam

A.D. 1231. profectus jus suum et ecclesiæ suæ prosequi maturavit.

— Rex vero e contra, ut causam suam prosequeretur, magistrum Rogerum de Cantelo Romam cum aliis quibusdam nuntiis destinavit.

Eodem tempore, mense Aprilis, expleta solennitate Paschali, Richardus frater regis desponsavit comitissam Glovernæ, sororem scilicet Willelmi Marescalli, comitis [de] Penbroc; et, nuptiis vix completis, idem comes Willelmus, in militia vir strenuus, in dolorem multorum diem clausit supremum, et Londoniis apud Novum Templum sepultus est juxta patrem suum decimo septimo kalendas Maii.

*Quod Loelinus in Wallia crudeliter sævire cœpit.*

Eodem mense Maio Wallenses de latibulis, ut sorices e cavernis, erumpentes terram, quæ fuit Willelmi de Brausia, flammis discurrentibus vastaverunt; sed, rege Anglorum illo tendente cum modica manu militari, ipsi ad suas more solito sunt reversi cavernas. Rex autem partes australes repetens dimisit in partibus illis Hubertum, justiciarium regni, ad reprimendum impetus eorundem; sed illi, continuo ut audierant recessum regis, ad prædandum reversi, non longe a castro Montis-Gomerii provincias infestantes sævire ceperunt. Sed cum milites, qui erant in præsidio castri memorati, hoc cognovissent, ne tam libere sine offensione discurrerent, exierunt ad prælium contra ipsos, et viam revertendi præcludentes multos ex eis ceperunt et plurimos peremerunt; cumque illos, quos vivos ceperant, justiciario præsentassent, jussit omnes decapitari et regi Anglorum capita præsentari. Quod factum Loelinus nimis moleste ferens collegit exercitum copiosum, et terras baronum, qui in limbo Walliæ degebant, et possessiones gravi depopulatione contrivit, et, nec ecclesiis neque personis ecclesiasticis parcens, matronas quasdam nobiles et puellas, quæ

causa pacis et salutis ad ecclesias confugerant, cum A.D. 1231.  
ipsis ecclesiis concremavit.

*Quod rex, Loelino excommunicato, in Walliam  
exercitum conduxit.*

Cumque hoc enorme factum ad aures regis pervenisset, collegit apud Oxoniam exercitum copiosum tertio idus Julii, ubi cum tota nobilitas Angliæ, tam cleri quam populi, congregata fuisset, episcopi omnes et ecclesiarum prælati, præsentem rege, Loelinum cum suis fautoribus, qui ecclesias concremaverant, anathemate percusserunt; quo facto, rex exercitum promovens ad Herefordensem urbem cito volatu pervenit. Erat autem eo tempore Loelinus cum exercitu suo non longe a castello Montis-Gomerii in quodam prato, quod ripariam habebat vicinam paludibus obsitam, ubi militibus castri memorati dolosas insidias præparabat. Nam fratrem quendam de abbazia Cisterciensis ordinis, quæ prope erat, Cumira nuncupata, direxit Loelinus, ut dicitur, ad castellum; quem cum viderunt milites castelli transeuntem per eos, exierunt ut cum fratre loquerentur, et sciscitantes ab eo, si quid de Loelino rege audisset, respondit, quod viderat eum cum parvo comitatu in prato vicino, ubi exspectabat majorem numerum armatorum. Milites vero, cum a fratre requirerent, si possent ripariam et pratum equites cum securitate transire, respondit frater, "Pons," inquit, "qui ultra ripariam itinerantes ducere solebat, confactus est a Loelino, quia metuebat impetum vestrum; sed tamen poteritis secure, ubicumque volueritis, ripariam et pratum in equis transire, et Wallenses cum paucis equitibus vel vincere vel fugare." Quo audito, adhibuit fidem falsis assertionibus fratris Walterus de Godardvilla, custos castelli, et præcipiens commilitonibus et servientibus, ut convolarent ad arma, ascensis equis, ad locum celeriter pervenerunt; quos Wallenses

A.D. 1231. cum impetu venire conspicientes ad silvam quandam, quæ prope erat, dolosam illico inierunt fugam. At castellani rapido equorum volatu eos insequentes in riparia præfata ac palude illius prati submersi sunt usque ad ventres equorum, illi præcipue qui primi veniebant; sed alii, qui sequebantur, ex sociorum submersione præmuniti [de] casu commilitonum suorum non mediocriter condolebant. Tunc Wallenses, hostium submersionem cognoscentes, reversi sunt cum impetu super eos, et cum lanceis suis milites et equos in cœno volutantes crudeliter peremerunt. Factus est autem ibi hinc inde conflictus gravissimus, multis utrobique peremptis, sed tamen Wallenses victoria potiuntur. Captus est autem ibi Ægidius, filius Richardi de Argentonio, miles strenuus, cum quibusdam, aliis, quorum nomina non audiui.

*De ultione prædicti sceleris, et constructione castri  
Matildis.*

Cumque tandem casus, qui militibus jam dictis acciderat, regi fuerat denunciatus, cum festinatione ad abbatiam, cujus frater præfatos milites prodiderat, hostiliter transiens, in ultionem tanti sceleris quandam grangiam illius abbatiæ bonis omnibus spoliata combussit, et ipsam abbatiam similiter spoliata omnino jussit igne cremari; sed abbas loci, ut ædificia sumptuosis valde laboribus constructa salvaret, trecentas marcas regi numeravit, et sic ejus indignatio paulisper cessavit. Et, his ita gestis, fecit rex reædificare castellum Matildis in Wallia de lapide et cæmento eleganter, quod a Wallensibus olim prostratum fuerat atque, magnis sumptibus cum esset opus feliciter consummatum, posuit in eo rex milites et clientes, qui incursiones Wallensium refrænarent.



*De treugis statutis inter regis Francorum et  
Anglorum.*

A.D. 1231.

Circa eosdem dies, mense Junio, rex Francorum promovit exercitum copiosum, ut Armoricanam Britannium expugnaret; sed, cum ejus adventum Henricus Britanniae et Ranulphus Cestriae comites, qui in finibus illis militiae regis Anglorum praeerant, cognovissent, regi paraverunt insidias venienti, et a tergo rhedas ejus et vehicula, quae arma ferebant cum alimentis et machinis, invadentes ceperunt omnia, et machinas igne concremantes lucrati sunt ibidem equos sexaginta. Deinde Franci, cum Britannium cognoscerent quasi inexpugnabilem, simul et debile principium suum habentes suspectum, procurantibus ex parte regis Francorum archiepiscopo Remensi et Philippo comite Bononiensi, atque ex parte regis Anglorum comitibus Britanniae et Cestriae in hoc consentientibus, statutae sunt treugae et juramento firmatae triennales inter dictos reges tertio nonas Julii.

Eodem mense Julio Petrus, Wintoniensis episcopus, completo in terra promissionis jam fere per quinquennium magnificae peregrinationis voto, reversus est in Angliam, et in kalendis Augusti Wintoniae susceptus est cum processione solenni in ecclesia cathedrali.

Venerunt eodem tempore, post treugas statutas, comes Britanniae et comes Cestriae, cum Richardo Marescallo, ex finibus transmarinis in Angliam, et ad regem profecti in Walliam, qui adhuc occupabatur in constructione castri Matildis, honorifice sunt ab eo recepti. Richardus vero Marescallus, se regi repraesentans ut haeredem fratris sui Willelmi Marescalli, obtulit regi pro haereditate sua homagium suum et quicquid ei de jure suo facere tenebatur. Cui respondens rex, per consilium Huberti justiciarii, quod audierat uxorem fratris sui defuncti esse praegnantem, unde noluit eum audire, donec rei veritas probaretur; objecit etiam eidem

A.D. 1231. Richardo, quod conversatus fuerat inter hostes suos publicos in partibus Gallicanis, unde rex præcepit, ut cito de regno non reversurus exiret, affirmans, quod, post dies quindecim [si] inveniretur in regno, carceri perpetuo traderetur. At Richardus, cum aliud non haberet responsum, transfretavit in Hiberniam, ubi omnes milites et homines fratris sui illum cum gaudio recipientes reddiderunt omnia ei castella, quæ erant fratris sui homagiumque illi cum fidelitate fecerunt; castellum etiam de Penbroc in sua potestate recipiens, cum toto honore ad castellum pertinente, collegit multitudinem armatorum, hæreditatem suam, etiam invito rege, si necessitas cogeret, subjugare disponens. Tandem rex, mutato consilio, metuens ne pacem regni turbaret, suscepit homagium ejus et fidelitatem, et ei omnia jura sua, salvo sibi relevio consueto, concessit.

*Quod Richardus, Cantuariensis archiepiscopus, Romam profectus in reditu obiit.*

Venit hoc tempore ad curiam Romanam Richardus, Cantuariensis archiepiscopus, et in præsentia domini [papæ] hæc proposuit quæ sequuntur. Conquestus est in primis de rege Anglorum, quod solummodo omnia regni negotia per consilium Huberti justiciarii, aliis spretis magnatibus, disponebat. Item, de justiciario proposuit, quod habuit uxorem, cujus consanguineam prius habuerat sibi matrimonio copulatam, et quod jura ecclesiæ Cantuariensis invaserat et injuste detinebat. Proposuit etiam, quod episcopi quidam ejus suffraganei, neglecta pastoralis cura, sedebant ad scaccarium regis, laicas causas ventilantes et judicia sanguinis exercentes. Item conquestus est, quod clerici beneficiati et infra sacros ordines constituti plures habebant ecclesias, quibus adnexa fuerat cura animarum, et quod insuper, sicut episcopi, ab ipsis trahentes exemplum, curis secularibus et laicorum se judiciis immiscebant. His autem et consimilibus coram papa propositis, petiit, ut talibus

limam correctionis excessibus adhiberet. Cumque hæc A.D. 1231. omnia dominus papa diligenti studio intellexisset, et vidisset quod universa, quæ proposuerat archiepiscopus, justitia fuerant et ratione subnixa, jussit incontinenti quatenus archiepiscopi negotia sive petitiones expedirentur, justitia mediante. Proposuerunt autem in contrarium clerici regis, pro ipso rege et justiciario multa inaniter allegantes; sed parum vel nihil profecerunt, quia, ut breviter dicatur, favor archiepiscopi, quicquid petiit, impetravit. Archiepiscopus autem, cum, expletis negotiis omnibus pro voluntate sua, repatriare maturaret, apud [sanctam Gemmam]<sup>1</sup> diem clausit supremum tertio nonas Augusti; et sic, ipso exspirante, exspirabant cum eo negotia impetrata.

*Quod rex Anglorum revocatus est a nuptiis sororis regis Scotorum.*

Eodem tempore rex Anglorum, constructo in Wallia castello supradicto, mense Octobris in Angliam remeavit. Proposuit sane idem rex eo tempore ducere in uxorem sororem regis Scotorum, indignantibus comitibus et baronibus universis; non enim, ut aiunt, decebat, quod rex duceret natu filiam minorem, cum Hubertus justiciarius natu majorem haberet sibi matrimonio copulatam; sed, ab hoc proposito cum per comitem Britanniae fuisset rex revocatus, dedit eidem comiti Britanniae quinque millia marcas argenti, et sic rediit in regionem suam.

*De electione et cassatione Radulphi, Cantuariensis electi.*

Defuncto, ut dictum est, Richardo, Cantuariensi archiepiscopo, decreverunt monachi Cantuariæ Ra-

---

<sup>1</sup> Space left blank in D.

A.D. 1231. dulphum de Nevilla, Cicestresem episcopum, sibi in præsulem postulare; erat autem cancellarius regis unde monachi, electione facta, præsenterunt eum regi octavo kalendas Octobris; quem rex gratanter quantum ad se pertinebat, acceptans de maneriis et rebus aliis ad archiepiscopatum adjacentibus illum protinus investivit. Et monachi Romam profecturi, ad electum suum venientes, petierunt ab illo auxilium ad expensas itineris; sed ille plane affirmavit, quod propter hoc eis nec obolum unum donaret. Sed monachi illi, non ideo minus Romam profecti, electionem sive postulationem factam petierunt a papa, ut auctoritate apostolica confirmaret. Dominus itaque papa, facta, ut dicitur, a magistro Simone de Langetona inquisitione de persona postulati, respondit, ipsum curialem esse et illiteratum; unde papa, postulatione cassata, concessit, ut conventus Cantuariensis alium archiepiscopum ac talem eligerent, qui sibi esset pastor animarum salubris et ecclesiæ utilis Anglicanæ, qui domum reversi conventui retulerunt quomodo fuerant a suo desiderio defraudati.

*De insolentia clericorum Romanorum.*

Suborta est hac tempestate in Anglia maxima rerum perturbatio, immo, ut verum fateamur, indiscreta præsumptio, propter Romanorum insolentiam clericorum, quæ tam nobiles regni quam ignobiles ad temerariam compulit ultionem, sicut in subscriptis continetur expressum :

“Tali episcopo, et tali capitulo, universitas eorum qui magis volunt mori quam a Romanis confundi, salutem. Qualiter circa nos et alias personas ecclesiasticas Angliæ hactenus se habuerint Romani et eorum legati, vestram non dubitamus latere discretionem, beneficia regni suis, secundum quod eis placet, conferendo, in vestrum et omnium aliorum regni in-

tolerabile præjudicium et gravamen; in vos etiam et A.D. 1231. —  
coepiscopos vestros aliasque personas ecclesiasticas, ad  
quos collatio beneficiorum pertinere dinoscitur, quod  
magis dignum est pro confusione notari, suspensionis  
sententias fulminando, ne alicui de regno beneficia  
conferatis, donec quinque Romanis, nec dum proprio  
nomine nominatis, immo nato Rumfredi, et nato talis  
et talis, in singulis ecclesiis vestris per totam Angliam  
sit provisum, unicuique eorum in redditu centum  
librarum; alia etiam gravamina quamplurima tam  
laicis et magnatibus regni super advocationibus suis  
et eorum eleemosynis ab eis et antecessoribus suis  
datis in pauperum regni sustentationem, quam  
clericis et aliis viris religiosis regni super rebus et  
beneficiis, inferendo. Nec præmissis contenti ad ultim-  
um a clericis regni beneficia, quæ obtinent, ut ea  
Romanis conferant, non secundum quod decet, sed  
sicut eis placet, auferre volentes, in eis illam inten-  
dunt prophetiam adimplere, 'Spoliaverunt Ægyptios,  
' ut ditarent Hebræos, multiplicando gentem suam,  
' non magnificando lætitiā;' sic dolorem dolori  
nobis et vobis omnibus accumulando, ut melius nobis  
videatur mori, quam vivere sic oppressi. Unde licet  
grave sit nobis contra stimulum calcitrare, tamen, quia  
qui nimis emungit, elicit sanguinem, nos severitatem  
eorum animadvertentes, qui ab initio tanquam advenæ  
Romani sunt ingressi, nunc autem nos non tantum  
judicare, sed etiam condemnare, intendunt, alligantes  
onera importabilia, quæ nec in se nec in suos digito  
movere volunt, de communi consilio magis elegimus,  
licet tarde, resistere, quam eorum oppressionibus in-  
tolerabilibus amplius subjacere seu majori subijci  
servituti. Hinc est quod vobis mandamus, districte  
inhibentes, quatenus, cum nos ecclesiam, regni simi-  
liter et regnum, vitamur a tam gravi jugo servitutis  
eripere, circa eos, qui de Romanis vel eorum reddi-  
tibus se intromittunt, nullas partes vestras interponere

A.D. 1231. præsumat; pro certo scituri, quod, si hujus mandati,  
 — quod absit, exstiteritis forte transgressores, quæ vestra  
 sunt incendio subjacebunt, et poenam, quam Romani  
 incurrent in personis, vos incurretis. Valet.

*Prohibitio ne reddantur firmæ vel redditus clericis  
 Romanis.*

“Item religiosis et aliis, qui habent ecclesias Romanorum ad firmam, universitas prædicta, salutem. Cum post innumerabiles confusiones et infinita gravamina, quæ Romani, ut scitis, regno Angliæ inflixerunt ad præsens, in præjudicium regis et magnatum regni, circa advocaciones ecclesiarum suarum et eorum eleemosynas, qui clericos regni spoliare nituntur beneficiis suis, ut ea Romanis conferant, in majorem regni et nostri confusionem, de communi consilio magnatum elegimus, licet tarde, resistere, quam eorum oppressionibus intolerabilibus de cætero subjacere, et eos per subtractionem beneficiorum suorum per totum regnum, quod aliis intendebant inferre, sic arctare, ut a regni molestatione desistant. Hinc est quod vobis mandamus, districte injungentes, quatenus de firmis ecclesiarum, sive de redditibus camerarum, quas de Romanis habetis, vel debetis eis, de cætero non respondeatis, sed dictas firmas et redditus habeatis paratos in crastino Dominicæ, qua cantatur ‘Lætare Hierusalem,’ procuratori nostro literatorie a nobis ad hoc dato, abbates scilicet et priores in eorum monasteriis, alii vero presbyteri et clerici vel laici ad proprias ecclesias Romanorum, tradituri; pro certo scientes, quod, si hoc non feceritis, quæ vestra sunt incendio subjacebunt, et nihilominus periculum, quod Romanis imminet in personis, vobis imminebit. Valet.” His ita gestis, prædicta universitas misit per milites et ministros literas has novo quodam sigillo signatas, in quo sculpti erant gladii duo, et inter

gladios scriptum erat "Ecce duo gladii hic," in mo- A.D. 1231.  
 dum citationum ad ecclesias regni cathedrales, ut,  
 si quos invenirent contradictores, juxta quod pro-  
 visum fuerat punirent eos.

*De quodam consistorio apud sanctum Albanum  
 habito, et de captione Cincii.*

Per idem tempus, decimo sexto kalendas Januarii, habitum est apud sanctum Albanum ingens consistorium abbatum, priorum, et archidiaconorum, cum tota fere nobilitate regni magistrorum et clericorum, qui omnes ad hoc convenerunt per [mandatum domini papæ, ut celebrarent divortium inter comitissam Essexiæ et virum suum, si ratio id dictaret. In crastino autem, consistorio soluto, cum singuli redirent ad propria, clericus quidam Romanus, nomine Cincius, qui ecclesiæ sancti Pauli Londoniarum erat canonicus, per prædictam universitatem, ut creditur, non longe a villa sancti Albani captus est et abductus a viris armatis et capitibus velatis; sed magister Johannes Florentinus, Norwicensis archidiaconus, qui huic consistorio adfuit, ab hac captione evasit, et ad urbem Londoniarum fugiens delituit ibidem multis diebus. Cincius vero post quinque septimanas, crumenis evacuatis, ut dicitur, ad urbem Londoniarum sanus et incolumis est reductus.

*De distractione bladi de Wihingeham violenta.*

Anno Domini MCCXXXII. rex Anglorum Henricus A.D. 1232.  
 fuit ad Natale apud Wintoniam, cui Petrus, ejusdem  
 urbis antistes, necessaria omnia procuravit, et festiva  
 tam regi quam suis exhibuit indumenta. In illis  
 autem diebus natalitiis distracta sunt horrea de  
 Wihingeham cujusdam Romani ditissima per prædic-  
 tam universitatem, ut creditur, a paucis armatis

A.D. 1232. servientibus et capitibus velatis. Procurator vero illius ecclesiæ et custos, cum talem violentiam inspexisset, venit ad vicecomitem regionis, et de violata pace regis et injuria domino suo illata ei patenter ostendit. At vicecomes mittens ad locum ministros suos cum militibus quibusdam vicinis jussit inquiri quid hoc esset; venientes quoque ad horrea milites memorati invenerunt homines illos armatos et sibi penitus ignotos, qui jam ex maxima parte horrea evacuerant et bladum bonis conditionibus et ad commodum totius provinciæ vendiderant, sed et pauperibus partem caritative petentibus ex animo conferebant. Milites vero, qui advenerant, cum interrogassent eos unde essent, qui pacem regis offendere et talia facere præsumebant, illi continuo milites seorsum vocantes ostendebant literas regis patentes, et prohibentes ne quis eos præsumeret impedire; at milites hoc audientes, tam ipsi quam alii, qui advenerant, pacifice recesserunt; sicque infra dies quindecim distractis omnibus, armati illi de loco recesserunt, oculis plene reffectis. Tandem cum hæc violentia ad notitiam Rogeri, Londoniensis episcopi, pervenisset, convocatis decem episcopis in crastino beatæ Scholasticæ virginis Londoniis in ecclesia beati Pauli, omnes hujus violentiæ auctores anathematis sententia percusserunt, involventes etiam illos, qui in Cincium, Londinensis ecclesiæ canonicum, manus iniecerant violentas, cum universitate prædicta et illis omnibus qui fecerunt sigillum et literas superscriptas.

*Quod rex auxilium per totam Angliam sibi dari postulavit.*

Convenerunt eo tempore, nonas Martii, ad colloquium apud Westmonasterium ad vocationem regis magnates Angliæ, tam laici quam prælati, quibus rex proposuit, quod magnis esset debitis implicatus causa bellicæ



expeditionis, quam nuper egerat in finibus transma- A.D. 1232.  
 rinis, unde necessitate compulsus ab omnibus genera-  
 liter auxilium postulavit. Quo audito, comes Cestrensis  
 Ranulphus pro magnatibus loquens regi respondit,  
 quod comites, barones ac milites, qui de eo tenebant  
 in capite, cum ipso erant ibi corporaliter præsentes,  
 et pecuniam suam ita inaniter effuderunt, quod inde  
 omnes pauperes recesserunt, unde regi de jure auxilium  
 non debebant; et sic, petita licentia, laici omnes reces-  
 serunt. Prælati vero regi respondentes dixerunt, quod  
 episcopi multi et abbates, qui vocati erant, non  
 fuerunt præsentes; et sic petierunt inducias, quousque  
 ad diem certum possent omnes pariter convenire.  
 Præfixus est itaque dies a quindecim diebus post  
 Pascha, ut, omnibus congregatis, tunc fieret, quod erat  
 de jure faciendum.

Eodem tempore conventus Cantuariensis elegerunt  
 Johannem, priorem suum, in archiepiscopum et pas-  
 torem animarum suarum, qui, cum esset regi præsen-  
 tatus et ab eo receptus, profectus est Romam, ut  
 electionem rite factam impetraret a sede apostolica  
 confirmari.

*Visio de rege Richardo valde laudabilis.*

Sub eisdem diebus Henricus, Roffensis episcopus  
 cum in sabbato, quo cantatur "Sitientes venite ad  
 aquas," apud Sidingeburniam, præsente electo Can-  
 tuariensi, ordines celebrasset solennes, adstante clero et  
 populo, fiducialiter protestatus est dicens, "Gaudete  
 " omnes in Domino fratres, qui hic præsentes estis,  
 " scientes indubitanter, quod nuper uno et eodem die  
 " exierunt de purgatorio rex quondam Anglorum  
 " Richardus et Stephanus, Cantuariensis archiepisco-  
 " pus, cum uno capellano ejusdem archiepiscopi, ad  
 " conspectum divinæ majestatis, et eo die non nisi  
 " tres illi de locis poenalibus exierunt; et his dictis

A.D. 1232. " meis fidem adhibeatis plenissimam et certam, quia  
 — " vel mihi vel alii tertia jam vice hoc per visionem  
 " revelatum est ita manifeste, quod ab animo meo  
 " omnis dubitationis ambiguitas removetur."

Et, quoniam hic mentio facta est de magnifico rege  
 Richardo, unum de actibus ejus ad ædificationem  
 audientium referre curabo.

*Quomodo rex Richardus vidit Crucifixi imaginem  
 contra militem eam adorantem caput inclinare.*

Regnante dicto rege Richardo, miles quidam de regno  
 Angliæ in Nova degens Foresta, qui longo usu bestias  
 regis furtive venari consueverat, quadam vice inter-  
 ceptus est cum venatione furata et per judicium curiæ  
 ipsius regis in exilium relegatus. Hanc enim legem  
 de venatione furto sublata rex ille clementissimus in  
 hoc temperavit, quod cum [apud] reges antecessores  
 ejus, si quilibet in fraude venationis deprehensi fuis-  
 sent, eruebantur oculi eorum, abscindebantur virilia,  
 manusque cum pedibus truncabantur; sed tale judicium  
 pio<sup>1</sup> regi Richardo visum est nimis inhumanum, ut  
 homines ad imaginem Dei creati, pro feris, quæ juxta  
 legem naturalem generaliter omnibus sunt concessæ,<sup>2</sup>  
 de vita vel membris periclitarentur, ne id faciendo  
 feris ac bestiis deterior videretur. Hoc enim solum-  
 modo sufficebat ei, ut quilibet in tali culpa depre-  
 hensus<sup>3</sup> vel Angliam abjuraret vel pœnam carceralem  
 subiret, salvis omnibus vita et membris. Miles igitur,  
 ut dictum est, exulatus coactus est cum uxore et  
 liberis panem inter extraneos mendicare, qui prius  
 exquisitis deliciis fruebatur. Tandem in se reversus  
 miles cogitavit a rege misericordiam implorare, ut in  
 hæreditate sublata restitui mereretur, et veniens ad

<sup>1</sup> Pro in D.

<sup>2</sup> Concessa in D.

<sup>3</sup> Deprehensi in D.

regem in Normannia invenit eum summo mane in A.D. 1232.  
 quadam ecclesia, ut missam audiret. Et miles ecclesiam  
 tremens intravit, non ausus in regem oculos erigere,  
 quia, cum esset visu quasi speciosissimus hominum,  
 quandoque tamen terribilis videbatur; et ante imaginem  
 Crucifixi, quæ in ecclesia erat, se conferens et genu-  
 flexiones cum lachrymis multotiens iterans, Crucifixum  
 humiliter precabatur, ut per ineffabilem clementiam  
 suam gratiam sibi regis misericorditer reconciliaret,  
 qua hæreditatem recuperaret amissam. Rex autem,  
 militem intuens sollicitè orantem cum lachrymis et  
 devotione non ficta, vidit de illo rem mirabilem<sup>1</sup> et  
 relatione condignam; nam quotienscunque miles, quem  
 de familia sua non esse deprehendit, genua flexit, ut  
 imaginem adoraret, imago e contra Crucifixi ad genu-  
 flexiones ejus caput et collum satis humiliter inclinavit,  
 et regem hoc cum stupore sæpius conspicantem in  
 admirationem commovit. Rex autem statim, officio  
 missæ completo, fecit militem ad suum accersiri collo-  
 quium, et diligenter sciscitabatur ab eo quis et unde  
 fuisset. At ille cum timore regi respondens dixit,  
 “ Domine,” inquit, “ homo vester ligius sum, sicut  
 “ omnes antecessores mei fuerunt;” et narrationem  
 incipiens retulit coram rege quo ordine cum venatione  
 deprehensus exhæredatus fuerat et cum sua familia  
 exulatus. Dixit ergo rex ad militem, “ Fecistine  
 “ aliquando in vita tua boni aliquid ad sanctæ crucis  
 “ reverentiam et honorem?” At miles de actibus suis  
 præteritis sollicitè cogitans regi rem, quam egerat ob  
 Crucifixi reverentiam, enarravit.

*Quomodo miles inimico pepercit pro reverentia  
 Crucifixi.*

“ Pater meus,” inquit, “ et alius quidam miles  
 “ villam quandam inter se dimidiabant, quam jure

---

<sup>1</sup> Miserabilem in D.

A.D. 1332. "hæreditario possidebant; et, cum pater meus in  
 — "omnibus divitiis abundaret, alius e contra miles  
 "semper pauper erat et egenus, unde contra patrem  
 "meum invidia ductus paratis insidiis interfecit eum.  
 "Ego autem, qui tunc puer eram, cum annos viriles  
 "attigissem et in hæreditate paterna confirmatus  
 "fuissem, cogitavi immutabiliter in ultionem patris  
 "mei militem illum interficere; sed ille super his  
 "præmunitus per annos plurimos ab insidiis, quas ei  
 "studiose paraveram, se callide custodivit. Tandem  
 "cum in die Parasceue, qua crucem subiit Christus  
 "Jesus pro salute mundi, ad ecclesiam properarem  
 "servitium auditurus, vidi inimicum præcedere me,  
 "ut similiter ad ecclesiam iret. Festinavi post ter-  
 "gum ejus, ut eum interficerem gladio educto; sed  
 "ille casu retro respiciens, cum me rapido cursu  
 "advenire conspiceret, ad crucem quandam, quæ secus  
 "viam stabat, confugit, quia nimia senectute gravatus  
 "se defendere non valebat. Et cum illum, qui lignum  
 "crucis inter brachia tenebat amplexum, erecto gladio  
 "vellem perimere et cerebrum effundere, adjuravit me  
 "per nomen Crucifixi illius, qui in ligno crucis ea  
 "die pro totius mundi salute pependit, ne eum inter-  
 "ficerem, votum faciens et firmiter promittens, quod pro  
 "anima patris mei, quem occidit, capellanum unum  
 "assignaret in perpetuum, qui missam diebus singulis  
 "celebraret. Ego autem senem illum videns lachry-  
 "mantem, commotus sum ad pietatem, et sic, ob  
 "amorem et reverentiam Illius, qui pro salute mea  
 "et omnium crucem ascendit et eam suo sanguine  
 "sanctissimo consecravit, mortem patris mei militi  
 "condonavi." Tunc rex militi respondens ait, "Sa-  
 "pienter," inquit, "egisti, quia Crucifixus ille tibi  
 "nunc vicem pro vice sufficienter persolvit;" et advo-  
 "cans episcopos et barones, qui aderant, revelavit audien-  
 "tibus cunctis visionem, quam rex ipse<sup>1</sup> solus viderat,

---

<sup>1</sup> Ille in C.

quomodo, scilicet, imago Crucifixi ad singulas militis A.D. 1232. genuflexiones caput et collum humiliter inclinavit. Et rex continuo ad se vocans cancellarium suum præcepit, ut per literas suas patentes vicecomiti, quem miles sibi nominaret, daret in mandatis, quatenus, visis literis, militi terram suam redderet totam in eo statu quo illam recepit quando illum a patria exulavit.

*De patientia regis in persecutionibus.*

Nec illud de virtutibus magnifici regis loquentes credimus negligendum, quod statim coronatus in regem rectam semper justitiam cunctis exhibuit, pro munere nunquam iudicium subverti permisit. Episcopatus et abbatias vacantes continuo et absque venalitate viris canonicè electis concessit, nec eas aliquando sub laicorum custodia deputavit; prælatos omnes ordinatos, et præcipue viros religiosos, honoravit, et pro reverentia Jesu Christi eos offendere adeo metuit, ut tempore quodam, cum ad mandatum domini papæ omnes prælati totius regni coram rege congregati fuissent, ut partem vicesimam nobilium suorum ad subventionem terræ sanctæ concederent, et seorsum sederent super præfato negotio colloquentes, rex ait Gaufrido filio-Petri et Willelmo Briwerre, qui apud pedes ejus sedebant, voce demissa, "Videtis," inquit, "prælatos illos, qui ibi sedent?" "Videmus, domine," inquiunt; et rex ad eos, "Si scirent," inquit, "quomodo eos ob reverentiam Dei timeo, et quam invite offenderem illos, ipsi me conculcarent quemadmodum conculcatur calceamentum vetus et dejectum." Notandum est etiam, quomodo regni nuper adepti delicias pro amore Regis æterni relinquens thesauros patris sui ac proprios in obsequio Crucifixi et terræ sanctæ liberatione effundere curavit, et quam potenter terram promissionis totam, præter civitatem sanctam Hierusalem, de manibus inimicorum crucis extorsit. Ubi deficientibus sibi the-

A.D. 1232. sauris, terram sub treugis triennialibus constituens, a  
— Salaadino impetravit, ut sacerdos quidam, usque ad treugas elapsas, apud Dominicum sepulchrum de cruce missam diebus singulis ad regis stipendia celebraret; et in hunc modum recedens rex ad terminum treugarum resumptis viribus thesaurisque multiplicatis redire disposuit, relictis regno et rebus omnibus, quibus dominabatur in partibus occidentis, ut in sancta civitate Hierusalem in regem coronatus praelia domini Sabaoth praeliaretur et agmina præiret, et crucis inimicos, dum viveret, debellaret. Sed humani generis inimicus, qui bonis semper operibus invidet et prosperitatibus populi Christiani, excitavit contra regem devotum ducem Austriæ et imperatorem Romanum, qui illi revertenti paraverunt insidias; captus est ab hostibus, et, velut bos esset vel asinus, venditus est imperatori Romano. Incarceratus autem, et secus quam deceret tantum virum malitiose tractatus, ad redemptionem gravissimam est compulsus. Rex præterea Francorum, magnifici regis pium præpediens propositum, terras ejus, dum esset in servitio crucis, invasit; et sic undique ab inimicis præventus martyrium, quod nondum susceperat in corpore, sicut proposuerat, in terra promissionis, servavit in mente, qui desiderium habuit revertendi et mori in obsequio crucis. Accessit ad cumulum adhuc tentationum ejusdem regis, quod, dum esset in obsequio crucis, comes Johannes, frater ejus, moliebatur Angliam subjugare, castella quædam obsidendo et fratri suo guerram movendo, sed laudabili fidelitate gentis Anglorum propositum illius frivolum exstitit et inaniter attentatum. O admiranda magnifici regis constantia! quæ nunquam in adversis potuit frangi, sicut nec in prosperis extolli, sed omnibus semper hilarem exhibens vultum nunquam in rege apparuit diffidentiae signum. Hæc et his similia virtutum opera regem nostrum Richardum coram summo Deo reddiderant gloriosum, unde nunc

merito, cum venisset tempus miserendi Dei, de locis, A.D. 1232.  
ut credimus, pœnalibus translatus est ad regna sine  
fine mansura, ubi militi reposita est a rege Christo,  
cui fideliter servivit, corona justitiæ, quam repromisit  
Deus diligentibus se. Gaudent de ejus societate sancti  
illi, quorum sanctas redemit reliquias a Salaadino in  
terra promissionis pro quinquaginta duobus bizantium  
millibus, pacto interposito cum eisdem sanctis, ut apud  
Deum in suprema necessitate sua suis eum interces-  
sionibus adjuvarent. Erant enim reliquiæ memoratæ in  
quatuor eburneis collectæ capsellis, tempore captionis  
terræ sanctæ ac crucis reverendæ ab infidelibus  
Saracenis, per totam Judæam et Galilæam, et erant  
singulæ capsellæ tantæ magnitudinis ac ponderositatis,  
ut vix a quatuor hominibus portarentur. Sed hæc  
superius in gestis hujus regis Richardi latius referuntur.

*De distractione frugum clericorum Romanorum.*

Eodem anno distracta sunt horrea Romanorum per  
totam fere Angliam, a viris quibusdam armatis et  
adhuc ignotis, bonis conditionibus et ad commodum  
multorum; et opus, licet temerarium, in solennitate  
Paschali inchoantes, sine contradictione et libere, quod  
inceperant, compleverunt. Largas eleemosynas ad-  
venientibus distribuebant egenis, et quandoque nummos  
inter pauperes seminantes eos colligere hortabantur.  
Delituerunt clerici Romani in abbatiis, de injuriis sibi  
illatis murmurare non audentes, quia elegerunt potius  
res suas amittere, quam puniri sententia capitali.  
Erant autem hujus temeritatis auctores viri quasi  
quater viginti et quandoque minus, qui, magistrum  
habentes Willelmum quendam, cognomento Wither,  
ejus per omnia obtemperabant præceptis. Sed cum  
post modicum tempus hæc, quæ facta fuerant, ad  
summi pontificis notitiam pervenerunt, indignatus est  
valde, et misit literas ad regem Anglorum, mordaces

A.D. 1232. nimis et increpatorias, quod tales permisit in regno suo fieri rapinas viris ecclesiasticis, non habens respectum ad sacramenta, quæ juraverat tempore coronationis suæ, non solum de pace ecclesiæ manutenenda, verum etiam de recta justitia tam clericis quam laicis conservanda. Mandavit igitur in eisdem literis regi, sub pœna excommunicationis et interdicti firmiter præcipiens, quatenus, diligenti facta inquisitione, si quos hujus violentiæ inveniret auctores, tam graviter puniret obnoxios, ut ex pœna illorum cæteris metum incuteret et terrorem. Dedit etiam Petro, Wintoniensi episcopo, et abbati sancti Eadmundi per literas in mandatis, ut in australi parte Angliæ, facta inquisitione diligenti, quoscumque hujus rei invenirent culpabiles, tandiu denuntiarent eos excommunicatos quousque Romam venirent a sede apostolica absolvendi; similiter in parte regni aquilonali archiepiscopo Eboracensi, episcopo Dunelmensi et Johanni, natione Romano et Eboraci canonico, idem papa, eadem inquisitione commissa præcepit, ut illius violentiæ transgressores Romam mitteret absolvendos, appellatione non obstante.

*De inquisitione facta super distractione præfata.*

Facta igitur inquisitione de violentia memorata, tam a rege quam ab episcopis et exsecutoribus prædictis, et sacramento mediante cum examinationibus et testibus productis, inventi sunt multi transgressores, quidam de facto, quidam de consensu, quorum nonnulli episcopi erant et clerici regis, cum quibusdam archidiaconis ac decanis, militibus etiam et laicis multis. Quidam vero vicecomites et eorum præpositi et ministri pro eodem excessu, rege jubente, capti sunt et incarcerati, et alii præ timore sibi per fugam consulentes a quærentibus non fuerunt inventi. Principalis autem domini regis justiciarius Hubertus de Burgo ex hoc arguitur fuisse transgressor, quod prædonibus illis tam literas regis



patentes quam proprias exhibuerat, ne quis eos de A.D. 1232.  
 præfata violentia præpediret. Venit præterea ad regem  
 inter cæteros Robertus de Tuinge, miles strenuus, qui  
 aliis consentientibus fruges Romanorum vendiderat et  
 Willelmum Wither se fecerat appellari, quinque ser-  
 vientes armatos et hujus violentiæ auctores circum-  
 duxerat, protestans manifeste, quod in odium Romano-  
 rum et causa justæ ultionis transgressus fuerat, qui  
 per sententiam Romani pontificis et fraude manifesta  
 nitebantur eum ab unica, quam habuit, ecclesia spoliare;  
 addidit etiam, quod maluit ad tempus injuste excom-  
 municari, quam a suo beneficio sine judicio spoliari.  
 Tunc rex et executores præfati militi dederunt con-  
 silium, ut, qui in canonem latæ sententiæ inciderat,  
 Romam absolvendus properaret, et jus suum coram  
 domino papa protestaretur et quod ecclesiam juste  
 pariter et canonice possidebat; dedit etiam ei rex  
 literas ad papam testimoniales de jure suo, deprecans  
 obnixè, ut militem illius intuitu exaudiret.

*Quomodo electio prioris Cantuariensis Romæ fuerit  
 reprobata.*

Venit eodem tempore Romam prior Johannes, elec-  
 tus Cantuariensis, in hebdomada Pentecosten, et, cum  
 literas suæ electionis domino papæ exhibuisset, præ-  
 cepit magistro Johanni de Columna<sup>1</sup> et aliis quibus-  
 dam cardinalibus, ut examinaret illum, si dignus esset  
 ad culmen hujusmodi promoveri; qui, cum examinas-  
 sent per triduum electum illum in decem et novem,  
 ut dicitur, articulis diligenter, protestati sunt coram do-  
 mino papa, se causam in ipso legitimæ recusationis  
 non invenisse. Veruntamen visum est domino papæ  
 in electo memorato, quod nimis esset senex et simplex  
 et ad tantam insufficiens dignitatem; et cum per-

---

<sup>1</sup> Columba in D.

A.D. 1232. suasisset ei, ut cederet, electus humiliter factæ electioni renuntiavit et licentiam petiit ad propria revertendi. Tunc papa, concessa licentia monachis, ipsis præcepit ut alium talem eligerent, cui onus suum communicare et curam posset committere pastorem.

*Quod rex Anglorum quosdam ministros suos a suis removit officiis.*

Circa dies istos Loelinus, princeps Wallensium, fines baronum Angliæ ingressus cœpit, more solito, vacare incendiis ac rapinis. Accesserunt itaque ad regem Anglorum Petrus, Wintoniensis episcopus, et alii consilarii ejusdem regis, dicentes, magnum coronæ suæ fore scandalum, quod Wallenses, nullius momenti latrones, annis singulis terras suas et baronum suorum impune pervagantes et incendio cuncta depopulantes nihil relinquunt intactum; quibus rex respondit, "Audi," inquit, "a thesaurariis meis, quod redditus omnes de scaccario meo vix mihi sufficiunt ad simplicem victum et vestitum et eleemosynas consuetas, unde paupertas non permittit, ut bellicas expediam actiones." Tunc consilarii regi responderunt, "Si pauper es," inquiunt, "tibi imputes, qui honores et custodias ac dignitates vacantes ita in alios transfers et a fisco alienas, quod nec in divitiis auri vel argenti, sed solo nomine, rex debeas appellari; nam antecessores vestri, reges magnifici et in omni divitiarum gloria ditissimi, non aliunde, sed ex regni exitibus et emolumentis, thesauros impretiabiles con-gesserunt." At rex ab eis instructus, quos nominatim exprimere nefas esset, et contumeliis provocatus, cœpit a vicecomitibus et ballivis aliisque ministris suis de redditibus et rebus omnibus ad fisci commodum spectantibus ratiocinium exigere, et quoslibet de fraude convictos a suis officiis deponens exegit ab eis pecuniam suam etiam cum usuris, et tenens coarcta-

bat eos, donec redderent debitum universum. Ranul-  
phum etiam, cognomento Britannum, cameræ suæ  
thesaurarium, ab officio deponens cepit ab eo mille  
libras argenti, et loco illius substituit Petrum de  
Rivallis,<sup>1</sup> genere Pictavensem. Et sic undique loculos  
rex jejunos in brevi, licet non plena gravidos crapula,  
reparavit.

*Quod rex ab Huberto justiciario ratiocinium exegit.*

Per idem tempus rex, per consilium Petri, Wintoniensis episcopi, Hubertum de Burgo, proto-justiciarium regni, ab officio suo removit, et Stephanum de Segrave, militem, solo nomine subrogavit, quarto kalendas Augusti; et post dies paucos rex, contra Hubertum nuper depositum perturbatus, exegit instanter ab eo ratiocinium de thesauris suis ad scaccarium suum redditis, et de debitis, quæ ei debebantur de tempore patris sui et de tempore suo. Item exegit de dominicis suis rationem, de quibus fuit de possessione die obitus Willelmi comitis Pembroc, tunc justiciarii et marescalli sui, qui ea teneant et habeant in Anglia, Wallia, Hibernia et Pictavia; item de libertatibus, quas habuit tunc temporis in forestis, warennis, comitatibus et aliis locis, qualiter custoditæ sint vel alienatæ; item de quintadecima et sextadecima et aliis redditis, tam ad scaccarium suum, quam ad Novum Templum Londoniarum et alibi. Item de prisis factis pro jure suo relaxandò, tam in terris quam in mobilibus; item de ipsis, quæ ipse rex amisit per negligentiam Huberti; item de vastis factis sine commodo ipsius regis, tam per guerram quam alio modo; item de libertatibus, quibus idem Hubertus usus est in terris sibi datis vel emptis et custodiis, sine warranto, quæ pertinent ad dominum regem;

---

<sup>1</sup> Orivallis in D., marked for correction.

A.D. 1232. item de injuriis et damnis illatis, et clericis Romanis et Italicis, et nuntiis domini papæ, contra voluntatem domini regis, per<sup>1</sup> auctoritatem ipsius Huberti tunc justiciarii, qui nullum consilium voluit apponere ut illa corrigerentur, quod facere tenebatur ratione officii sui ad justiciarium pertinentis; item de pace regis, qualiter sit custodita, tam versus homines terræ suæ Angliæ, Hiberniæ, Wasconïæ et Pictaviæ, quam alios extraneos; item de scutagiis, carrucagiis, donis et xeniis, sive custodiarum exitibus, spectantibus ad coronam, quid inde actum sit; item de maritagiis, quæ rex Johannes dimisit in custodia ipsius in die quo obiit, et de aliis maritagiis sibi traditis tempore suo. Ad hæc respondit Hubertus, quod chartam habuit patris sui, per quam ipsum absolvit ab omni ratiocinio de rebus perceptis et percipiendis de thesauris suis, qui ejus fidelitatem in tantum expertus fuerat, quod noluit ab eo ratiocinium audire. Tunc dixit Petrus, Wintoniensis antistes, quod talis charta post obitum regis Johannis non habebat vigorem; unde ad hunc regem non pertinere proposuit de charta patris sui, quin rationem exigat de prædictis. Hæc sunt quasi levia quædam, de quibus rex rationem ab Huberto exegit; sed sequuntur gravia plura, in quibus idem Hubertus arguitur quasi de crimine læsæ majestatis, quæ sunt hæc;

*De quibusdam criminibus a rege Huberto justiciario  
objectis.*

Proposuit contra Hubertum idem rex, quod, cum nuntios solennes misisset ad ducem Austriæ, filiam ejus petens in uxorem, scripsit eidem duci Hubertus per literas in præjudicium ipsius regis et regni, dissuadens ne illi filiam suam matrimonio copularet.

---

<sup>1</sup> Universitatem et, inserted in D.

Item proposuit, quod, cum militarem expeditionem A.D. 1232. duxisset ad partes transmarinas, ut terras revocaret amissas, idem Hubertus dissuasit ne rex Normanniam intraret hostiliter vel in alias terras ad jus suum spectantes; unde thesaurum suum inaniter consumpsit ibidem, et magnates alii, qui cum ipso erant. Item arguit eum rex, quod filiam regis Scotorum, quam rex Johannes tradidit illi in custodiam, ut eam sibi matrimonio sociaret, ipse proditiose concubuit cum ea et sub fornicatione liberos generavit ex illa nobilemque puellam prostituit, et cum spe regni Scotorum, si fratrem superviveret, eam sibi subtraxit. Dixit etiam rex, quod lapidem quendam pretiosum qui talem habuit virtutem, quod nulli, qui eum portaret in bello, vinci potuisset, ipse de thesauro suo furtive gemmam sustulit, et eam Loelino inimico suo, regi Walliæ, proditiose transmisit. Item ei imposuit, quod per literas, quas Loelino principi Walliarum transmiserat, suspensus erat ut latro vir nobilis, Willelmus de Brausia, et proditiose peremptus. Hæc omnia, sive in veritate, sive malitiosa mendacitate, sunt domino regi ab æmulis præfati Huberti suggesta, quæ rex instantia vehementi ab eodem Huberto exegit sibi, juxta curiæ suæ judicium, emendari. Tunc Hubertus in arcto positus, cum aliud remedium non haberet, postulavit inducias deliberandi super præmissis, asserens, res magnas esse et arduas, quas rex proposuit contra ipsum; et sic, induciis vix a rege commoto concessis usque ad exaltationem sanctæ Crucis, Hubertus nimis perterritus ad Mertoniam prioratum ab urbe Londoniarum divertit. Sic Hubertus, qui prius, ob regis amorem et regni defensionem, omnium Angliæ magnatum in se provocaverat odium, nunc a rege desertus, absque amicis, fit solus et omni solatio destitutus; solus Lucas, Dublinensis archiepiscopus, instantissimis precibus et lachrymis rogavit regem pro eo, sed non potuit in tantis excessibus exaudiri.

A.D. 1232.

*De quibusdam enormibus, quæ justiciario  
objiciebantur.*

Cumque vidissent multi, quod favor principis contra Hubertum, quem prius quasi singulariter dilexerat, fuerat permutatus in odium, insurrexerunt ei qui oderunt eum, multa enormia ei imponentes. Dixerunt enim quidam in eum, quod duos nobiles viros, Willelmum comitem Saresbiriensem, et Willelmum Marescallum, comitem Penbroc, veneno procuravit necari, et simili scelere Falcasium atque Richardum, Cantuariensem archiepiscopum, interfecit. Cives vero Londonienses coram rege querimoniam proposuerunt, quod Hubertus sæpe dictus Constantinum concivem suum fecerat sine iudicio et injuste suspendi, de quo excessu postulant sibi justitiam exhiberi; unde factum est, quod rex fecit per civitatem Londoniarum communi edicto proclamare, ut omnes, qui habebant querelam contra Hubertum de quacumque injuria, venirent ad regem justitiam illico recepturi. At Hubertus, cum talia cognovisset, confugit ad ecclesiam Meritoniam inter canonicos pavidus delitescens.

Eodem anno, tempore autumnali, electus est magister Johannes, cognomento Blundus, clericus, apud Oxoniam in theologia studens, in archiepiscopum Cantuariensem; qui a rege susceptus cum monachis quibusdam Cantuariensibus Romam profectus est, ut electionem suam confirmari a sede apostolica impetraret.

*De quadragesima regi concessa, et quomodo Hubertus  
de [Burgo] ad Mertonam fugit.*

Convenerunt tempestate eadem apud Lamheim ad colloquium, in exaltatione scilicet sanctæ Crucis, coram rege, episcopi et alii ecclesiarum prælati cum proceribus regni, ubi concessa est regi pro debitis, quibus comiti

Britanniæ tenebatur astrictus, quadragesima pars re- A.D. 1232.  
rum mobilium ab episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus,  
clericis et laicis, sicut ea habuerunt, frugibus congre-  
gatis, in autumno, anno regni ejusdem regis decimo  
sexto.

Hubertus quoque de Burgo, cui datus fuerat a rege terminus ille ad respondendum super articulis et exactionibus supradictis, iram regis nimis habens suspectam non ausus est comparere, suggestum enim ei fuerat, quod rex habuit consilium illum morte turpissima condemnare; unde ad pacem ecclesiæ confugiens apud Meritonam inter canonicos delituit, donec sibi aura felicior arrideret. Sed tandem cum rex ei significasset, ut veniret ad curiam suam juri pariturus, nuntiavit regi, quod iram ejus habens suspectam ad ecclesiam confugerat, quæ ultimum remedium est omnibus injuriam patientibus, et quod inde non exiret, donec illius animus in melius cognosceret immutatum. Tunc rex in iram versus significavit per literas majori Londoniarum, jam hora instante vespertina, quatenus statim visis literis, conjunctis sibi universis civibus urbis, qui arma movere possent, iret ad Meritonam hostiliter, et Hubertum de Burgo vivum sibi seu mortuum præsentaret. At major, signo communi pulsato, fecit convenire populum civitatis, et, coram eis regis literis perlectis, præcepit omnibus, ut convolarent ad arma et regium summo mane exsequerentur edictum. Cives autem, cum hujus literas intellexissent, gavisii sunt valde, quia Hubertum mortali odio perstringebant, et in crastino ante lucem exeuntes ab urbe ad viginti millia armatorum versus Meritonam vexilla moverunt et arma, ut mandatum regium prosequerentur effectum. Sed, dum hæc agerentur, suggestum fuit regi a comite Cestrensi, quod, si talem excitaret seditionem in vulgo irrationabili et fatuo, posset rex timere, ne seditionem semel inchoatam sedare non valeret cum vellet; et sic, mutato consilio, rex majori nuntiavit, ut promo-

A.D. 1232. tum exercitum illico revocaret. At cives animo nimis  
— consternati, reversi sunt in civitatem negotio imperfecto.

*Quomodo Hubertus de Burgo de quadam capella  
extractus in turri Londoniensi retruditur.*

Post hæc archiepiscopus Dublinensis multis precibus impetravit a rege inducias Huberto sæpe dicto usque ad octavas Epiphaniæ, ut tempus haberet deliberandi super exactionibus præmissis, quæ urgentissimæ fuerunt, ut, habita deliberatione, regi posset rationabiliter respondere et satisfacere competenter. Tunc Hubertus, accepta, ut credebat, securitate per literas regis patentes, iter arripuit ut iret ad sanctum Eadmundum, ubi uxor ejus morabatur, et transiens per Essexiam hospitatus est in villa quadam, quæ ad jus episcopi pertinet Norwicensis, in domibus episcopi supradicti; quod factum cum regi relatum fuisset, ira vehementi incanduit, metuens, si Hubertus ita recederet, quod perturbationem machinaretur in regno; unde facti pœnitens misit post eum Godefridum de Craucumbe militem, cum trecentis armatis, præcipient sub pœna suspensionis, quatenus illum captum reducerent et in turri Londoniarum vinctum incarcerarent. At illi cum festinatione profecti invenerunt Hubertum in quadam capella hospitio suo vicina, crucem in una manu Dominicam et in altera corpus Domini bajulantem; erat enim præmunitus de adventu quærentium animam ejus, et surgens de stratu soporatus ad capellam nudus confugit. At Godefridus supradictus cum sociis armatis capellam ingressus præcepit ex ore regis, ut exiret de capella et veniret Londonias cum rege locuturus; sed cum Hubertus respondit, quod nullo modo exiret, Godefridus et ejus complices rapuerunt de manibus illius crucem et Dominicum corpus, et vinculis illum constringentes artissimis equo imposuerunt, et



ad turrim Londoniarum ipsum ducentes posuerunt in A.D. 1232.  
carcere compeditum. Quo facto, nuntiaverunt regi  
quod factum fuerat; et ille, qui pervigil eorum ex-  
spectabat adventum, lætus stratum petivit.

*Quomodo idem Hubertus reductus est ad capellam.*

Mane autem facto, cum Rogerus, Londoniensis antistes, cognovisset quo ordine Hubertus extractus fuerat de capella, venit celer ad regem, increpans illum audacter, quod pacem sanctæ ecclesiæ violaverat, dixitque, quod, nisi ipsum cum festinatione a vinculis liberatum remitteret ad capellam, a qua erat violenter ejectus, ipse omnes hujus violentiæ auctores excommunicationis sententia innodaret. Rex autem, licet invitus, reatum suum intelligens remisit Hubertum ad capellam, et, ubi captus fuerat a militibus armatis, restituitur ab eisdem quinto kalendas Octobris; quo facto, rex dedit vicecomitibus Hertfordiæ et Essexiæ in mandatis sub pœna suspensionis, quatenus in propriis personis et cum omnibus hominibus duorum comitatum capellam obsidione vallarent, et ne Hubertus evaderet, vel a quoquam cibum acciperet, explorarent. At vicecomites præfati, sicut eis præceptum fuerat, ad locum venientes capellam cum domo episcopi, quæ prope erat, obsidentes, cinxerunt capellam et locum per gyrum fossato lato satis et alto, decernentes ibi quadraginta dierum excubias observare. Et Hubertus hæc omnia æquanimiter ferens, puram habens conscientiam, ut dicebat, causam suam Domino commendabat; rogans jugiter divinam clementiam, quatenus illum ab instanti periculo liberaret, sicut ipse super omnia honorem regis semper dilexerat eatenus et salutem. Sed rex ipsius meritis male respondens, cui tanto servierat studio, quod regi soli sibi placere sufficebat, nunc in tali statu constitutus est, quod rex omnibus generaliter prohibuit, ne quis pro eo rogaret vel de Huberto in ejus præsentia faceret

A.D. 1232. mentionem. Sed tamen Lucas, archiepiscopus Dublensis, qui unicus ei erat amicus, regi pro eo cum lachrymis incessanter supplicabat, ut saltem quid sibi placeret de Huberto facere intimaret; cui rex respondisse fertur, ut ex multis eligeret unum, vel in æternum Angliam abjurare, vel perpetuum carcerem subire, vel palam se esse proditorem confiteri, vel se in regis ponere voluntate. Ad hæc respondit Hubertus, quod nullum horum eligeret articulorum, ut qui consilium regis nimis habebat suspectum, quia nihil se fecisse recolit tanta confusione dignum; veruntamen, ut domino suo regi satisfaciat, libenter ad tempus exiret a regno, sed illud non abjurabit. Morabatur autem postea Hubertus in capella præfata multis diebus et noctibus obsessus cum duobus serviensibus, qui ei victualia ministrabant, donec ex præcepto regis subtracta ei fuerunt omnia cibariorum genera et servientes ejus de capella ejecti. Tunc Hubertus in arcto positus, cum fame perire sibi turpe videretur, sponte de capella exivit, offerens se vicecomitibus, qui illum observabant; dixit enim, se potius velle regis misericordiam experiri, quam fame detestanda perire. Tunc vinculis arctioribus constrinxerunt illum vicecomites sæpe dicti et equo illum imponentes duxerunt ad urbem Londoniarum, ubi, rege jubente, sub arcta custodia deputatur in turri compedibus mancipatus.

*De collectione quadragesimæ rerum mobilium regi concessarum.*

“ Henricus, Dei gratia rex Anglorum, Petro de Thaneo, Willelmo de Culeworthe et Adæ filio Willelmi, collectoribus quadragesimæ, salutem. Sciatis, quod archiepiscopi, episcopi, abbates, priores et clerici, terras habentes, quæ ad ecclesias suas non pertinent, comites, barones, milites, liberi homines

“ et villani de regno nostro, concesserunt nobis in A.D. 1232,  
“ auxilium quadragesimam partem omnium mobilium  
“ suorum apparentium, sicut ea habuerunt in crastino  
“ sancti Matthæi anno regni nostri decimo sexto,  
“ videlicet, quod de bladis, carrucis, ovibus, vaccis,  
“ porcis, haraciis, equis carretariis et deputatis ad  
“ wainnagium in maneriis, exceptis bonis, quæ  
“ prædicti archiepiscopi, episcopi et aliæ personæ  
“ ecclesiasticæ habent de ecclesiis parochialibus et de  
“ ecclesiis præbendatis, et de præbendis, et terris ad  
“ præbendas pertinentibus et ecclesias parochiales  
“ spectantibus. Provisum est generaliter a prædictis  
“ fidelibus nostris, quod prædicta quadragesima hoc  
“ modo assideatur et colligatur; quod, videlicet, de  
“ qualibet villa integra eligantur quatuor de meliori-  
“ bus et legalioribus hominibus, una cum præpos-  
“ tis singularum villarum, per quorum sacramentum  
“ quadragesima pars omnium mobilium prædictorum  
“ taxetur et assideatur super singulos in præsentia  
“ militum assessorum ad hoc assignatorum; et postea  
“ per sacramentum duorum legalium hominum earun-  
“ dem villarum inquiratur et assideatur quadragesima  
“ omnium mobilium, quæ prædicti quatuor homines et  
“ præpositi habent; et districte inbrevietur et aperte,  
“ de cuius vel de quorum baronia quælibet villa fuerit  
“ in parte vel in toto. Et, postquam quadragesima  
“ fuerit assisa et in scriptum redacta, rotulus omnium  
“ particularum de singulis villis et singulis comitati-  
“ bus liberetur senescallo singulorum baronum, vel  
“ attornato ipsius senescalli, vel ballivo libertatis, ubi  
“ aliquis libertatem habuerit, scilicet, quod baro vel  
“ dominus libertatis velit et possit prædictam quadra-  
“ gesimam colligere et pro ea habenda distringere; si  
“ vero non velit, vel non possit, vicecomites distric-  
“ tionem faciant prædictam, ita quod nil inde re-  
“ cipiant, sed tota quadragesima prædicta prædictis  
“ militibus assessoribus liberetur in majori et securiori

A.D. 1232. " villa singulorum comitatuum. Et de qualibet villa  
 " fiat summa tallia inter senescallum baronis, vel ejus  
 " attornatum, vel senescallos domini libertatis, et  
 " prædictos assessores. Et deponatur pecunia per  
 " eosdem assessores in aliquo loco tutiori ejusdem  
 " villæ, ita quod assessores habeant sigilla sua et  
 " seras et claves suas super pecuniam prædictam, et  
 " vicecomites similiter sigilla sua et seras et claves  
 " suas. Et assessores, statim ex quo quadragesima  
 " assisa fuerit per ipsos, mittant rotulos suos ad  
 " scaccarium de toto itinere suo; et similiter, ex quo  
 " dicta pecunia ab eis collecta fuerit, mittant rotulos  
 " suos ad scaccarium de recepta sua, et prædicta  
 " pecunia reservetur in locis ubi deposita fuit, donec  
 " ad mandatum nostrum deferatur usque ad Novum  
 " Templum Londoniarum. Nihil autem capietur ab  
 " aliquo homine nomine quadragesimæ, qui non  
 " habuerit de hujusmodi bonis mobilibus ad valen-  
 " tiam quadraginta denariorum ad minus. Ad  
 " prædictam siquidem quadragesimam assidendam in  
 " comitatu Hertfordiæ assignavimus vos, et manda-  
 " vimus vicecomiti nostro de Hertforde, quod singulas  
 " villatas comitatus sui certis diebus et locis, quos ei  
 " scire facietis, ad mandatum nostrum coram vobis  
 " venire faciat, et in omnibus, quæ ad dictum  
 " negotium pertinent, vobis intendant et obediant.  
 " Valete."

*De morte Ranulphi, comitis Cestriæ.*

Eodem tempore Ranulphus, comes Cestrensis et  
 Lincolnensis, apud Walingeford diem clausit extre-  
 mum quinto kalendas Novembris, cujus corpus delatum  
 est apud Cestriam tumulandum. Successit ei in comi-  
 tatum Cestrensem Johannes nepos ejus ex sorore sua,  
 quem genuit comes David, frater Willelmi, regis  
 Scotorum; alius autem nepos ejus ex sorore secunda

Lincolniae obtinuit comitatum et de barone comes A.D. 1232. effectus est; comes quoque Arundel, alius nepos ejus, — quingentas libratas terræ suscepit.

Circa hos quoque dies, instante festo beati Martini, suggestum fuit Anglorum regi, quod Hubertus, quondam justiciarius, apud Novum Templum habuit thesaurum non modicum sub eorundem Templariorum custodia deputatum. At rex magistrum Templi ad suum vocans colloquium sciscitabatur districtius ab eo si ita fuisset; at ille, non ausus regi veritatem negare, confessus est [quod] habebat pecuniam sibi ac fratribus suis fideliter commendatam, sed quantitatem et numerum penitus ignorabant. Tunc rex cum minis prædictam a fratribus exegit, ut pecuniam illam incontinenti sibi redderent, asserens eam de thesauro suo dolo fuisse subtractam; cui responderunt fratres, quod nulli pecuniam traderent sibi in fide commissam absque ipsius licentia, qui illam in Templo commendaverat reservandam. At rex, quia pecunia memorata sub protectione ecclesiæ fuerat deputata, non habuit consilium ut violentiam ingereret; unde thesaurarium curiæ suæ, cum justiciariis suis de scaccario, misit ad Hubertum, qui in turri Londoniarum compeditus tenebatur, ut pecuniam exigerent ab eo regi ex integro assignandam. Nuntii autem prædicti cum Huberto ex parte regis talia præsentassent, respondit continuo, quod seipsum et sua omnia regis submitteret voluntati. Præcepit ergo, ut fratres militiæ Templi claves omnes ex parte sua domino suo regi præsentarent, et de rebus ibi depositis suam faceret voluntatem; quod cum factum fuisset, jussit rex pecuniam illam fideliter numeratam in suo reponi thesauro, et rerum omnium inventarum summam in scriptum redigi et suæ præsentiae exhiberi. Invenerunt autem clerici regis et thesaurarius cum eis in illo deposito octo millia libras argenti optimæ monetæ, septies viginti cupas aureas et argenteas bene deauratas, cum tanta pretiosorum

A.D. 1232. lapidum ac nobilitate gemmarum, quod pretium rerum omnium inventarum, ut dicitur, excedebant. His itaque divulgatis, venerunt ad regem quidam, qui Hubertum persequi non cessabant, accusantes eum et dicentes, quod nunc de furto convictus et fraude dignus erat morte turpissima condemnari; quibus rex respondit, "Hubertus," inquit, "a pueritia prius avunculo meo regi Richardo, et postea regi Johanni patri meo, satis servivit fideliter, ut audivi, qui, si contra me male egit, nunquam per me iniqua morte morietur; malo enim rex fatuus reputari ac remissus, quam crudelis et tyrannus;" et, his dictis, concessit Huberto omnes terras, quas ex dono patris sui vel ex emptione possidebat, ut inde sibi ac suis necessaria provideret. Et paulo post susceperunt Hubertum sub fidejussione Richardus comes, frater regis, Willelmus comes Warenniæ, Richardus comes Marescallus et Willelmus comes de Ferrariis, et missus a rege ad castellum de Divisis traditus est sub custodia quatuor militum prædictorum comitum, ut sub libera custodia servaretur ibidem.

Eodem anno, in crastino sancti Martini, audita sunt tonitrua horribilia, quæ vicissim per dies quindecim continuata multos terruerunt, et præcipue cives Londonienses, qui hanc pestem adeo habent familiarem, quod, si usquam sit in Anglia, ibi non desit; secutum est autem in regno Anglorum inter regem et barones miserabile dissidium, sicut sequens historia declarabit.

*De visitatione facta super viros cujuscumque  
religionis per orbem universum.*

Hoc quoque anno papa Gregorius constituit visitatores super viros religiosos per orbem generaliter universum Christi nomine insignitum sub hac forma; "Gregorius episcopus, venerabilibus fratribus suffraganeis ecclesiæ Cantuariensis, salutem et apostolicam

“ benedictionem. Egressus a facie Dei Sathan, ad A.D. 1232.  
“ fortia manum mittens, de sua calliditate confisus  
“ vitiorum laqueis irretire molitur electos in sortem  
“ Dominicam evocatos, majores ibi parans ille tor-  
“ tuosus insidiator insidias, ubi graviores conspexerit  
“ corruptelas. Sane cum frequenter ad nostram audi-  
“ entiam pervenisset, quod monasteria Cantuariensis  
“ provinciæ in spiritualibus enormiter et temporalibus  
“ per malitiam et incuriam in eis habitantium sunt  
“ collapsa, nos culpas eorum nolentes ulterius sub  
“ dissimulatione transire, ne, si eas dimiserimus in-  
“ correctas, ipsas nostras efficere videamur, monasteriis  
“ illis, quæ ad Romanam ecclesiam nullo noscuntur  
“ medio<sup>1</sup> pertinere, in eadem provincia, constitutis,  
“ visitatores, reformatores et correctores, tam in capite  
“ quam in membris, deputavimus speciales; plenaria  
“ sibi potestate concessa, ut visitantes eadem monas-  
“ teria vice nostra corrigant et reforment, quæ in  
“ ipsis correctionis et reformationis officio noverint  
“ indigere, constitutionibus vel correctionibus aliis in  
“ provinciali capitulo rite factis in suo robore nihilo-  
“ minus duraturis. Licet autem nobis in plenitu-  
“ dinem potestatis assumptis cura cunctorum immineat  
“ generalis; quia tamen vos, qui vocati estis in partem  
“ sollicitudinis, super grege vobis commisso specialiter  
“ decet esse sollicitos et attentos, ne ovis morbida  
“ pereat; universitatem vestram monemus et hortamur,  
“ in virtute obedientiæ districtè vobis præcipiendo  
“ mandantes, quatenus singuli vestrum, tam in civi-  
“ tatibus quam in diocesibus vestris, per vos ipsos,  
“ aut per viros religiosos, qui experimento rerum in  
“ hujusmodi visitationibus sunt instructi, loca mo-  
“ nachorum, monialium et canonicorum regularium,  
“ necnon secularium clericorum, vobis subjecta visitare  
“ curetis, tam auctoritate nostra quam vestra genera-

---

<sup>1</sup> Modo in D.

A.D. 1232. " liter universa reformantes et corrigentes in capite  
 — " et membris, omni gratia et timore postpositis, in  
 " eisdem quæ reformanda noveritis et etiam corri-  
 " genda, salvis his, quæ circa religiosos in provinciali  
 " capitulo provide sunt statuta juxta constitutionem  
 " concilii generalis, contradictores per censuram eccle-  
 " siasticam, appellatione postposita, compescendo;  
 " præceptum nostrum taliter impleturi, quod ultionum  
 " [Deus] in illo tremendo judicio, qui unicuique  
 " juxta opera sua reddet, de manibus vestris non  
 " requirat sanguinem eorundem, et nos ad id limam  
 " correctionis apostolicæ apponere non cogamur. Data  
 " Spoleti, quinto idus Junii, pontificatus nostri anno  
 " sexto."

*De visitatione facienda super ecclesias exemptas.*

Aliis autem ecclesiis et viris religiosis, qui immedie ad Romanam spectabant ecclesiam, non episcopos, sed abbates, ordinis Cisterciensis maxime et Præmonstratensis, visitatores dedit, viros scilicet indiscretos et nimis asperos, qui in hac visitatione ita insolenter et immisericorditer processerunt, quod in pluribus monasteriis rationis metas excedentes compulerunt multos ad remedium appellationis confugere; qui Romam profecti, post multas pecuniæ effusiones et labores non modicos, visitatores alios impetrarunt. Et, ut tandem breviter dicatur, ista visitatio per orbem universum ad ordinis potius deformationem, quam reformationem, processit; dum omnes, qui in diversis orbis partibus unicam beati Benedicti secuti fuerant regulam, per novas constitutiones ita inveniantur ubique discordes, quod ex omnibus cœnobiis vel aliis virorum religiosorum ecclesiis vix duo habeantur in norma vivendi concordēs. Verum abbas quidam Montis-belli, dum in hac visitatione procedere formidaret, consuluit dominum papam super dubiis qui-



busdam articulis, a quo, in forma procedendi, talem A.D. 1232. meruit habere responsionem ;

*De consultatione facta ad papam super visitatione  
prædicta.*

“ Ea, quæ pro religionis honestate et religiosorum  
“ salute provide ordinantur, apostolico sunt munimine  
“ roboranda, ut suscipiantur devotius et diligentius  
“ observentur. Cum ergo per dilectum filium abbatem  
“ Montis-belli quædam capitula nobis fuerint præsen-  
“ tata, quæ ad castigandum transgressionem multiplices  
“ et excessus, quos in quibusdam cœnobiis invenerat,  
“ videbantur pro salute ac honestate nostra lauda-  
“ biliter statuenda, nos examinari et corrigi fecimus,  
“ et præcipimus ut inviolabiliter observetis, quæ sigillis  
“ venerabilium fratrum nostrorum Hostiensis et Tus-  
“ culanensis muniri fecimus ad cautelam. Et adhuc  
“ volumus et præcipimus auctoritate apostolica, ut  
“ visitatores ad generale capitulum convocent abbates,  
“ et priores non habentes abbates proprios, tam ex-  
“ emptos quam non exemptos, qui non consueverunt  
“ hujusmodi capitulum celebrare ; præidentes in ipso  
“ capitulo generali, canonico impedimento ablato. Eos  
“ igitur, qui contempserint vel neglexerint convenire,  
“ cessante cujuslibet appellationis obstaculo, per censu-  
“ ram ecclesiasticam venire compellant, et usque ad  
“ satisfactionem condignam, quam in eos rite tulerint,  
“ non relaxent ; eadem censura facturi, quæ in eodem  
“ capitulo deliberatione provida fuerint ordinata, firmi-  
“ ter observari ; reddituri tam ipsi quam visitatores,  
“ et alii quilibet, ministerii Domino, in cujus conspectu  
“ nuda sunt omnia et aperta, in extremo examine  
“ rationem ; sed et omnem sollicitudinem et diligentiam  
“ circa correctionem et reformationem ordinis ad visita-  
“ tionem cœnobiolorum studeant adhibere. Porro cum  
“ visitatores, secundum statuta generalis concilii, in

A.D. 1232. " generali abbatum capitulo processerint ad visita-  
 " tionis officium exsequendum, de statu monas-  
 " teriorum et observantiis regularibus diligenter in-  
 " quirant, et tam in spiritualibus quam in temporali-  
 " bus corrigant et reforment quæ viderint corrigenda;  
 " ita quod monachos delinquentes per abbates loci  
 " corrigi faciant, eisque injungi pœnitentiam saluta-  
 " rem, juxta beati Benedicti regulam et apostolica  
 " instituta, et non secundum normam pravæ consue-  
 " tudinis, quæ jam pro lege in quibusdam ecclesiis  
 " inolevit. Ipsi etiam visitatores monachos, quos con-  
 " tumaces invenerint et rebelles, juxta modum culpæ,  
 " vice nostra, regulari censura compellant absque per-  
 " sonarum delectu, non parcendo rebellibus ob suam  
 " pertinaciam vel potentiam amicorum, quin ovem  
 " morbidam ejiciant ab ovili, ne inficiat oves sanas.  
 " Si vero abbates in corrigendis, juxta visitorum  
 " mandatum et regularia instituta, seipsis suis[ve]  
 " monachis inventi fuerint negligentes, proclamentur,  
 " corripiantur, et ita punientur publice in capitulo  
 " generali, quod pœna eorum sit aliis in exemplum.  
 " Prout si abbas aliquis, non exemptus, fuerit a visi-  
 " tatoribus nimis negligens et remissus inventus, id  
 " loci diocesano denuntient sine mora, et per illum  
 " detur ei fidus et prudens coadjutor usque ad ca-  
 " pitulum generale. Quod si dilapidator inventus  
 " fuerit, aut alias merito amovendus, per diocesenum,  
 " postquam sibi a visitoribus fuerit denuntiatus,  
 " amoveatur absque judiciorum strepitu a regimine  
 " abbatiæ et a monasterio; provideatur interim ad-  
 " ministrator idoneus, qui temporalium curam gerat,  
 " donec ipsi monasterio fuerit de abbate provisum.  
 " Quod si forsitan episcopus hoc implere noluerit vel  
 " neglexerit, visitatores, vel præsidentes in capitulo  
 " generali, defectum episcopi ad sedem apostolicam  
 " non differant intimare. Hæc eadem circa exemptos  
 " abbates fieri præcipimus, depositione tantum ipso-

“rum sedi apostolicæ reservata; ita tamen, ut A.D. 1232.  
 ‘abbate,<sup>1</sup> qui videbitur amovendus, interim per visi-  
 “tatores vel in capitulo præsidentes ab administra-  
 “tione suspenso, administrator idoneus monasterio  
 “deputetur. Illorum autem excessus, et alia quæ  
 “visa fuerint intimanda capitulis, præsidentes nobis  
 “denuntient per fideles nuntios et prudentes, quibus  
 “de communi abbatum contributione, juxta cujuslibet  
 “facultatem, sufficienter ministrentur expensæ. Se-  
 “quentes autem visitatores priorum perquirant ves-  
 “tigia diligenter visitorum, et eorum negligentias  
 “et excessus referant sequenti capitulo generali, ut  
 “juxta culpam debitam poenam portent.” Et hæc de  
 visitatione dicta sufficiant.

Eodem anno Rogerus, Londoniensis episcopus, accusatus inter alios de consensu distractionis frugum clericorum Romanorum, profectus est ad sedem apostolicam, ut suam ibi innocentiam excusaret.

*Quod rex Anglorum ministros a curia sua  
removit.*

Anno Domini MCCXXXIII. rex Anglorum Henricus, A.D. 1233.  
 anno regni sui decimo septimo, tenuit curiam suam  
 ad Natale apud Wigorniam, ubi, ut dicitur, de consilio Petri, Wintoniensis episcopi, omnes naturales curiæ suæ ministros a suis removit officiis, et Pictavenses extraneos in eorum ministeriis subrogavit. Willelmum quoque de Rodune, militem, expulit, qui in curia regis vices gerebat Richardi magni Marescalli; quod idem Richardus nimis moleste tulit. Walterum Karleolensem episcopum idem rex, per consilium prædictum ab officio thesaurarii prius expellens, centum libras argenti ab eo cepit, et custodias quasdam, quas ei per chartam suam confirmaverat dum viveret, con-

---

<sup>1</sup> Abbas in D.

A.D. 1233. tumeliose subtraxit. Consiliarios vero suos omnes, tam episcopos quam comites, ac barones et quosque de regno suo nobiles, ita præcipitanter abiecit, quod nulli credebat in aliquo, nisi episcopo memorato et filio ejus Petro de Rivallis; unde factum est, quod, expulsis castrorum custodibus per totam Angliam, rex omnia sub ipsius Petri custodia commendaret. Tunc Petrus, Wintoniensis episcopus, ut regis favorem liberius obtineret, attraxit in suum consortium Stephanum de Segrave, virum flexibilem, et Robertum Passelewe, qui sub Petro de Rivallis thesauros regis servabat; et sic contigit, ut illorum consilio et arbitrio universa regni negotia ordinaret. At rex, invitatis Pictavensibus et Britonibus transmarinis, venerunt ad duo millia cum equis et armis milites et servientes, quos in suo retinens obsequio posuit in præsidii castrorum regni in locis diversis, qui homines Angliæ naturales et nobiles totis viribus opprimebant, proditores eos vocabant, quos etiam de proditione apud regem accusabant; quorum mendaciis rex simplex fidem adhibens tradidit custodias comitatum et baroniarum cum juvenibus nobilibus et puellis generosis; horum autem utrumque sexum turpiter degenerabant, cum ignobiliter maritabant. Thesaurorum etiam suorum rex eis custodias cum legibus patriis et judiciis commisit. Quid plura? Judicia committuntur injustis, leges exlegibus, pax discordantibus, justitia injuriosis; et cum nobiles de regno de oppressionibus sibi irrogatis coram rege querimoniam deponerent, episcopo impediante prædicto, non fuit qui eis justitiam exhiberet. Episcopos etiam quosdam Angliæ idem episcopus ita apud regem accusabat, quod eosdem quasi hostes publicos devitaret.

*Quod Marescallus regem increpavit.*

Cumque his et consimilibus injuriis Richardus comes, regni Marescallus, videret tam nobiles quam

ignobiles opprimere et jura regni penitus deperire, A.D. 1233. —  
zelo justitiæ provocatus, associatis sibi quibusdam magnatibus, ad regem audacter accessit, increpans eum, audientibus multis, quod per pravum consilium advocaverat extraneos Pictavenses, in oppressionem regni et hominum suorum de regno naturalium, legum pariter ac libertatum; unde regem humiliter rogabat, ut tales excessus corrigere festinaret, per quos coronæ suæ et regni subversio imminebat; affirmabat insuper, quod, si hæc emendare diffugeret, ipse et cæteri de regno magnates tamdiu se ab ipsius consilio subtraherent, quamdiu alienigenarum consortio frueretur. Ad hæc autem respondens Petrus, Wintoniensis episcopus, dixit, quod bene licuit domino regi extraneos quoscumque vellet vocare pro defensione regni sui et coronæ, et etiam tot et tales, qui possent homines ejus superbos et rebelles ad debitum compellere famulatum. Comes vero Marescallus et cæteri magnates perturbati a curia recedentes, cum aliud non poterant habere responsum, firmiter promiserunt ad invicem, quod pro hac causa, quæ omnes tangebatur, usque ad divisionem corporis et animæ decertarent.

*De tonitruo hyemali.*

Eodem anno, decimo kalendas Aprilis, audita sunt tonitrua terribilia, et secuta est per totam æstatem tanta pluviarum inundatio, quod ubique vivaria confregit, et stagna atque molendina per universam fere Angliam a suis sedibus violenter evulsit; nempe in campis arabilibus et fructiferis, in partibus diversis, et aliis insolitis locis, proruperunt fontes per rivulos discurrentes, ex quibus aqua inter fruges stans, ad modum stagni collecta, admirantibus multis, pisces fluviales produxit; molendina etiam in stationibus et sedibus fiebant diversis, ubi nunquam antea visa fuerunt.

A.D. 1233. Eodem quoque tempore, sexto scilicet idus Aprilis, circa horam diei primam, in finibus Herefordiæ et Vigornię apparuerunt in cælo quatuor soles adulterini circa solem naturalem diversi coloris, quidam in semicirculis, quidam in rotundis. Hi soles plusquam mille viris fide dignis apparentes terribile illis spectaculum præbuerunt; unde quidam eorum propter visionem insolitam pinxerunt soles et circulos diversis coloribus insignitos in pellibus literalibus, ne res tam insolita a memoriis hominum laberetur. Secuta est autem eodem anno in partibus illis guerra crudelis, et humani sanguinis effusio terribilis, et per totam Angliam, Walliam et Hiberniam perturbatio generalis. Circa idem denique tempus, mense Junio, in parte australi Angliæ visi sunt a multis secus maris littus immanissimi duo dracones in aere graviter præliantes, atque post diutinam pugnam unus alterum superavit, et fugatum usque in profundum abyssi insecutus est, nec amplius visi fuerunt.

*De cassatione Cantuariensis electi.*

Per idem tempus cassatus est magister Johannes, cognomento Blundus, Cantuariensis electus. Divulgatum quidam erat Romæ, quod post electionem suam acceperat ex dono Petri, Wintoniensis episcopi, mille marcas argenti, præter alias mille marcas, quas eidem Johanni crediderat, ut promoveretur, unde constat manifeste, quod magis ei nocuit quam profuit familiaritas episcopi memorati: confessus præterea Romæ fuerat idem Johannes, ut dicitur, quod duo habebat beneficia, quibus cura connexa extiterat animarum, contra statuta concilii generalis, qua presumptione creditur reprobatus. Sed quoniam, jam cassatis tribus ecclesiæ Cantuariensis electis, præfata diu extiterat ecclesia a pastore viduata, dedit monachis, qui cum electo cassato venerant, potestatem eligendi magistrum Eadmundum, ecclesiæ Saresbiriensis canon-

cum, in pastorem animarum suarum; cui etiam pallium A.D. 1238. transmisit, ne tanta sedes metropolitana a pastore diutius frustraretur. Monachi vero nec ipsum nec alium quemlibet, nisi de consensu conventus sui, recipere decreverunt

*De discordia orta inter regem et magnates regni.*

Circa dies istos, cum Petrus, Wintoniensis episcopus, et complices ipsius in odium gentis Anglorum pariter et contemptum cor regis ita immutaverant, ut eorum exterminium modis omnibus moliretur, invitavit paulatim tot Pictavensium legiones, quod totam fere Angliam repleverunt, quorum rex agminibus quocumque pergebat vallatus incessit; nec quicquam fiebat in regno, nisi quod Wintoniensis episcopus et Pictavensium turba disponebant. Tunc rex, missis literis suis, vocavit omnes de regno comites et barones ad colloquium, ut venirent apud Oxoniam ad festum sancti Johannis; sed ipsi noluerunt ad ejus mandatum venire, tum propter insidias alienigenarum, tum propter indignationem quam conceperant adversus regem, qui extraneos ob eorundem baronum vocavit contemptum; et, cum hoc regi per nuntios solennes denuntiassent, iratus est vehementer, et judicialiter jussit diffiniri, quo ordine debeat eos compellere ad suam curiam venire. Tunc decretum est per judicium, ut tertio vocentur a rege, ut probet si venire velint, an non. In hoc autem colloquio frater quidam de ordine Prædicatorum, qui coram rege et quibusdam episcopis præsentibus verbum Dei prædicabat, libera voce regi patenter dixit, quod nunquam diuturna pace frueretur, nisi Petrum, Wintoniensem episcopum, et Petrum de Rivallis, ejus filium, a suo consilio removeret. Cumque alii multi, qui aderant, idipsum regi protestarentur, significavit magnatibus memoratis, ut venirent apud Westmonasterium quinto idus Julii ad colloquium, et

A.D. 1233. ibi per eorum consilium emendaret quicquid de jure noverat corrigendum. Sed cum audissent magnates præfati, quod paulatim applicuerunt in regno prædones multi cum equis et armis a rege invitati, cum nullum pacis signum vidissent, supersederunt ad diem sibi statutum venire, denuntiantes regi per nuntios solennes, quatenus, omni dilatione remota, ejiceret Petrum, Wintoniensem episcopum, et cæteros Pictavenses de curia sua, sin autem, ipsi omnes de communi consilio totius regni ipsum cum iniquis consiliariis suis a regno depellerent et de novo rege creando tractarent.

*Quod rex Anglorum quosdam viros nobiles exulavit.*

His ita gestis, rex animo consternatus est vehementer et ejus curia tota, vultum demittentes et non mediocriter metuentes, ne fieret error filii patris errore deterior, quem homines sui de fastu regni deponere satagebant. Tunc Petrus sæpe dictus episcopus consilium regi dedit, ut arma moveret contra rebelles homines suos, et castella eorundem ac terras Pictavensibus conferret, qui regnum Angliæ a suis proditoribus tuerentur. Rex autem imprimis iram conceptam in Gilebertum Basset, virum nobilem, retorquens spoliavit eum a quodam manerio, quod ex dono Johannis regis acceperat; qui cum a rege quod jus suum erat repeteret, vocavit eum proditorem, comminans, quod, nisi a curia sua recederet, suspendio traderetur. Richardum quoque Siuward, militem strenuum, qui ejusdem Gileberti sororem habuit sibi matrimonio copulatam sine ipsius licentia, ut dicebat, jussit rex capi et captum sibi præsentari. Alios quidem omnes de regno nobiles et potentes suspectos habens obsides exegit ab eis, significans universis per literas suas, quatenus infra kalendas Augusti tot et tales sibi obsides præsentarent, quibus ab ejus animo omnem rebellionis suspicionem auferrent.



*Quod Marescallus prævinitus sit de prodicione.* A.D. 1233.

Cumque comites ac barones Angliæ in magno militiæ apparatu Londonias tenderent ad colloquium in kalendis Augusti sibi præfixum, Richardus comes Marescallus cum cæteris venire proponens hospitatus est cum sorore sua, uxore scilicet Richardi fratris regis Anglorum, quæ cum fratrem interrogasset, quo iter haberet, respondit ille, quod ad colloquium apud Westmonasterium constitutum venire festinaret. Cui illa " Noveris, frater carissime, quod paratæ sunt insidiæ " tibi, si venias, ut capiaris ab inimicis tuis, qui te " regi et Wintoniensi episcopo præsentabunt, ut de te " faciant, sicut de Huberto comite Cantia fecerunt." Marescallus vero vix credere consensit verbis sororis suæ, quousque modum captionis et a quo caperetur probabilibus argumentis ostendit. At comes Marescallus tunc primo dictis sororis fidem adhibens nocte superveniente iter arripuit, nec prius frænum cohibuit, donec in Walliam festinus viator pervenit. Venerunt autem ad colloquium prædictum comes Cestrensis, comes Lincolnensis, comes de Ferrariis et comes Richardus frater regis, cum aliis comitibus et baronibus multis, sed nihil ibi actum fuit propter absentiam comitis Marescalli et Gileberti Basset et quorundam aliorum qui absentes erant magnatum; unde rex, per consilium episcopi Wintoniensis et Stephani de Segrave, fecit invitare per literas omnes de regno magnates, qui sibi ad militare servitium tenebantur, ut venirent apud Gloverniam cum equis et armis [die] Dominica ante assumptionem beatæ Mariæ. Sed Richardus Marescallus et alii multi, qui fuerant confederati, cum venire noluissent ad diem statutum, fecit rex, ac si proditores essent, villas eorum concremari, parcos et vivaria destruere, castella obsidione vallare. Erant autem viri nobiles, qui confederati dicebantur, comes Marescallus, Gilebertus Basset et fratres ejus, Richardus Siuard, et miles strenuus

A.D. 1233. Walterus de Clifordis, cum aliis multis, qui eis adhærebant; quos omnes rex absque iudicio curiæ suæ et parium suorum exules et proscriptos denuntiari fecit, terras eorum Pictavensibus dedit, præcipiens ut eorum corpora carperentur, ubicumque invenirentur in regno.

*Quod Wintoniensis episcopus quosdam confœderatos comitis Marescalli corrupit.*

Tunc Petrus, Wintoniensis episcopus, qui vires comitis Marescalli et confœderatorum suorum infirmare modis omnibus conabatur, comites<sup>1</sup> Cestrensem et Lincolniensem, datis mille marcis, corrupit, ut, relicto Marescallo et causa justitiæ, ad regem converterent et partem ejus foverent; nam Richardus, frater regis, diu ante ad regem reversus erat, qui Marescallo prius adhærebat. Hæc cum Marescallus cognovisset, confœderatus est Loelino, principi Norwalliæ, et aliis potentibus regionis illius, interposito juramento, quod nullus eorum contra regem sine altero concordaret. Tunc in crastino assumptionis beatæ Mariæ applicuerunt apud Doveram viri armati multi ex regionibus transmarinis venientes et ad regem apud Gloverniam pervenerunt; at rex illorum et aliorum multorum vallatus catervis ad Herefordensem urbem exercitum promovit.

*De injuria Waltero, Karleolensi episcopo, illata.*

Per idem tempus quum Walterus, Karleolensis episcopus, pro quibusdam injuriis a rege sibi, ut dicebat, illatis, apud Doveram navem erat ingressus, ut transfretaret supervenerunt quidam ministri regis ejicientes eum

---

<sup>1</sup> Comitem in D.

cum suis omnibus de navi, et firmiter ex parte ipsius regis prohibebant, ne absque illius licentia de regno exiret. Applicuit autem tempore, quo hæc facta erant ibidem, Rogerus, Londoniensis episcopus, a curia Romana reversus, qui videns injuriam, quæ præfato inferebatur episcopo, excommunicavit omnes, qui in eum manus injecerant violentas, et inde profectus ad regem invenit eum apud urbem Herefordensem in Wallia cum exercitu copioso; ubi in præsentia regis et quorundam episcoporum de violentia Karleolensi episcopo illata supradictam excommunicationis sententiam innovavit, non mediocriter rege murmurante, et, ne talem ferret sententiam, prohibente; cum quo etiam omnes qui adfuerunt episcopi illos excommunicaverunt universos, qui hujus perturbationis occasionem præstabant.

A.D.1238.

*De diffidatione Marescalli et obsidione cujusdam castelli ipsius.*

Et, his ita gestis, rex, de consilio episcopi Wintoniensis, Marescallum diffidavit per episcopum Menevensensem, et sic jussit contra eum arma movere et ejus castella obsidere. Ingressus igitur rex terram comitis Marescalli obsedit quoddam castellum ipsius, cujus nomen non teneo, sed cum per dies plurimos illud graviter impugnasset et parum vel nihil profecisset, deficientibus exercitui alimentis, cum obsidionem solvere oportebat, puduit regem illuc venisse; unde, missis quibusdam episcopis ad comitem Marescallum, exegit ab eo, quatenus propter honorem ipsius regis, ne videretur castellum inaniter obsedissee, illud sibi tali conventionione redderet, ut infra dies quindecim illud integrum ipsi restitueret Marescallo, atque omnia, quæ in regno erant corrigenda, interim<sup>1</sup> per consilium

<sup>1</sup> Ipsi . . . . . interim wanting in C.

A.D. 1233. episcoporum, qui super his fidejussores fuerant, emendaret. Et ad hoc perficiendum constituit rex diem ipsi Marescallo ac cæteris exulatis Dominica proxima post festum sancti Michaelis apud Westmonasterium; et sic redditum est regi castellum, obsidione soluta.

*De liberatione Huberti de Burgo.*

Circa dies istos Petrus, Wintoniensis episcopus, qui modis omnibus in mortem Huberti de Burgo aspirabat, qui in castro de Divisis in vinculis tenebatur, nulla de Huberto mentione facta, regem rogavit attentius, ut concederet sibi castri custodiam memorati, hac occasione ductus, ut copiam haberet illum, sicut dicitur, perimendi. Sed Hubertus, de his omnibus ab amicis suis, qui in curia regis erant, præmunitus, duobus ministris,<sup>1</sup> qui ei<sup>2</sup> in illius castri præsidio serviebant, hoc consilium revelavit, qui ipsius miseræ compatiētes sollicitè cogitabant, qualiter illum a mortis discrimine liberarent. Considerata igitur opportunitate, dormientibus castelli custodibus, unus eorum, altero explorante, in prima noctis sancti Michaelis vigilia, præfatum Hubertum in humeris arripuit compeditum, et de turri clam custodibus descendens et pium furtum ferens latitudinem castelli pertransiit, veniensque ad majorem portam per ostium exivit, et sic quoddam ingens fossatum, licet cum difficultate, transcendens ad ecclesiam villæ parochialem impiger viator descendit, nec sarcinam prius deposuit quam ad majus altare lætus pervenit. Juvenes vero, qui Hubertum liberaverant, ab eo recedere nolentes pro laude sibi futurorum reputabant et mercede cælesti si pro tanti viri liberatione mortem incurrerent temporalem.

---

<sup>1</sup> Duos ministros in D. and C., | <sup>2</sup> Wanting in C.  
marked for correction in D.

*Quod Hubertus ab ecclesia violenter extractus  
in carceratur in castello.* A.D. 1238.

Evigilantibus interea castellanis, cum Hubertum in loco non reperiunt consueto, perturbati sunt valde, et catervatim exeuntes de castro cum laternis et fustibus et armis omnia quærendo perlustrabant, donec a referentibus audierunt Hubertum esse in ecclesia ex compedibus liberatum, quo cum tumultu concurrentes invenerunt eum ante altare crucem Dominicam manibus bajulantem; quem atrociter arripientes et fustibus pariter ac pugnis impie cædentes, cum duobus liberatoribus suis illum ad castellum reducunt et graviore quam prius custodiæ committunt. Sed res gesta cum ad aures Roberti, Saresbiriensis episcopi, pervenisset, venit celeriter ad castellum, præcipiens ipsis ecclesiæ violatoribus, ut Hubertum ad pacem ecclesiæ quantocius reductum in illo statu, quo illum invenerant, dimitterent absolutum; sed castellani tumultuose satis episcopo respondentes dixerunt, se malle quod Hubertus suspenderetur, quam ipsi; et, cum illum reducere noluisent, episcopus de commissa sibi potestate omnes nominatim excommunicavit, qui illum detinebant et qui in eum manus injecerant violentas. Tunc episcopus ille, conjuncto sibi Rogero, Londinensi episcopo, et quibusdam aliis episcopis, venit ad regem super injuria Huberto illata coram eo querelam deponens, nec prius ab eo recessit quam Huberti liberationem impetravit; et sic in ecclesia, invito rege, remissus est decimo quinto kalendas Novembris. Sed rex iratus vicecomiti provinciae illius dedit per literas in mandatis, ut ecclesiam obsideret, donec Hubertus in ea ex ciborum inedia moriretur.

*Quod Marescallus castellum cepit, quod regi  
tradiderat.*

Per idem tempus, elapsis quindecim diebus postquam comes Marescallus regi castellum suum tradiderat,

**A.D. 1233.** ut prædictum est, ut sibi redderet repetenti, misit ad regem, termino evoluto, rogans, ut juxta pactum restitueret sibi castrum suum, de quo fidejussores constituerat episcopum Wintoniensem et Stephanum de Segrave, qui tunc vices justiciarii gerebat sub rege, quod etiam firmaverant interposito juramento. Rex autem cum indignatione respondit, quod illud non redderet, sed alia potius ejus castella subjugaret. Sed idem Marescallus, cum neque fidem neque juramentum vel pacem aliquam viderat a regis consiliariis observari, collegit exercitum copiosum, et castellum, quod suum fuerat, obsidione vallavit, machinas per gyrum adhibuit et municipium illud levi negotio subjugavit.

Erat interea rex apud Westmonasterium ad colloquium septimo idus Octobris, sicut magnatibus promiserat, ut per eorum consilium emendaret ea, quæ in regno fuerant corrigenda; sed iniquum, quod tunc sequebatur, consilium id fieri non permisit. Plures autem episcopi, qui præsentibus erant, regem humiliter rogabant in Domino, quatenus pacem faceret cum baronibus suis et nobilibus, quos absque judicio parium suorum exulaverat, villas eorum et ædificia igne cremaverat, silvas et pomeria succiderat, parcos et stagna destruxerat. Proditores eos vocabat, per quos pacem regni sui et consilia ordinare et negotia disponere debebat. Ad hæc respondens Petrus, Wintoniensis episcopus, dixit, quod non sunt pares in Anglia, sicut in regno Francorum; unde licet regi Angliæ per justiciarios, quos constituere voluerit quoslibet de regno reos exulare et mediante judicio condemnare. Episcopi quoque hæc audientes quasi una voce comminabantur, quod nominatim excommunicarent principales regis consiliarios iniquos; ex quibus in capite expresserunt Petrum, Wintoniensem episcopum, et filium ejus Petrum de Rivallis, Stephanum de Segrave, justiciarium, et Robertum Passelewe, thesaurarium. Quibus respondens Petrus Wintoniensis episcopus allegavit quod Romæ fuerat a summo pontifice episcopus consecratus et inde

ex eorum potestate exemptus, unde, ne in eum ferrent A.D. 1233. sententiam, sedem apostolicam appellavit. Tunc episcopi omnes illos excommunicaverunt, qui animum regis immutaverant in odium naturalium hominum suorum de regno, et omnes qui perturbarent pacem regni.

*Quod rex omnes citari fecit, qui sibi tenebantur ad servitium militare.*

In hoc quidem colloquio venerunt nuntii ad regem, dicentes, quod comes Marescallus ceperat castellum suum in Wallia, et quosdam ex militibus suis ibidem interfecerat et ministris. Hæc audiens rex perturbatus est valde, et præcepit episcopis cunctis, ut Marescallum nominatim excommunicarent, qui castrum occupaverat memoratum; sed illi e contra communiter dixerunt, indignum esse illum excommunicare, quia castellum quod suum fuerat occupavit. Tunc rex perturbatus misit literas in omnes Angliæ fines, præcipiens cunctis, qui sibi ad militare servitium tenebantur, quatenus in crastino festivitatis Omnium sanctorum essent apud Gloverniam cum equis et armis, quo ipse vellet conducere illos, ituri. Per idem tempus Hubertus de Burgo, quondam Angliæ justiciarius, raptus est ab ecclesia de Divisis a viris armatis, ubi militaribus armis decenter indutus circa horam diei primam in Walliam adductus est ac regis hostibus sociatus tertio kalendas Novembris.

*Quod exulati invaserunt exercitum regis Angliæ apud Grosmunt.*

Circa eosdem etiam dies, cum rex Anglorum apud Gloverniam copiosum collegisset exercitum, versus Herefordiam in Walliis legiones promovit, et inde terram ingressus Marescalli, ad ipsius exhæredationem

A.D. 1233. et corporis captionem modis omnibus anhelabat. Sed  
— ille, ut bellator providus, ante regis adventum armenta subtraxerat et victualia, unde rex, pro alimentorum defectu moram ibi facere non valens, ad castellum de Grosmunt cum exercitu suo divertit; ubi cum per dies aliquot moram protraxisset, Marescallus et ejus confederati cum proscriptis ab Anglia et exulatis, missis exploratoribus, cognoverunt regem infra castelli ambitum pernoctare, et majorem partem exercitus extra in tentoriis excubias celebrare. Tunc omnis multitudo, præter Marescallum, qui regem invadere noluit, cum Wallensibus et exercitu copioso, in die sancti Martini episcopi post crepusculum vespertinum illuc properantes, et illos, qui in tentoriis soporati jacebant, invadentes, equos plusquam quingentos cum clitellis et spoliis ac supellectili universa occuparunt, fugientibus cæteris fere nudis quo impetus quemque ducebat; nec ex eis quenquam lædere vel captum abducere voluerunt victores illi, præter duos milites, qui ex omnibus interfecti fuerunt. Ceperunt ergo bigas et vehicula cuncta, quibus pecunia et victualia deferebantur vel arma, atque sarcinis bene dispositis ad tuta latibula sunt reversi. Hujus autem rei testes sunt Petrus Wintoniensis, Radulphus Cicestrensis, episcopi, Stephanus de Segrave, regis justiciarius, Petrus de Rivalis, thesaurarius, Hugo Bigod comes de Nortfolc, Willelmus comes Saresbiriensis, Willelmus de Bello-campo, Willelmus de Albeneio junior, et alii multi, qui nudi fugientes omnia quæ sua erant amiserunt; unde factum est, quod multi de exercitu regis, et illi præcipue qui equos et arma et pecuniam amiserant universam, recedentes cum maxima confusione ad propria sunt reversi. Tunc rex, qui quasi solus inter hostes remanserat, posuit in castris Walliæ ruptarios Pictavenses, qui impetum reprimerent inimicorum suorum, et constituit principes illius militiæ viros nobiles, Johannem Monemutensem et Radulphum de



Thoenio, cui etiam dedit castellum Matildis, quod A.D. 1233. antiquitus sui juris erat; et, his ita gestis, rex apud Gloverniam reversus est.

Eodem tempore, in principio mensis Novembris, audita sunt tonitrua horribiles coruscationes emittentia per dies plurimos; unde dici solet in antiquo proverbio, quia mulier non debet lugere mortem mariti vel filiorum suorum, sed tonitrum potius hyemale, quia semper aut famem aut mortalitatem vel tale aliquid denuntiat adfuturum.

*De gravi conflictu inter Marescallum et gentes transmarinas.*<sup>1</sup>

Eodem tempore, cum comes Marescallus terras hostium suorum ingressus prædas ageret et armenta contraheret, venit casu ad oppidum Monemutense, quod erat sibi contrarium, ubi jubens exercitum suum procedere ad expeditionem inchoatam, cum centum sociis equitibus ad castellum divertit, ut situm ejus exploraret, quod post dies paucos proposuit obsidere; qui cum oppidum circuiret, conspexit eum Baldewinus de Gysnes, miles strenuus, cui rex illud custodiendum commiserat cum Pictavensibus multis, et intelligens quo Marescallus erat, quem vidit castellum cum paucis explorare, exivit cum mille viris fortissimis et eleganter armatis, et rapido equorum cursu ad illum tendens captum cum suis omnibus ad oppidum perducere cogitabat. Videntes autem commilitones comitis Marescalli hostes cum impetu advenire, dederunt ei consilium, ut sibi per fugam consuleret, inconsultum dicentes cum paucis armatis cum tot hostibus dimicare; quibus respondens Marescallus dixit, se nunquam eatenus in prælio hostibus terga dedisse; nec se modo id facturum affirmat, exhortans omnes, ut viriliter defensionem

---

<sup>1</sup> Gentibus transmarinis in D., marked for correction.

A.D. 1233.

vacarent, ne morirentur inulti. At castellani interim in eos fortiter irruentes cum lanceis et gladiis rem agebant. Fit gravissimus utrobique conflictus, sed nimis inæqualis, dum centum solummodo viri contra mille adversarios in multo diei spatio dimicabant. Baldewinus vero de Gysnes tandem, associatis sibi duodecim bellatoribus fortissimis et eleganter armatis, impetum faciens in comitem Marescallum voluit ipsum sub captione conclusum vivum perducere ad castellum; sed ille hostes non permisit propius accedere, gladium vibrans a dextris et a sinistris, sed, quoscumque cum illo contingebat, aut in terram mortuos prosternebat aut attonitos ictuum collisione reddebat, et sic solus contra duodecim, et illi contra solum, diutius decertabant. Sed demum, cum ad eum accedere non audent, cum lanceis suis equum, in quo sedebat, peremerunt; sed ille, qui doctus erat in præliis Gallicanis, militem quendam sibi importunum per pedem arripuit, quem cum in terram prostravisset, equum ipsius agili saltu conscendit et iterum defensionem vacavit. Tunc Baldewinus, miles in armis strenuus, indigne ferens quod Marescallus contra tot adversarios sese tamdiu defendebat, potenter<sup>1</sup> irruit in eum, et, arrepta ipsius galea de capite ejus, eam ita truculenter evulsit, quod sanguis ex ore ejus et naribus emanavit; et arripiens per frænum equum illius cœpit sessorem trahere versus castellum, aliis a tergo illum impellentibus, ut ferrent auxilium Baldewino, qui Marescallum per frænum trahebat. Tunc ille, quasi in arcto positus, ense in gyrum vibrando, ictus importabiles hostibus imprimens, duos ex illis in terram attonitos prostravit; sed nec sic sese ab eorum manibus liberavit. Videns autem balistarius quidam ipsius Marescalli dominum suum in periculo constitutum, de balista spiculum emisit, et percutiens in pectore Baldewinum, qui

---

<sup>1</sup> Wanting in C.

Marescallum ducebat, armis non obstantibus, illum A.D. 1233. perforavit, qui corruens in terram credidit se lethali-  
liter vulneratum; at sodales Baldewini, hoc viso, Marescallum relinquentes dominum in terra jacentem erexerunt, quem quasi mortuum reputabant.

*De strage facta a Marescallo apud castrum  
Monemutense.*

Et, dum hæc agerentur ibidem, nuntiatum est exercitui ipsius Marescalli, quæ facta fuerant de illo, et venientes cum festinatione in auxilium ejus hostes quantocius compulerunt in fugam. At illi fugientes ad fluvium quandam, qui prope erat, ut evaderent, invenerunt pontem confractum, per quem transire sperabant, unde plurimi in flumen sese mittentes cum equis et armis submersi perierunt; alii autem, quo fugerent non invenientes, interfecti sunt, atque alii sub captione conclusi; unde pauci ex omnibus, qui de castello exierant, incolumes sunt reversi. Capti sunt autem in parte Marescalli Thomas Siuard, juvenis in militia præclarus, cum duobus sociis militibus, qui perducti sunt ad castellum captivi. Ex castellanis autem capti sunt milites quindecim et plurimi servientes, quos Marescallus in vinculis cum equis et armis ac manubiis multis abduxit. In loco quidem certaminis remansit occisorum multitudo, tam Wallensium quam Pictavensium et transmarinarum nationum; atque Baldewinus de Gysnes ad castellum a sociis perducitur graviter vulneratus. Acta est autem hæc belli congressio in die beatæ Catharinæ virginis apud castellum memoratum.

Post hunc quoque conflictum comes Marescallus, cum Gileberto Basset et Richardo Siuard ac cæteris exulatis et eorum confœderatis, Pictavensibus, qui erant in castris regis Anglorum, lethiferas posuerunt insidias, ita ut, quotienscunque aliquis eorum ad

A.D. 1233. prædandum exivit, nihil aliud quam capita singulorum pro redemptione ceperunt; unde contigit in brevi, quod tam numerosa extraneorum multitudo in viis et locis diversis interfecta jaceret, quod aerem totum corrumperet regionis.

*De admirabili prudentia et zelo justitiæ comitis  
Marescalli.*

Per idem tempus, cum comes Marescallus in abbazia de Margan pernoctaret, venit ad eum<sup>1</sup> die Jovis proximo ante Natale frater quidam de ordine Minorum, Agnellus nomine, qui familiaris erat domino regi et consiliarius ipsius, ut ostenderet ei quæ audierat in curia regis de eo ab ipso rege et consiliatoribus ejus. Ab ore regis audivit, ut dicebat, quod, licet dictus comes Marescallus proditiose nimis et inique egerit contra ipsum, si, nulla facta narratione de aliquo opere præambulo, se vellet omnino supponere misericordiæ domini regis, rex concederet ei vitam cum membris, et tantum de Herefordschire quod inde honeste vivere posset. Audivit etiam a Stephano de Segrave, quod forma misericordiæ revelaretur duobus de amicis Marescalli, de quibus confideret, qui Marescallo scire facerent, quod secure se posset ponere in misericordia regis; ita tamen, quod nec ipsi Marescallo, nec alii, formam misericordiæ revelarent, et sic ignorans formam hoc faceret. Ab aliis autem de curia audivit, quia expediebat<sup>2</sup> Marescallo facere prædicta; quia debet, quia utile, quia tutum. Debet, quia fecit injuriam domino suo; qui, antequam rex invaderet terram aut personam Marescalli, ipse invasit terram domini regis, combussit, destruxit, et homines interfecit. Et si ille dicit, se hoc fecisse ad tutionem

<sup>1</sup> Ibidem inserted in C.

<sup>2</sup> Marescallo . . . . . expediebat wanting in C.

corporis sui et hæreditatis suæ; dicunt, quod non, A.D. 1233.  
 quia in ipsius corpus aut exhæredationem non fuit  
 unquam aliquid machinatum. Nec ob hoc tamen  
 deberet prorumpere contra dominum suum, donec  
 oculata fide cognosceret regem contra ipsum talia  
 cogitare; et ex tunc liceret talia facere. Ad hoc  
 respondens Marescallus fratri Agnello dixit, "Ad  
 " primum, quod dicunt, debeo, quia terram regis  
 " invasi, non est verum; quia rex ipse, cum semper  
 " paratus essem stare juri et judicio parium meorum in  
 " curia sua, et per plures internuntios pluries petii  
 " illud, quod ab ipso mihi semper exstitit denegatum,  
 " terram meam violenter ingressus contra omnem  
 " justitiam invasit. Cui sperans in humilitate  
 " placere, formam pacis cum eo mihi plurimum dam-  
 " nosam gratis inivi, in qua etiam convenit, quod, nisi  
 " illa ex parte regis mihi observaretur,<sup>1</sup> omnia omnino  
 " ex parte mea essent in statu, in quo fuerunt ante  
 " dictam pacem initam, videlicet, quod ego essem  
 " extra homagium suum et diffidatus ab eo, sicut  
 " prius fui per dominum episcopum Menevensensem;  
 " unde, cum fere in omnibus articulis in forma pacis  
 " contentis deficeret, licuit mihi, juxta conventionem  
 " meam, quod meum erat recuperare et posse suum  
 " modis omnibus debilitare, maxime cum ad meam  
 " destructionem et exhæredationem et corporis cap-  
 " tionem anhelaret; et hoc pro certo didici, et, si  
 " necesse est, probare possum. Et, quod magis est,  
 " post pacem per dies quindecim antequam Walliam  
 " intrarem aut ab aliquo me defenderem, sine judicio  
 " spoliavit me ab officio marescalciæ, quod jure hære-  
 " ditario ad me pertinet et possedi; nec aliquo modo  
 " ad illud me restituere voluit requisitus; unde aperte  
 " didici, quod nullam pacem voluit mihi observare,  
 " cum post pacem deterius quam ante me pertracta-

<sup>1</sup> Observatur in D., marked for correction.

A.D. 1233. "ret; unde homo suus non fui, sed ab ipsius homagio  
 "per ipsum absolutus, cum ad primam diffidationem  
 "redirem, juxta dictam conventionem, ut prædictum  
 "est. Quapropter licuit et licet me defendere, et  
 "malitiæ consiliatorum suorum modis omnibus  
 "obviare." Item dicunt consilarii regis, utile fore  
 Marescallo, ut se supponat misericordiæ ejus, quia rex  
 ditior et potentior est; et, si Marescallus confidit in  
 auxilio alienigenarum, rex ad unum, quem ille adducet,  
 poterit adducere septem; quia offerunt se quidam  
 consanguinei regis alienigenæ, qui non sunt Scoti vel  
 Gallici aut Wallenses, qui venient in Angliam et  
 suppeditebunt omnes inimicos ejus, qui venient in  
 tanta multitudine, quod cooperient totam terram. Ad  
 hæc dicit Marescallus, "Quod rex ditior me sit et  
 "potentior, verum est, sed non potentior est Deo, qui  
 "est ipsa justitia, in quem confido in conservatione  
 "et persecutione juris mei et regni; nec confido in  
 "alienigenis, nec ipsorum confederationem appeto,  
 "nec auxilium invocabo, nisi, quod absit, inopinata et  
 "immutabili fuero necessitate compulsus. Et bene  
 "scio, quod rex potest septem contra unum adducere,  
 "quem ego adducere possum, et credo quod nimis  
 "cito tot adducet per consilium suum, quod non habet  
 "per quos ipse et regnum ipsius ab ipsis possit  
 "liberare; nam a viris fide dignis didici, quod Win-  
 "toniensis episcopus obligatus sit imperatori Romano,  
 "quod faciet totum Angliæ regnum ipsi subjugatum,  
 "et hoc a tempore quo cum ipso fuit in partibus  
 "transmarinis; et ideo guerram istam specialiter in-  
 "cepit, ut ex hoc sumpta occasione prius posse im-  
 "peratoris, et postea ipsum imperatorem vocaret; et  
 "hoc probabile videtur, quia in discordia regis  
 "abscessit ab Anglia, et modo jurat, quod tot faciet  
 "venire in Angliam, quod cooperient totam terram."  
 Item dicunt consilarii regis, tutum esse Marescallo,  
 ut se supponat misericordiæ ejus, quia potest in regem

confidere et consiliariis ejus; in regem, quia misericors A.D. 1233.  
et credibilis est; in consiliariis, quia nunquam Marescallo malum procuraverunt, imo diligunt eum in veritate. Ad hæc respondens Marescallus dicit, quod  
" bene potest esse quod rex misericors sit, sed deditus  
" est consilio eorum per quos nos graviter læsos sentimus. Et quod rex sit credibilis patet<sup>1</sup> quantum in  
" se ipso; sed, quantum ad consilium ejus pertinet,  
" dico, quod nulla mihi promissio fuit hactenus observata. Quod dicitur de consiliariis, quod nunquam  
" mihi malum procuraverunt, falsum est; quia mala  
" mea universa mihi procuraverunt, et omnia eis  
" principaliter imputo. Nec in hoc, quod dicunt se  
" me diligere, credere non debeo, nisi cum opera videro,  
" quæ nondum vidi; nam plura sacramenta corporaliter præstita violaverunt, videlicet contra comitem  
" Cantiae, cui omnes tres plura sacramenta fecerunt,  
" quæ omnino spreverunt et fregerunt, tam de forma  
" provisa de prædicto comite, de qua similiter pejeraverunt, quam de sacramento libertatum in magna  
" charta contentarum, quas infregerunt, propter quæ  
" excommunicati sunt et perjuri. Perjuri sunt etiam  
" de fideli consilio, quod juraverunt se domino regi  
" præstituros, cum in omnibus ei consilium contra  
" justitiam impendant. Stephanus quoque de Segrave,  
" qui juravit justas leges observare, et illas corrumpit  
" et inusitatas introducit; et propter alia multa, pro  
" quibus Deus aut homo non debet ei fidem aut suis  
" complicibus adhibere, nonne tam ille quam illi excommunicati sunt?" Item dicunt consilarii regis  
contra Marescallum, quod invasit corpus domini regis apud castellum de Grosmunt, antequam rex intrasset terram suam, et, si hoc fecit, injuriam regi fecit; unde debet se subicere misericordiae ejus, ut prædictum est, ut faciat honorem domino regi, ne alii habeant ex-

---

<sup>1</sup> Potest esse in C.

A.D. 1233. emplum insurgendi contra ipsum. Ad hæc respondit  
— Marescallus ; pro persona sua dixit, quod falsum est ;  
quod non interfuit illi invasioni ; et, si forte aliqui de  
familia sua adfuerunt, familiam tantum regis invase-  
runt, et non corpus regis. “ Quod tamen si fecissent,  
“ non esset mirum, cum rex veniret cum exercitu suo  
“ in terram meam, et me invaderet et, modis omnibus  
“ quibus posset, gravaret ; quod omnibus liquere potest  
“ per tenorem literarum suarum, quibus per Angliam  
“ generalem fecit convocationem in meum exitium.  
“ Et cum prædicta ab ipsis mihi imposita falsa sint,  
“ et verum est quod rex se pejus habuit contra me  
“ tempore, quo ipsius misericordiam exspectavi quam  
“ in alio aliquo tempore, et adhuc utitur eodem con-  
“ silio quo etiam tunc, et cum præcise nitatur semper  
“ consiliis eorum in omnibus utendum, de quorum  
“ consilio sentio omnia prædicta gravamina mihi et  
“ meis illata, ejus nos subdicere, misericordiæ non  
“ debemus. Nec hoc esset honor regis, quod voluntati  
“ suæ consentirem, quæ non esset ratione subnixæ ;  
“ imo facerem sibi injuriam et justitiæ, quam ipse in  
“ subditos exercere debet et conservare. Et malum  
“ exemplum darem omnibus, videlicet deserendi justi-  
“ tiam et juris persecutionem, propter voluntatem  
“ erroneam, contra omnem justitiam et injuriam sub-  
“ ditorum ; nam ex hoc appareret nos diligere plus  
“ possessiones nostras mundanas quam ipsam justi-  
“ tiam.” Item proponunt contra Marescallum consi-  
liarii regis, quod confederatus est capitalibus inimicis  
ejus, videlicet Francigenis, Scotis et Wallensibus, et  
videtur eis hoc fecisse in odium et damnum domini  
regis et regni. Ad hoc dicit Marescallus, “ quod de  
“ Francigenis falsum est simpliciter. Quod dictum est  
“ de Scotis et Wallensibus similiter falsum est, præ-  
“ terquam de rege Scotiæ et Loelino principe Nor-  
“ walliæ, qui non inimici, sed fideles ejus fuerunt,  
“ quousque per injurias ipsis a rege et ejus consiliariis



“ illatas a fidelitate sua inviti et coacti, sicut et ego, <sup>A.D. 1233</sup>  
“ alienati sunt; et propter hoc cum illis confœderatus  
“ sum, ut melius simul, quam separati, jura nostra  
“ perquiramus et defendamus, a quibus injuste privati  
“ sumus et in parte magna spoliati.” Item proponunt  
consilarii regis, quod non debet Marescallus confidere  
de confœderatis suis, quia rex sine aliquo dispendio  
terræ suæ poterit confœderatos Marescalli ab amicitia  
sua cum voluerit separare. Ad hoc dicit Marescallus,  
“ quod super hoc non dubitat; sed ex hoc maxime  
“ apparet iniquitas consiliariorum suorum, quod aliquo  
“ modo facerent regem dispendium subire erga eos,  
“ quos specialiter vocant capitales inimicos, in meam  
“ injuriam, qui semper fui ejus fidelis, quousque per  
“ ipsum remaneret, et adhuc essem, si vellet mihi et  
“ meis amicis reddere jus nostrum.” Item dicunt  
consilarii sæpe dicti, quod papa et ecclesia Romana  
specialiter diligunt regem et regnum, et excommuni-  
cabunt omnes ejus adversarios; et hoc videtur jam  
esse in januis, quia jam pro legato miserunt. “ Ad  
“ hoc, quod de papa [et ecclesia Romana] dicitur, placet  
“ mihi,” dicit Marescallus, “ quia, quanto plus regem  
“ et regnum diligunt, tanto plus desiderabunt, quod re-  
“ gnum suum et subditos secundum justitiam pertractet.  
“ Et placet mihi, quod adversarios regni excommunicent,  
“ quia illi sunt qui contra justitiam consilium regi im-  
“ pendunt, quos opera manifestant; quia justitia et  
“ pax osculatæ sunt, et propter hoc, ubi justitia cor-  
“ rumpitur, pax similiter violatur. Item de legato,  
“ placet quod veniat; quia, quanto plures justitiam  
“ nostram audierint, tanto vilius adversarii justitiæ  
“ confundentur. Et nunc, licet gravamina mea  
“ specialiter enumeraverim, idem dico de omnibus  
“ amicis meis et confœderatis; de quibus sicut de  
“ meipso conqueror, et sine quibus nihil omnino facere  
“ possum, quod ad aliquam stabilem conventionem  
“ pertineat.”

*Quod rex Anglorum fuit apud Gloverniam ad  
Natale.*

A.D. 1284. Anno Domini MCCXXXIV., qui est annus regni Henrici, regis Anglorum, decimus octavus, idem rex ad Natale tenuit curiam suam apud Gloverniam cum parvo admodum comitatu, quia recesserant ab eo magnates multi, qui spoliati erant paulo ante a rebus omnibus apud Grosmunt castellum, sicut superius habetur expressum.

Quo utique tempore cœpit terra gelu graviter constringi, ita quod fruges suffocabat in agris, radices herbarum in hortis, et quasi pedibus quatuor in humo demersum lignum in pomeriis desiccavit, quod usque ad purificationem beatæ Mariæ absque nive se continuans agriculturam suspendit; secuta est autem in anno eodem tanta aeris et elementorum intemperies, quod sterilitatem rerum omnium de terra nascentium mortalibus ministravit.

*Quod Marescallus multos ex hostibus peremit.*

In crastino quidem diei Dominicæ nativitatis Johannes Monemutensis, vir nobilis, qui cum rege militabat in Wallia, copiosum collegit exercitum, ut furtivum faceret impetum in comitem Marescallum; sed, cum hoc Marescallo esset intimatum, misit se in quadam silva, per quam hostes venturi erant, ut eos deluderet, qui illum decipere cogitabant. Cum igitur adversarii memorati ad locum insidiarum pervenissent, Marescallus et exercitus ejus totus strepitum horribilem cum tubis emittentes et buccinis in hostes irruunt venientes et non præmunitos omnes illico compulerunt in fugam, et fugientes insecuti interficiunt terga vertentes, ita quod, innumera ex eis multitudine perempta tam Pictavensium [quam aliorum], ipse Johannes vix per fugam evasit; et progrediens cum

suis legionibus Marescallus villas ejus et ædificia, cum A.D. 1234. omnibus quæ ipsius erant, ferro devastavit et flamma, atque ex divite fecit pauperem et mendicum, et sic cum spoliis impretiabilibus et armentis in sua sese Marescallus recepit.

*Quod exulati seditionem moverunt contra consiliarios regis.*

In ipsis præterea diebus Natalitiis bellum contra regem et suos consiliarios graviter accenditur, nam Richardus Siuard, conjunctis sibi cæteris exulatis, terras Richardi comitis et fratris regis, non longe a Brehulle sitas, cum ædificiis et frugibus ac bobus in stabulis stantibus, incendio concremarunt; Segrave, natale solum Stephani, Angliæ justiciarii, per idem tempus cum domibus valde sumptuosis, et bobus atque frugibus, combusserunt, equos pretiosos plures cum spoliis et rebus aliis inde recedentes abduxerunt; villam quoque quandam episcopi Wintoniensis, non longe ab eadem villa positam, igne consumpserunt et spolia diripuerunt, cum cæteris rebus inventis. Hanc autem laudabilem constituebant regulam generalem inter se bellatores isti, quod nemini quicquam mali fecerunt vel aliquem læserunt, præter iniquos regis consiliarios, per quos erant in exilium pulsi; et quæ sua fuerant igne cremata nemora, et pomeria radicitus exstirpata.

*De equitatione facta apud Salopesberi.*

Deinde, infra octavas Epiphaniæ, comes Marescallus et princeps Norwalliæ Leolinus, collectis omnibus viribus quas habere poterant, terras regis longe ingressi ferro [et] incendio destruxerunt, ita quod a finibus Walliæ usque ad Salopesberi nihil omnino reliquerunt

A.D. 1234. intactum; villam vero Salopesberi igne combusserunt et pretiosa inde reversi spolia reportarunt. Rex autem Anglorum inter hæc omnia, quæ fiebant ab hostibus suis, apud Gloverniam cum episcopo Wintoniensi morabatur imbellis, quia vires non habuit militares, quibus auderet hostibus obviare, unde nimio rubore confusus versus Wintoniam profectus est, regionem illam adversariis depopulandam relinquens, sicut intuentibus apparuit evidenter; nam miserabile viatoribus erat videre in provincia illa tot occisorum corpora, quorum non erat numerus, nuda per plateas et insepulta jacere, quæ bestiis esca fuere voracibus et volatilibus cæli rapacibus, ex quibus tantæ corruptionis foetor aerem circumquaque infecerat, quod etiam homines sanos mortui peremerunt. Induratum quidem adeo erat cor regis contra Marescallum per iniquum, quo utebatur, consilium, quod episcopis illum admonentibus, ut pacem cum eo faceret, qui pro justitia decertabat, responderet, se nunquam in pacem convenire cum illo, nisi laqueum in collo gerens et se proditorem esse recognoscens ejus misericordiam imploraret.

*De proditione quam contra Marescallum consiliarii regis egerunt.*

Circa dies istos Petrus, Wintoniensis episcopus, et filius ejus Petrus de Rivallis, et alii iniqui consiliarii regis, cum se victos ubique cernerent a comite Marescallo, et villas suas igne crematas irremediabiliter dolerent, cogitabant proditione saltem, quem armis non poterant, superare; siquidem, qui præter alia incommoda a suo desiderio defraudati turbam Pictavensium innumeram [in] finibus Walliæ viderent interfectam, literas composuerunt proditionis inauditæ, et, cum earundem tenorem literarum rex penitus ignoraret, compulerunt eum sigillum suum apponere, cum quo etiam et ipsi sua apponentes sigilla numero undecim,

cruentum illud scriptum in Hiberniam transmiserunt. A.D. 1234.

Missa est autem hujus prodicionis charta ad magnates Hiberniæ, Mauricium scilicet filium-Geroldi, qui vices justiciarii ibidem sub rege gerebat, ad Walterum et Hugonem de Lasceio, ad Richardum de Burgo, et Gaufridum de Marisco, et ad alios homines ejusdem Marescalli juratos, sed infideles; quæ hanc iniquitatem, pro parte quæ sequitur, continebat. In primis significaverunt magnatibus prædictis consilarii memorati, quod Richardus, quondam regis Angliæ Marescallus, propter prodicionem manifestam per judicium curiæ ejusdem regis proscriptus erat de regno Angliæ, et aliis terris illius, villis ejus et ædificiis igne crematis, parcis et pomeriis succisis, stagnis et piscariis destructis, et, quod his omnibus majus est, ab hæreditate paterna in perpetuum abjudicatus; et, cum a bonis omnibus hoc ordine sit privatus, regem adhuc persequi non omittit, sed in incepta contra eum malitia perseverat. "Significamus ergo vobis, ut fidelibus domini regis et "juratis, quatenus, si casu in Hiberniam venerit, illum "vel vivum vel mortuum comprehensum regi præ- "sentare corporaliter studeatis; quod si facere cura- "veritis, totam hæreditatem ejus et possessiones de "terra Hiberniæ, quæ nunc in voluntate domini regis "sunt, concedet vobis inter vos dividendas et jure "hæreditario possidendas. Super hac domini regis "promissione fideliter vobis tenenda nos omnes, quo- "rum consilio rex et regnum regitur, fidejussores "constituimus, si rem prætaxatam perducere cura- "veritis ad effectum. Valete."

*Quod procures Hiberniæ consensum regis consiliariis præbuerunt.*

Cum igitur audissent Hiberniæ procures memorati tenorem literarum, concupiscentia subvertit singulorum corda, et conspirantes ad invicem nuntios clam cum

A.D. 1234. literis ad præfatos regis consiliarios transmiserunt, significantes illis communiter sub sigillo secreti, quod, si promissio in literis contenta per chartam regis confirmaretur eisdem, ipsi rem prælocutam ad effectum perducere conarentur. Tunc consiliarii sæpe dicti per chartam regis magnatibus illis omnia Marescalli jura Hiberniæ inter se dividenda concesserunt, singulorum loca, possessiones et jura singulis exprimentes. Cumque tandem hoc damnabile scriptum ad proditores nequissimos in Hiberniam pervenisset, confederati sunt protinus, interposito juramento, quod visa opportunitate rem detestabilem perpetrarent; et conflantes in invicem, ut perimerent innocentem, congregaverunt exercitum copiosum, et terram comitis Marescalli hostiliter ingressi quædam castella ejus ceperunt, prædas et spolia inter se diviserunt.<sup>1</sup>

*Quod hæretici Albigenes in campestri prælio sunt perempti.*

Hoc quoque anno hæretici Albigenes in partibus Hispaniæ et illis regionibus ita invaluerunt, ut, ordinatis episcopis hæreticis, qui suam prædicarent abusionem, asserebant constanter fidem Christianam, et incarnationis mysterium, frivolum esse ac penitus abrogandum; et congregantes exercitum copiosum ingressi sunt hostiliter fines Christianorum, comburentes ecclesias et homines Christianos cujuscumque sexus vel ætatis immisericorditer trucidantes. Sed, hoc tandem divulgato, compressa est eorum superstitiosa præsumptio a fidelibus Christianis, qui ad mandatum Gregorii papæ ex diversis regionibus occidentis cruce signati advenerant ad defensionem fidei Christianæ. Perempti sunt autem ab eis in campestri prælio

---

<sup>1</sup> A sentence is here inserted in C. of which all but the concluding words "ad Hiberniam transfreta-ret" have been destroyed by fire.

tempore vernali cum suis episcopis hæretici memorati, A.D. 1234.  
 ita quod nec pes unus ex omnibus evasit; Christiani  
 quoque civitates eorum occupantes repleverunt eas  
 fidelibus Christianis, et, ordinatis in eis episcopis  
 catholicis, reversi sunt victores in patriam suam, et  
 qui pauperes advenerant a partibus remotis, singuli  
 divites recesserunt.

*Consilium episcoporum regi datum pro perturbatione regni.*

Dum hæc in Hispania agerentur, rex Anglorum venit ad colloquium apud Westmonasterium in purificatione sanctæ Mariæ, in quo quosdam episcopos, et maxime Alexandrum, Cestrensem episcopum, graviter increpavit de nimia familiaritate comitis Marescalli et quod ipsum a regni solio depellere nitebatur; episcopus autem <sup>1</sup> ille pontificalibus indutus, cum talia sibi objecta cognovisset, excommunicavit omnes, qui contra regem iniquitatem hujusmodi cogitabant, et sic, intervenientibus episcopis qui aderant, cum rege pacificatus est. Adfuit quidem huic colloquio magister Eadmundus, Cantuariensis electus, cum multis episcopis suffraganeis, qui omnes regis et regni desolationi condolentes venerunt ad regem et quasi uno corde, animo et ore dixerunt, "Domine rex, dicimus vobis  
 " in Domino, ut fideles vestri, quia consilium, quod  
 " nunc habetis et quo utimini, non est sanum nec  
 " securum, sed crudele et periculosum vobis et regno  
 " Angliæ, Petri scilicet Wintoniensis episcopi et Petri  
 " de Rivallis. In primis, quia gentem Anglicanam  
 " odio habent, vocantes eos proditores et facientes  
 " omnes sic vocari, et avertentes animum vestrum a  
 " gente vestra et gentis vestræ a vobis, ut apparet in

---

<sup>1</sup> Enim in D.

A.D. 1234. " facto Marescalli, qui melior homo est terræ vestræ,  
 — " et hæc per mala mendacia, quæ vobis dicunt de eis,  
 " omnia eorum dicta et facta pervertunt. Et per  
 " hoc idem consilium, scilicet per dictum episcopum,  
 " amisit pater vester rex Johannes primo corda gentis  
 " suæ, et post Normanniam et alias terras suas, et in  
 " fine totum thesaurum suum et fere dominium An-  
 " glia, et nunquam postea pacem habuit. Per idem  
 " consilium turbatum fuit regnum et venit inter-  
 " dictum, et pater vester per tales angustias tandem  
 " mortem incurrit. Per idem consilium temporibus  
 " nostris contra vos detentum fuit castellum de Bede-  
 " ford, propter quod Rupellam perdidistis. Item, illa  
 " perturbatio, quæ nunc periculosa est in regno  
 " vestro, per eorum iniquum consilium accidit; quia,  
 " si per justitiam et rectum iudicium terræ tractati  
 " fuissent homines vestri, non evenisset ista turbatio,  
 " et haberetis terras vestras non destructas et in-  
 " tegrum thesaurum vestrum. Item, in fide dicimus,  
 " qua vobis tenemur, quia<sup>1</sup> consilium vestrum non  
 " est pacis, sed perturbationis terræ; quia sic crescere  
 " volunt, qui per pacem non possunt, videlicet per  
 " regni perturbationem et aliorum exhæredationem.  
 " Item, quia castella vestra et fortitudinem terræ  
 " vestræ habent in manu sua, quasi de gente vestra  
 " diffidere debeat. Item, quia scaccarium vestrum  
 " et omnes custodias et exchaetas maximas habent in  
 " potestate sua, et, quomodo vobis respondebunt,  
 " scietis postea. Item, quia per sigillum vestrum vel  
 " præceptum, sine sigillo Petri de Rivallis vel præ-  
 " cepto, vix aliquod magnum negotium fit in regno,  
 " unde constat quod vos non habent pro rege. Item,  
 " per idem consilium naturales homines de regno<sup>2</sup>  
 " vestro de curia vestra expulsi sunt, unde timendum

---

<sup>1</sup> Wanting in C.

| <sup>2</sup> Unde . . . . . regno wanting  
 | in C.



“ est tam de vobis quam de regno, cum videamini A.D. 1234.  
 “ magis esse in eorum potestate, quam ipsi in vestra,  
 “ sicut per plurima constat exempla. Item, quia  
 “ puellam Britanniae et sororem vestram habent sub  
 “ potestate sua, et alias plures puellas nobiles et  
 “ mulieres, cum wardis ac maritagiis, quas dant suis  
 “ et disparagant. Item, quia legem terrae, juratam et  
 “ confirmatam atque per excommunicationem robora-  
 “ tam, pariter et justitiam confundunt et perver-  
 “ tunt; unde timendum est, ne sint excommunicati,  
 “ et vos communicando eis. Item, quia non observant  
 “ alicui promissionem, fidem, vel juramentum, vel  
 “ scripturam, nec timent excommunicationem; unde  
 “ qui a veritate recesserunt sunt desperati, et qui  
 “ remanent, in timore. Hæc autem fideliter vobis  
 “ dicimus, et coram Deo et hominibus consulimus,  
 “ rogamus et monemus, ut tale consilium amoveatis a  
 “ vobis, et, sicut est in aliis regnis consuetudo, regnum  
 “ vestrum tractetis per fideles homines vestros et  
 “ juratos de regno vestro; denuntiamus enim vobis in  
 “ veritate, quod, nisi infra breve temporis spatium  
 “ ista correxeris, in vos et in omnes alios contra-  
 “ dictores per censuram ecclesiasticam procedemus,  
 “ nihil exspectantes nisi consecrationem venerabilis  
 “ patris nostri Cantuariensis electi.” Et, his ita dictis,  
 rex humiliter breves postulavit inducias, dicens se non  
 posse ita subito consilium suum amovere, donec de  
 thesauro suo illis commisso ratiocinium audisset; et  
 sic solutum est colloquium, recedentibus cunctis cum  
 fiducia concordiae celeriter obtinendæ.

*Quod exulati ad vindictam proruperunt.*

Finito siquidem colloquio prædicto, cum rex gratia  
 orationis apud Bromholm festinaret, transitum fecit  
 per sanctum Eadmundum, ubi pietate motus concessit  
 uxori Huberti de Burgo octo maneria de terris acqui-

A.D. 1234. sitis a viro suo, quæ tunc fuerunt sub custodia Roberti Passelewe ex mandato ipsius regis; ac deinde, expleto orationis voto, partes petiit occidentis. Et, cum venisset ad villam de Huntendona, venit Richardus Siuard cum Gileberto Basset et cæteris exulatis ad Alcmundeberi, villam Stephani de Segrave, quæ vix duobus a rege distabat milliaribus, et, injecto igne in ædificiis dicti Stephani, omnia concremavit et spolia colligavit. Stephanus vero, qui cum rege erat, videns flammæ ædificiorum suorum regionem[que] totam illustrantes, cum manu armata non modica festinavit in auxilium rerum suarum; sed, cum a referentibus cognovisset Richardum Siuard hujus violentiæ fuisse auctorem, quasi telis obviantibus fræna retorsit et calcaribus non parcens ad regem cum summa celeritate refugit, unde ipsum regem et alios qui aderant ad risum commovit. Per idem etiam tempus ipse Richardus et socii ejus, quosdam milites in finibus Walliæ sibi adversantes juxta legem guerræ ceperunt et ad gravem redemptionem compulerunt.

Eodem anno in ecclesia Christi Cantuariæ consecratus est Eadmundus, ejusdem ecclesiæ electus, a Rogero, Londinensi episcopo, in archiepiscopum Cantuariensem Dominica, qua cantatur "Lætare Hierusalem," quæ tunc fuit quarto nonas Aprilis, præsentem regem cum tredecim episcopis; et eodem die missam cum pallio solemniter celebravit.

*Quod rex Anglorum episcopum Wintoniensem et Pictavenses a suo consilio removerit.*

Circa eosdem denique dies convenerunt ad colloquium Dominica prima in passione Domini, quæ tunc fuit quinto idus Aprilis, apud Westmonasterium, rex cum comitibus et baronibus, et archiepiscopus nuper consecratus cum suis suffraganeis, ut regno perturbato salubriter providerent. Archiepiscopus quidem, con-

junctis sibi episcopis ac cæteris qui aderant prælatis, A.D. 1234. ad regem veniens ostendit ei consilium suum et episcoporum super desolatione regni et periculo imminenti, replicando suprascripta incommoda in colloquio superius habito sibi expressa. Denuntiavit etiam ipsi<sup>1</sup> regi audacter, quod, nisi celerius errorem dimitteret et cum fidelibus regni sui pacifice componeret, ipse incontinenti, cum omnibus qui aderant prælatis, in ipsum regem sententiam ferret excommunicationis et in omnes alios hujus pacis contradictores et concordie perversores. Rex autem pius consilium audiens prælatorum humiliter respondit, quod consiliis eorum in omnibus adclinaret; unde post dies paucos, intelligens proprium errorem, pœnitentia ductus præcepit Petro, Wintoniensi episcopo, ut pergens ad episcopatum suum curis intenderet animarum et ne de cætero regiis negotiis interesset. Petro etiam de Rivallis immutabiliter jussit, cujus Anglia tota dispositionibus subjacebat, ut, redditis sibi castellis suis et ratiocinio de thesauris, incontinenti a curia recederet, affirmans cum juramento, quod, nisi beneficiatus et in sortem clericorum fuisset admissus, ipse ei ambos ejus oculos eruere faceret. Pictavenses insuper omnes, tam de curia sua, quam de castrorum præsidiis, expellens remisit in patriam suam, præcipiens ut ultra faciem ejus non viderent. Ac deinde rex, qui modis omnibus pacem sitiebat, misit Eadmundum, Cantuariensem archiepiscopum, cum episcopis Cestrensi et Roffensi in Walliam ad Loelinum et ad Richardum comitem Marescallum, ut cum eis de pace tractarent. Et sic rex, dismissis iniquis consiliariis suis, revocavit ad obsequium suum naturales homines de regno suo, subiciens se consilio archiepiscopi et episcoporum, per quos sperabat regnum perturbatum ad statum debitum revocare.

---

<sup>1</sup> Wanting in C.

A.D. 1234. *Quod comes Marescallus in Hiberniam veniens  
guerram contra regem moverit.*

Hoc quoque tempore venerunt nuntii ad Richardum comitem Marescallum referentes quomodo sæpedicti magnates Hiberniæ terram ejus hostiliter ingressi quædam ipsius castella ceperant et eam pervagantes rapinis et spoliis indulgebant. Marescallus autem, cum rex Anglorum post dies Natalitios expeditiones bellicas in Walliis dimisisset<sup>1</sup> et australes Angliæ partes petisset, circa purificationem beatæ Mariæ cum quindecim tantum militibus in Hiberniam transfretavit, ut hostium suorum malitiam refrænaret; qui cum ibidem applicuisset, venit ad eum Gaufridus de Marisco, homo ejus ligius, sed infidelis, qui Mauricio justiciario, Hugoni de Lasceio et Richardo de Burgo, ac cæteris inimicis ipsius Marescalli confœderatus erat, et adhærebat ei in dolo, consulens, ut contra hostes prædictos arma moveret et Hiberniam subjugaret. Marescallus vero per terram suam profectus congregavit exercitum copiosum, et hostes suos insecutus castella, quæ ceperant, pro parte revocavit; Lemic quoque, famosam Hiberniæ civitatem, quatríduana obsidione cepit et ex civibus fidelitatem exegit; deinde hostiliter progrediens cepit tam regis castella quam aliorum inimicorum suorum, accipiens a custodibus juramentum, ne ejus propositum impedirent. Magnates autem prædicti illi occurrere non audentes fugerunt a facie ejus ad loca remotiora, ubi milites et equites bellatores cum turba peditum armatorum innumera congregantes ad campestre sese prælium præparabant; hos omnes, datis regiis thesauris cum magnis promissionibus, ita in necem Marescalli animaverant, ut, eo perempto, se divites fieri æstimarent. Quo facto, miserunt ad Marescallum viros Templarios, mandantes

---

<sup>1</sup> Dimissis in D.

quod proditiose nimis agebat contra dominum suum A.D. 1234.  
regem Angliæ, quem sicut in Anglia ita in Hibernia  
impugnabat; addiderunt etiam, quod ipsi, sub quorum  
custodia rex terram Hiberniæ commiserat et cujus  
homines erant fideles et jurati, non poterant sine pro-  
ditionis nota hanc injuriam sustinere; postulaverunt  
ergo inducias competentes, ut interim scirent a rege  
Anglorum si velit Hiberniam defendere, quam si tueri  
contemneret et eam relinquendo deserere decerneret,  
ipsi terram totam ei sine lite et effusione sanguinis  
resignarent.

*Quod justum bellum idem comes contra regem  
susceperit.*

His igitur ita dictis, ad singula sibi proposita comes  
Marescallus respondit; "In primis respondeo, quod  
" proditiose non egi contra regem; quia sine judicio  
" parium meorum et injuste ab officio marescalciæ  
" me spoliavit, exulem per totam Angliam denuntiari  
" fecit, ædificia mea igne cremavit et terras meas  
" destruxit. Semel et iterum me diffidavit, cum  
" semper paratus essem in curia sua juri parere et  
" stare judicio parium meorum; unde homo suus non  
" fui, sed ab ipsius homagio, non per me sed per  
" ipsum, absolutus." De cæteris autem sibi objectis  
et de induciis concedendis significavit magnatibus  
prædictis per eosdem Templarios, ut in crastino veni-  
rent ad colloquium in quodam prato sibi designato de  
pace tractaturi, immutabiliter affirmans, quod licuit  
sibi de jure quod suum erat repetere, et posse regis  
et consiliatorum ejus modis omnibus quibus poterat  
infirmare.

A.D. 1234.

*De iniquo consilio Gaufridi de Marisco.*

Cumque verba comitis Marescalli magnatibus sæpe dictis a Templariis fuissent declarata, placuit eis vehementer ad colloquium venire, scientes se majores habere vires et armatorum copias quam Marescallus haberet; habuerunt enim in proposito, quod sine campestri prælio ad propria non redirent. Marescallus vero a militibus super dicto negotio consilium quærens dixit, "Sufficere mihi debet, ut concedam proceribus istis inducias postulas, quia justum mihi videtur et rationi subnixum quod petunt; unde timeo, si eis æquitatem facere negavero, ne deterius mihi contingat." Hoc cum audisset Gaufridus de Marisco, qui ei dolose adhærebat et conscius erat provisæ proditiōis ac socius, prorupit in vocem blasphemias adversus eum; quasi ex caritate loquens dixit ipsum non fuisse filium Willelmi magni Marescalli, qui in consilio et prudentia, strenuitate pariter et audacia, omnes occidentalis imperii milites superabat. "Et tu modo timidus effectus regnum Hiberniæ, quod nunc subjugare vales, per ignaviam obtinere contemnis; induciæ siquidem, quas petunt inimici tui, frustratorię sunt, ut sic impediānt progressum tuum. Noveris autem certissime, quod hostes tui omnes, cum te viderint armatum et ad pugnam licet cum paucis præparatum, terga vertentes per fugam evadere conabuntur." Erant præterea ibidem et alii milites quater viginti vel plures, qui de Marescallo in Hibernia terras tenebant, ab hostibus ejus corrupti, qui ei consuluerunt idipsum, proditiose illum decipere cupientes.

*De colloquio habito inter proceres Hiberniæ et  
comitem Marescallum.*

Mane autem facto, venerunt ad colloquium in prato sibi designato Mauricius justiciarius, Hugo de Laceio

et Richardus de Burgo, cum militibus septies viginti **A.D. 1234**  
fortissimis et audacissimis, quos a tempore proditiōis  
inchoatæ elegerant ex toto Hiberniæ regno, ut peri-  
merent Marescallum, et ad hoc conduxerant magnis  
muneribus et promissionibus, qui campestre prælium  
magis quam concordiam sitiebant. Marescallus vero  
cum suis armatis, qui omnes fide sibi adhærebant,  
præter quindecim milites, quos de propria familia  
habebat, ad colloquium veniens per unum fere milliare  
ab hostibus divisus suam composuit stationem.  
Deinde, Templariis mediantibus, qui inter utrumque  
exercitum verba ferebant, de pace tractare cœperunt.  
Sed tandem magnates Hiberniæ, ut breviter dicatur,  
cum cognovissent quod Marescallus cum paucis adve-  
nerat, significaverunt ei immutabiliter et præcise,  
quod, nisi prædictas concederet inducias, diffidabant  
eum, ut continuo gladiis discurrentibus experirentur,  
quis ex illis in prælio fortior haberetur. Comes vero  
Marescallus, per consilium Gaufridi de Marisco et  
aliorum hominum suorum, sed infidelium, invitatus et  
coactus plane negavit eis treugas postulas, petens  
constanter per internuntios memoratos, ut redderent  
sibi quædam castella sua, quæ injuste occupaverant et  
detinebant, quia injustum ei videbatur inducias con-  
cedere spoliatus; cumque illi id facere denegassent  
dispositis aciebus ad pugnam contra Marescallum pro-  
cedunt, quasi securi [de] victoria obtinenda. Quod  
videns Gaufridus de Marisco dixit ad Marescallum,  
“ Consilium do tibi in fide, ut concedatis magnatibus  
“ istis inducias petitas; uxor enim mea soror est  
“ nobilis viri Hugonis de Lasceio, unde non possum  
“ in prælium contra ipsum tecum ire, cum quo con-  
“ foederatus existo.” Ad quem Marescallus, “ O,” inquit,  
“ proditor nequissime, nonne modo denegavi eis in-  
“ ducias, contra voluntatem meam, per consilium  
“ tuum? Inconstantis hominis esset tam cito con-

A.D. 1234. "cedere, quod modo eis negavi, quia id magis timore<sup>1</sup>  
 "facere viderer, quam amore. Scio enim, quod hodi-  
 "erno die morti traditus sum; sed melius est mihi  
 "mori cum honore pro causa justitiæ, quam campum  
 "per fugam deserere et probra militiæ in perpetuum  
 "obtinere." Et respiciens Walterum fratrem suum,  
 juvenem elegantissimum, dixit quibusdam ministris  
 suis, "Adducite fratrem meum," inquit, "ad castellum  
 "meum, quod prope est, ne in hoc certamine pereat  
 "omne genus meum; quia in ejus probitate confido,  
 "si annos exspectaverit legitimos ad militiam exer-  
 "cendi." Proceres autem Hiberniæ, audaciam Ma-  
 rescalli ac probitatem metuentes, arma sua militibus  
 fortissimis tradiderant et ignotis, quos ad hoc con-  
 duxerant, ut perimerent innocentem; sic eum occidere  
 cupientes, ut non occidissee viderentur.

*De praelio campestri in quo captus fuit comes  
 Marescallus.*

Comes vero Marescallus hostes multos aciebus dis-  
 positis contra paucos venire considerans hortatur suos  
 ad pugnam, quam pro causa justitiæ et legibus  
 Anglicanæ gentis et oppressione Pictavensium assump-  
 serat, sperans habere fideles, quos habuit proditores.  
 In medium hostium audacter prorupit, et,<sup>2</sup> aciebus  
 eorum<sup>3</sup> potenter penetratis, militibus suis viam ferro  
 aperuit, quem solummodo quindecim milites de propria  
 familia sequentes obstantium cohortes acierum dissipare  
 cœperunt. Sed homines ejus jurati et milites, in  
 quibus confidebat, sicut prius inter proditores erat  
 provisum, hostibus sese Marescalli non coacti, non  
 hastis percussi vel gladiis, ad vincula reddiderunt,

<sup>1</sup> Timore hoc in D.

<sup>2</sup> Ut in C.

<sup>3</sup> Wanting in C.



quasi amici ad invicem congaudentes; quidam autem A.D. 1234. illorum absque sanguinis effusione ad ecclesias et abbatias fugientes Marescallum cum quindecim tantum militibus reliquerunt. Quibus inæqualiter nimis contra septies viginti pugnantibus et se viriliter defendentibus, pondus prælii versum est in comitem Marescallum, qui tunc primo de proditione in necem suam machinata<sup>1</sup> advertit; et, sic undique adversariis impetum facientibus in eum, sex milites ex eis sese<sup>2</sup> defendendo peremit. Indignatus autem, hoc viso, miles quidam ut gigas fortissimus, cui Richardus de Burgo arma sua tradiderat, ut Marescallum occideret, impetum fecit in eum, volens galeam de capite ejus evellere truculenter; quem videns Marescallus existimabat quod esset Richardus de Burgo, et ait, "Fuge, proditor nequissime, ne te interficiam." Cui ille, "Non a te fugiam," inquit, "sed propius accedam;" et cum manus levasset, ut ipsum per cassidem arriperet, Marescallus interjecto gladio ambas<sup>3</sup> manus ejus armatas uno ictu præcidit. Alius autem miles socium læsum vindicare cupiens rapido equi cursu ad eum venit, et omnibus utens viribus in capite galeato percussit, sed, obstantibus armis Marescalli, nihil profecit; at comes ferientem se cum gladio percutiens corpus ejus totum usque ad umbilicum in duas partes divisit, unde post in multo diei spatio nullus ad eum accedere ausus fuit. Sed hostes ejus principales animo consternati compulerunt vulgi multitudinem, qui cum lanceis, furcis ferreis, securibus advenerant et bipennibus, ut illum circumdantes opprimerent et equum ejus eviscerantes ad terram prosternerent; qui protinus Marescallum circumvallantes equum ejus multis vulneribus confossum exsanguem fecerunt, et, cum sic eum ex equo dejicere non potuissent, pedes ipsius equi

---

<sup>1</sup> Machinatum in D.

<sup>2</sup> Wanting in C.

<sup>3</sup> Levasset inserted in C.

A.D. 1234. cum securibus præciderunt ; cumque equus cum Marescallo, jam in certamine ab hora diei prima usque ad horam undecimam fatigato, corruisset in terram, ipsi accurrentes percusserunt eum in posteriora loricam levantes et lethaliter vulneraverunt. Magnates autem cognoscentes quod vulneratus fuisset ad mortem, qui quasi exanimis jacebat in terra, duxerunt illum, vix palpitante in eo spiritu vitali, ad castellum suum, quod Mauricius justiciarius paulo ante ceperat et captum detinebat, ubi sub arcta servatus custodia cum uno tantum juvene de suis inter hostes remansit. Actum est autem hoc prælium primo die mensis Aprilis, in sabbato.

*De morte et sepultura comitis Marescalli.*

Et, his ita gestis, post triduum ita convaluit comes Marescallus, quod manducare potuit et bibere, ad aleas ludere, et huc atque illuc ire in thalamo ubi infirmatus jacebat ; quod videntes inimici ejus petierunt ex parte regis Anglorum, ut redderet omnia castella sua et terras Hiberniæ, cujus corpus in voluntate ejus erat ac potestate, quacumque voluerit morte et etiam turpissima puniendum, ut<sup>1</sup> qui per judicium curiæ suæ primo exulatus ac postea diffidatus, et nunc in campestri prælio contra eum commisso captus ; "Utile tibi erit hæc facias sine contradictione " et ab eo misericordiam consequaris." Ostenderunt præterea illi literas regis patentes, in quibus eis præceptum erat, quod, si casu veniret in Hiberniam, ipsi illum caperent et vivum sibi aut mortuum præsentarent. Marescallus autem videns quia in potestate erat inimicorum suorum præcepit continuo per literas suas, ut omnia castella sua regi redderentur, nesciens quod concessa erant magnatibus illis per cartam regis inter se dividenda et jure hæreditario possidenda. Cœperunt

---

<sup>1</sup> Et in D.

deinde vulnera ejus dolere graviter et timere, unde A.D. 1234.  
 pro nimio cruciatu auxilium medici postulavit. Tunc Mauricius justiciarius, sub cujus custodia erat, medicum vocavit, magis, ut dicitur, in ejus exitium quam auxilium; sed Marescallus, ut fidelissimus Christianus, ante omnem medicinam carnalem, in confessione et viatico ac legitimo testamento exitum suum munivit et suæ mortis causam Domino commendavit. Medicus autem ad eum accedens cum ferro longo et ignito vulnera ejus aperuit, et tam sæpe et profunde ferrum demersit, quod ex vulneribus sanguinem elicuit. Marescallus vero pro nimia doloris angustia in febrem acutam decidens sexto decima die postquam in prælio vulneratus fuerat in Domino obdormivit decimo sexto kalendas Maii; in crastino autem sepultus est apud Kilkenni in oratorio fratrum de ordine Minorum, ubi ipse adhuc vivus elegerat sepulturam. Occubuit siquidem ob causam supra scriptam comes Marescallus, miles egregius, in literali scientia sufficienter eruditus, moribus decenter et virtutibus ornatus, in die Palmarum, ut palmam a Domino acciperet in cælestibus pro mercede, qui inter filios hominum adeo enituit forma speciosus, ut in compositione corporis ipsius visa sit natura cum virtutibus contendisse.

*De ultione exulorum contra consiliatores regis.*

Hæc autem, quæ facta erant de comite Marescallo in Hibernia, nondum nota fuerunt in Anglia, unde Richardus Siuard cum cæteris exulatis de consiliatoribus regis, per quos exterminati fuerant. ultionem quærentes feria quarta in hebdomada Paschæ combusserunt ædificia Roberti Passelewe in Suaneburne cum frugibus et animalibus et aliis rebus inventis, quæ ei damnosa fuerunt; et post dies paucos combusserunt horrea ejusdem Roberti cum frugibus et rebus aliis prope villam de Stanes sexto kalendas Maii. Item,

**A.D. 1184.** sexto nonas Maii inter Radingum et Wallingeford in quadam silva ceperunt septem summarios Stephani de Segrave oneratos, cum equo quodam pretioso, et omnia quæ domini regis erant dimiserunt in pace; Ivingeho quoque villam Petri, Wintoniensis episcopi, cum domibus et rebus cunctis episcopo damnosis concremarunt quarto idus Maii.

Et eodem tempore procures Hibernenses castella Marescalli et jura Hiberniæ occupantes inter se dividerunt, sicut eis per cartam regis fuerant confirmata, possessionibus incumbentes.

*Quod omnes exulati ad pacem regis venerunt.*

Per idem etiam tempus, post Paschalem solennitatem, cum rex Anglorum versus Gloverniam tenderet cupiens obviare archiepiscopo et episcopis, quos in Walliam miserat, ut supradictum est, venit apud Wodestoke manerium suum, ut pernoctaret ibidem. Venerunt autem ibi ad eum nuntii ex Hibernia, casum ei referentes de morte comitis Marescalli; unde rex, admirantibus cunctis qui aderant, in fletum prorumpens conquestus est de morte tanti militis, asserens constanter, quod nullum sibi parem in regno moriens reliquisset; et continuo vocatis presbyteris de capella sua, fecit solenniter decantari obsequium defunctorum pro anima ipsius, et in crastino, completis missarum solenniis, largas pauperibus eleemosynas erogabat. Beatus ergo rex talis, qui novit inimicos diligere, et cum lachrymis potest<sup>1</sup> pro suis persecutoribus Dominum exorare. Cumque rex inde profectus ad Gloverniam pervenisset, venit ad eum ibi Eadmundus, Cantuariensis archiepiscopus, cum episcopis, qui cum ipso ad Loelinum fuerant destinati, denuntiantes ei, quod cum Loelino de quadam pacis forma tractaverant,

---

<sup>1</sup> Marked for correction in D.

ita tamen, quod ante omnia regi reconciliarentur viri A.D. 1234. —  
nobiles de regno, quibus confœderatus erat idem  
Loelinus, qui per pravum consilium fuerant ab Anglia  
exulati; quo rite peracto, præfata concordia plenius  
firmaretur. Tunc rex, qui ut pax fieret modis omnibus  
suspирabat, fecit vocare per literas suas exulatos omnes,  
ut venirent apud Gloverniam Dominica proxima  
ante ascensionem Domini, quarto scilicet kalendas  
Junii, ad colloquium, recepturi plenam gratiam ipsius  
cum hæreditatibus suis; et hoc facerent omni sus-  
pensione remota, sub salvo archiepiscopi et episcoporum  
conductu. Venerunt ergo ad pacem regis, mediantibus  
archiepiscopo et episcopis, Hubertus de Burgo, Angliæ  
quondam justiciarius, Gilbertus Basset et fratres ejus,  
Richardus Siuard, cum omnibus qui cum eis et pro  
eis in exilium fuerant 'pulsī, quos rex in osculo pacis  
recipiens reddidit eis omnia jura sua, quinto kalendas  
Junii. Et in eodem colloquio venit ad regem Gile-  
bertus, frater Richardi comitis Marescalli, protestans  
mortem fratris sui, et postulavit ab eo, ut ipsum in  
hæreditate sua reciperet, offerens homagium suum regi  
et quicquid ei ut domino facere tenebatur. Tunc rex,  
cum consilio archiepiscopi, reddidit ei hæreditatem  
suam totam tam in Anglia quam in Hibernia, et  
homagium ejus recepit; atque post hæc, in die  
Pentecosten, apud Wigorniam eundem Gilebertum  
cingulo militari donavit, tradens ei virgam mares-  
calciæ curiæ suæ, sicut eam antecessores ejus melius  
et liberior habuerunt. Hubertum quoque de Burgo,  
Gilebertum Basset et Richardum Siuard inter domes-  
ticos et familiares consiliarios admisit, tunc plene  
intelligens, quod priorum fuerat consiliatorum astutia  
seductus, qui se modo cauteriatam habentes conscien-  
tiam a regis præsentia subtrahebant.

A.D. 1134. *Quod rex ratiocinium exegit a Petro de Rivallis et Stephano de Segrave et Roberto Passelewe.*

In eodem autem colloquio Eadmundus, Cantuariensis archiepiscopus, fecit recitari exemplar literarum de prodicione Richardi comitis Marescalli coram rege et universo conventu episcoporum, comitum pariter ac baronum, qui adfuerunt, quæ a consiliariis regis missæ fuerant ad magnates Hiberniæ; unde rex ipse et alii omnes, qui eas audiebant, contristati sunt valde et usque ad lachrymarum effusionem compuncti. Rex autem confessus est in veritate, quod compulsus ab episcopo Wintoniensi et Petro de Rivallis et aliis consiliariis suis jusserat sigillum suum apponi in quibusdam literis sibi præsentatis, sed tenorem illarum se nunquam audisse cum juramento affirmavit. Ad hoc respondens archiepiscopus dixit, "Scrutamini, rex, conscientiam vestram, quia omnes illi, qui literas illas mitti procuraverunt et hujus prodicionis conscii fuerunt, rei sunt de morte Marescalli, ac si illum propriis manibus occidissent." Tunc rex, habito consilio, fecit vocare per literas episcopum Wintoniensem, Petrum de Rivallis, Stephanum de Segrave et Robertum Passelewe, ut venirent ad festum sancti Johannis ratiocinium reddituri de thesauris suis receptis pariter et expensis, sed et de sigillo suo, quod male tractaverant, ipso penitus ignorante, mandavit, ut tunc venirent responsuri et juri parituri; sed illi, proprias conscientias habentes suspectas in omnibus, ex una parte regem, ex altera vero fratres et amicos metuebant Marescalli, cujus necem procuraverant. Unde ad pacem ecclesiæ confugientes episcopus et Petrus de Rivallis in ecclesia cathedrali apud Wintoniam latebant, a conspectu hominum sese penitus subtrahentes; Stephanus vero de Segrave in ecclesia sanctæ Mariæ apud Legecestriam delituit, et, qui prius a clericali ad militiam confugit, nunc e contrario ad

clericatus officium reversus coronam, quam reliquerat A.D. 1234. inconsulto episcopo, renovavit; Robertus quoque Passelew ad latibulum divertit ignotum, ita quod illum Romam petiisse multi contendebant; nec etiam ad mandatum regis limina ecclesiæ ausi sunt egredi, inde argumentum suspicionis trahentes, quod inimici eorum, qui villas suas et ædificia cum horreis frugibus plenis<sup>1</sup> et cætera quæque sibi damnosa concremaverant, non parcerent corporibus suis, si nocendi opportunitatem haberent.

*Quod rex exegit ratiocinium a Petro de Rivallis.*

Tandem Eadmundus, Cantuariensis archiepiscopus, qui pacis mediator erat hujus dissidii, impetravit a rege, ut sub salvo conductu ipsius et episcoporum possent ad diem certum coram illo venire responsuri super exactionibus prædictis, ut omnis in regno dissensionis occasio sopiretur. Statuit igitur illis diem rex pridie idus Julii apud Westmonasterium, ut breviter dicatur, ubi sub protectione archiepiscopi et episcoporum ad regis præsentiam sunt perducti; inter quos Petrus de Rivallis primus in causam vocatus apparuit coram rege in habitu clericali cum tonsura et lata corona, quem reverenter salutavit, cum justiciariis in banco sedentem. Quem rex torvo respiciens oculo, "O proditor," inquit, "per iniquum consilium tuum sigillum meum ignorans apposui in literis de proditione comitis Marescalli; per vestrum etiam pravum consilium ipsum et alios de regno meo homines naturales exulavi et eorum animos a me pariter et amorem averti; per pravum consilium vestrum utique guerram contra illos movi, per quam thesaurum meum et hominum meorum divitias consumpsi." Exegit ab eo præterea rex ratiocinium de

---

<sup>1</sup> Plena in D.

A.D. 1234. thesauro suo et custodiis puerorum nobilium et eschaetarum, cum aliis proventibus multis, quæ ad coronam spectabant. Cumque hæc et alia multa rex ab eo sub proditoris nomine exegisset, nihil omnino de objectis sibi criminibus negavit, sed coram rege in terram corruens per hæc verba ejus misericordiam imploravit; "Domine rex," inquit, "nutritus sum a vobis et in bonis temporalibus dives factus, ne confundas hominem quem creasti; sed concede saltem tempus deliberandi, ut de rebus exactis competenter vobis valeam reddere rationem." Cui rex, "Mittam te in turrin Londoniarum, ut ibi deliberes, donec mihi satisfacias competenter." Ad hæc Petrus, "Domine, clericus sum," inquit, "nec debeo incarcerationi vel sub laicorum custodia deputari." Respondit rex, "Ecce præsens est archiepiscopus, qui si pro te fidejubere voluerit, tradam te illi, ut mihi satisfaciat de exactionibus supradictis." Ut igitur breviter dicatur, misit eum rex in turri memorata, accipiens in manu sua omnes laicas possessiones ejus, quia sub habitu clericali lorica erat armatus, quod clericum non decebat. Fuit autem in turri Londoniarum die Jovis et sequenti die Veneris, et tunc ab archiepiscopo liberatus apud Wintoniam perductus est et in ecclesia cathedrali dimissus.

*Quod Stephanus de Segrave apparuit coram rege.*

Apparuit autem eadem die in regis præsentia Stephanus de Segrave, veniens sub protectione archiepiscopi, de rebus sibi impositis responsurus; qui cum staret in judicio juri pariturus, increpavit eum rex sub nomine nequissimi proditoris de omnibus articulis, quibus increpaverat Petrum de Rivallis, hoc etiam adjiciens, quod consilium dederat ei, ut Hubertum de Burgo ab officio justiciarii amoveret, incarcerationet, patibulo suspenderet, et nobiles de regno homines



exularet. Cumque hæc et alia multa ei imposuisset **A.D. 1234.**  
flagitia, exegit ab eo ratiocinium ab officio justiciarii,  
quod sub eo administraverat post Hubertum de Burgo,  
de rebus perceptis pariter et expensis. Super his  
autem archiepiscopus et quidam episcopi impetraverunt  
inducias a rege usque ad festum sancti Michaelis, ut  
deliberandi tempus haberet. De pravis quoque consiliis  
sibi imputatis hoc regi respondit, quod, cum plures  
haberet consiliarios, quod male gestum fuerat sibi soli  
non debuit imputari. Robertus vero Passelewe, qui  
post Walterum Karleolensem episcopum officium the-  
saurarii administraverat, abscondit se nec repertus fuit  
a quærentibus animam ejus.

*Quod comes Britannicæ a rege Anglorum recessit.*

Eodem anno, instante nativitate sancti Johannis Baptistæ, quo tempore erant exspirandæ treugæ in Britannia inter reges Francorum et Anglorum, rex Anglorum misit comiti Britannicæ milites sexaginta et Wallenses duo millia, qui terræ illius infirmiora communirent. Rex autem Francorum, treugis evolutis, congregavit exercitum copiosum ex omnibus viribus suis, et quoddam castellum comitis Britannicæ obsidione vallavit. Milites quidem regis Anglorum et Wallenses venientibus Francigenis occurrentes equos quorundam hostium suorum peremerunt, ex equitibus pedites multos fecerunt, bigas et vehicula, quibus victualia deferebantur et arma, invadentes ceperunt, equos et spolia rapuerunt, et damna eis non modica inferentes absque sui læsione ad propria sunt reversi. At rex Francorum, ex damno sibi illato perturbatus, divisus agminibus, undique<sup>1</sup> Britanniam invasit et Britannos gravi afflictione contrivit. Comes autem in arcto positus treugas usque ad festum Omnium sanctorum

---

<sup>1</sup> Wanting in C.

A.D. 1234. sub tali forma impetravit, ut sciret interim si rex Anglorum, confederatus erat, se corporaliter vellet in ejus succursum venire; pro his siquidem treugis obtinendis sub tali forma tradidit regi Francorum tria castella optima, quod, si rex Anglorum infra terminum memoratum ad liberationem terræ suæ corporaliter non veniret, ipse tunc regi Francorum terram Britanniae totam cum castellis et urbibus ex integro resignaret. Treugis autem in hunc modum confirmatis, comes Britanniae milites regis Angliæ et Wallenses remisit in Angliam, a quibus rex præmunitus est, ne ultra thesauros regni effunderet pro defensione comitis Britanniae, quia jam fœdus iniit cum rege Francorum, ut, diffugio a rege Anglorum facto, ad ejus pacem veniret, nihil exspectans nisi ut thesauros Angliæ exhausisset. Ipse siquidem comes, parvo post emenso temporis spatio, in Angliam veniens regi suggessit, quod pro treugis a rege Francorum obtinendis quicquid in auro habuit vel argento effunderat, petens sibi restitutionem fieri quindecim millium marcarum, quas consumpserat pro defensione terræ suæ et Anglorum regis honore. Ad hæc respondens rex dixit, quod per eum treugæ non erant obtentæ vel confirmatæ, adjiciens insuper, quod ad defensionem Britanniae non sufficebant Angliæ thesauri, quod jam per triennium comprobavit, nec voluit tam laboriosis expensis amplius fatigari; sed, si comes Britanniae hoc sufficere crederet, ipse mitteret quatuor comites de regno Angliæ cum tot militibus et viris armatis, qui sufficerent ad defensionem terræ illius contra regem Francorum. Hæc audiens comes Britanniae iratus a rege recessit, et transiens in terram suam continuo ad regem Francorum confugit; et, ut prodicionem contra regem factam sub qualicumque schemate palliaret, venit ad regem Francorum laqueum in collo gerens, et proditorem se esse recognoscens reddidit ei Britanniam totam cum municipiis et castellis. Cui rex Francorum dicitur

respondisse, "Licet, proditor nequissime, mortem pro- A.D. 1234.  
" merueris turpissimam, parcam tamen tuæ nobilitati  
" ut vivas, et dabo Britanniam filio tuo ad vitam suam,  
" ita ut post mortem ejus reges Francorum terræ illius  
" hæredes existant." Comes autem rebus omnibus ut  
proditor spoliatus per internuntios regi Anglorum  
reddidit homagium suum, quod ei pridem fecerat; et  
rex e converso cepit in manu sua omnia jura comitis  
Britanniæ in Anglia, et honores ad illum spectantes.

*Miraculum de avaritia cujusdam episcopi.*

Hoc denique anno, qui tertius erat sterilium anno-  
rum, exitialis mortalitas crudeliter ubique sæviebat et  
fames; quæ pestilentiae, tam exigentibus peccatis, quam  
ex præcedente aeris intemperie et agrorum generali  
sterilitate, absque dubio pervenerunt. Pauperes vero  
diversis in locis ob inediam tabescentes moriebantur,  
non inveniētes Samaritanum, qui eos stabulario  
pascendos committeret vel vulnera mortalitatis cu-  
raret. Eleemosyna quidem, quæ etiam divitias augere  
solet, ubique deserta languebat; dum divites, qui  
in omnibus bonis temporalibus abundabant, tanta  
cæcitate percussi erant, quod homines Christianos ad  
imaginem Dei creatos mori ex alimentorum inopia  
permiserunt. Cæci quidem fuerunt, qui non ex dono  
Dei, sed propria industria, jactant se divitias acquisi-  
visse. Et, si hoc quoque turpe fuit omnibus generali-  
ter Christianis, turpissimum tamen exstitit episcopis et  
ecclesiarum prælatis, unde inter primos ex vitio ava-  
ritiæ notabiles Waltherum, Eboracensem archiepiscopum,  
pono cæteris in exemplum; ad quem cum venissent  
plurimorum maneriorum præpositi pariter et ministri  
ostendentes, quod in locis diversis multum habuit  
bladum quinquennali jam tempore inveteratum, quod  
nimis habebant suspectum, ut vel a soricibus esset  
corrosum vel corruptione aliqua putrefactum, archiepi-

A.D. 1234. scopus autem, non habens in tanta necessitate nec ad Deum nec ad pauperes respectum, præcepit ministris suis ac præpositis, ut traderent frumentum vetus rusticis de maneriis suis, qui pro veteri novum sibi redderent post autumnum. Contigit ergo cum præpositus ejusdem archiepiscopi in villa de Ripun bladum circuiret, extra horrea positum illud tritureret, apparuerunt ubique in garbis capita vermium, serpentium scilicet, colubrorum, et bufonum terribilium; unde ministri, qui cum præposito ad hoc spectaculum convenerant, fugientes timuerunt ne a vermibus læderentur. Cumque hæc omnia archiepiscopo fuerant intimata, misit senescallos suos nimio rubore confusus, ut viderent, quid facere opus esset. At illi venientes ad locum, non obstante vermium multitudine,<sup>1</sup> scalas apposuerunt ad bladum, et rusticos quosdam compulerunt, ut ascenderent et frumentum detegerent; qui cum ad summitatem pervenissent, exivit de blado fumus nigerimus et foetor quidam infernalis et intolerabilis, unde cum festinatione descendentes, ut periculum mortis evaderent, testificati sunt se nunquam antea talem sensisse foetorem; vocem etiam audierunt dicentem sibi, ne ad bladum manus apponerent, quia etiam archiepiscopus et omnia quæ habebat diaboli possessio erat. Videns autem senescallus, et alii qui cum illo erant, ex vermium multitudine grave periculum imminere, fecerunt murum altum in circuitu bladi diabolici et ignem adhibentes in gyrum omnia combusserunt, ne vermes exeuntes totam inficerent regionem.

*Item miraculum de avaritia cujusdam presbyteri.*

Erat in eadem Eboracensi provincia sacerdos quidam et vicarius dives valde et in officio prædicationis sanctæ magnus, sed tamen avarus, qui in hac æstate

---

<sup>1</sup> Multitudinem in D.

mortaliter infirmabatur secundum iudicium præsentium A.D. 1284. medicorum. Venerunt autem ad eum visitandum propter famam religionis, quam juxta opinionem totius regionis habebat, vicini ejus abbates et priores, ignorantibus cunctis, quod lupus esset in fabula et anguis esset in herba. Cum autem æger ille prælatos ad se venientes reverenter salutaret, nullam tamen de salute animæ suæ fecit mentionem, nisi ob hoc, quod prælatos illos diligens legavit illis bladum non modicum, quod in curia sua extra horrea positum habebat, dividens singulis illud, prout sibi melius competere videbatur. Cumque abbates illi et priores ad præceptum ægrotantis exirent, ut bladum sibi legatum viderent, conspexerunt juxta congeries illas quendam hominem stantem, vicario, quem in domo reliquerant lethaliter ægrotantem, in indumentis et forma corporis per omnia similem, qui sibi nimis acerbe loquens dicebat, "Quid hic," inquit, "quæritis? Sciatis certissime " quod bladum hoc totum, et ille, cujus esse videtur, " possessio mea est; quia vicarius, qui illud vobis " legavit, homo meus est et omnia quæ habet mea " sunt, ut qui junctis manibus mihi homagium fecit. " Et noveritis indubitanter, quod die quarta morte " morietur, et tunc plene recuperabo quod meum est, " et quem divitem feci cum pauper esset." Audientes autem hoc abbates et qui cum eis erant, nimio terrore percussi, reversi sunt ad vicarium, quem invenerunt,<sup>1</sup> jam quasi in extremis laborantem, cui omnia quæ audierant et viderant per ordinem referebant. Et cum hæc coram illo replicassent, quod homo diaboli esset, respondit vicarius, "Verum," inquit, "dicit, quia " jam elapsis viginti annis, cum pauper essem, pro " dignitate terrena et lucro temporali homagium diabolo feci, qui vobiscum locutus est." Et continuo ad lamenta pœnitentiæ et confessionis remedium con-

---

<sup>1</sup> Quem invenerunt wanting in C.

A.D. 1234. fugiens diabolo abrenuntiavit et omnibus operibus ejus  
— et pompis, et confestim, miseratione divina illum respiciente, ab omni corporali molestia sanus effectus est, ut congruum haberet spatium pœnitendi; unde manifeste constat, quod non vult Deus mortem peccatoris, sed ut magis convertatur et vivat.

*De miraculo valde laudabili, quod hoc anno contigit.*

Licet in suprascriptis duobus capitulis sit evidenter expressum in quantum avaritiæ vitium omnibus Christianis detestandum existat, adjiciam adhuc et tertium, ut in ore duorum vel trium testium stet omne verbum. Cum hic annus, de quo prædiximus, pauperibus crudelis et sævus in diebus suis usque ad Julium mensem processisset, pauperes, quos diuturna fames affligerat, ad agros proruunt fructiferos catervatim, ubi spicas frugum, licet nondum maturas, carpentes et manibus illas tremulis confricantes infelicem vitam, quæ vix in eorum pectoribus palpitabat, protrahere satagebant; nec id multum erat in pauperibus reprehensibile, cum legatur in apostolorum actibus Christi discipulos hoc fecisse. Sed rustici quarundam villarum, qui ex avaritia inopiam semper habent suspectam, per agros suos transeuntes, cum hoc pium et necessarium deprehendissent furtum, perturbati sunt valde; unde contigit, quod homines villæ, quæ Alboldeslea dicitur et in Cantebregensi provincia sita est, cum sequenti die Dominica, quæ tunc fuit septimo decimo kalendas Augusti, ad ecclesiam convenissent, presbyterum tumultuosis clamoribus rogabant, ut incontinenti omnes illos, qui spicas in agro carpentes bladum furati fuerant, anathematis sententia innodaret. Et, cum ad hoc rustici omnes vehementer instarent, vir quidam ex eadem villa religiosus et pius, cum videret presbyterum ad ferendam sententiam paratum, surrexit, et ex parte Dei omnipotentis et

sanctorum omnium presbyterum adjuravit, ut ipsum, A.D. 1234. et omnes quas habuit in campo fruges, ab illa sententia sequestraret; addidit etiam, quod bene placuit sibi quicquid pauperes inedia compulsi de suis ceperant frugibus, et quod residuum erat Domino commendavit. Quid ergo? Instantibus pertinaciter cæteris in stulto proposito suo, cum presbyter compulsus ferre sententiam inchoasset, tanta subito exorta est in aere tempestas, tonitruum scilicet ac fulminis concussio, ventorum ac turbinum conflatio, pluviarum et grandinum inundatio, quod, quasi in momento turbine flatu diabolico agitata, fruges in agris, armenta cum arboribus ac cæteris quibusque crescentibus et avibus in campis, ita opprimendo contrivit, quod velut in curribus et in equis conculcata et in terra demersa videbantur. Visi sunt autem in aere sursum angeli Sathanæ volitantes, qui hujus tempestatis ministri fuisse credebantur. Sed, cum justis ac piis stabilis semper sit inventa divina benignitas, vir ille simplex et justus, cum, peracta tempestate omnibus vicinis suis nimis damnosa, visitare pergeret agros suos, invenit prædia sua et jugera, licet inter terras aliorum permixta, ita ab omni tempestate intacta et illæsa, ut nullum in eis læsionis vestigium appareret; unde omni luce clarius constat, quod sicut Deo gloria in excelsis canitur ab angelis, ita et in terra pax est hominibus bonæ voluntatis. Inchoavit autem hæc tempestas in finibus Bedefordiæ, et sic per insulam Eliensem et Norfolc ad orientem tendens in mare descendit. Sæviebant siquidem hoc anno multæ con-similes tempestates in locis diversis, quæ multis tam terribiles quam damnosæ fuerunt; sed et hoc similiter notabile videtur, quod reliquæ frugum, quæ tempestate completa in agris remanserant, ita foetidæ erant inventæ, quod non equus vel asinus, non bos aut porcus, non auca vel gallina comedere illas voluerunt, cum sæpe eis fuissent ad comedendum oblatae.

A.D. 1234. *De discordia inter dominum papam et Romanos exorta.*

Eodem anno exorta est Romæ gravis dissensio inter dominum papam et cives Romanos his de causis. Usurpant sibi cives memorati ex antiquo jure, quod Romanus pontifex non potest aliquem ex civibus excommunicare, vel urbem pro quolibet excessu supponere interdicto. Ad hoc dicit summus pontifex, quod minor est Deo et major hominibus, ergo major civibus Romanis; et, cum eorum sit pater spiritualis, debet et de jure potest filios corrigere delinquentes, ut sibi in fide Christi subjectos, unde de jure potest rationabilibus de causis eos excommunicare et civitatem interdiceret. Item, potestates urbis et senatores annuum tributum exigunt ab ecclesia Romana, quod eis, tam ex novo quam ex antiquo jure, Romani pontifices persolvebant, de quo etiam semper usque ad istius papæ tempora in possessione fuerunt. Ad hoc dicit papa, quod si ecclesia Romana temporibus persecutionis, pro defensione sua et pro bono pacis, aliquando majores civitatis in donis gratuitis liberaliter respexit, non debet hoc in consuetudinem trahi, quia illa sola consuetudo tenenda est, quæ jure constat et ratione subnixa; et, quod his omnibus majus est, Christus in cruce suo sanguine ita liberam fecit illam, quod nec portæ inferæ<sup>1</sup> prævalebunt adversus eam. His igitur et aliis de causis inter dominum papam et cives Romanos lite contestata, idem papa cum suis cardinalibus exivit ab urbe et apud urbem Perusium moram facturum divertit. At Romani contra eum invalescentes quædam ipsius ædificia in civitate prostraverunt, unde a papa excommunicati fuerunt; qui etiam, ipsum imperatorem cum in sui favorem attraxerat, congregavit exercitum copiosum, ut impetum reprimeret Romanorum. Tunc

---

<sup>1</sup> Inferi in D.



exercitus imperatoris et exercitus summi pontificis A.D. 1234. simul convenientes casalia eorundem Romanorum per gyrum urbis posita numero octodecim prostraverunt et vineas succiderunt, unde cives ipsi perturbati exierunt ab urbe octavo idus Octobris, viri ut dicitur armati centum millia, ut civitatem Viterbii, quæ ad jus domini papæ spectabat, spoliarent et igne spoliata concremarent; sed, cum irrationabile vulgus civitatis absque disciplina militari exirent et agminibus incederent dissolutis, acies militares ipsius papæ et imperatoris ab insidiis prorumpentes irruunt in Romanos et ex eis magnam stragem, non tamen sine suorum læsione, fecerunt. Ceciderunt autem hinc inde ad triginta millia armatorum; sed Romani tamen majorem perpassi sunt stragem, ut qui agminibus dissipatis ad suam civitatem præcipientes confugerunt. Exasperatum est quidem cor eorundem Romanorum nimis adversus dominum papam, quia in illo conflictu de civitate multi nobiles corruerunt. Duravit diu ista dissensio inter eos, sed Romani tamen cives semper aleam Martis sibi contrariam invenerunt.

Eodem tempore obiit Hugo Foliot, Herefordensis antistes, et successit ei magister Radulphus de Maide-  
nestan, vir in literali doctrina famosus, qui ab Eadmundo, Cantuariensi archiepiscopo, munus consecrationis suscepit.

*De Judæis, qui puerum Christianum  
circumciderunt.*

Anno Domini MCCXXXV. rex Anglorum Henricus A.D. 1235. anno regni sui decimo nono ad Natale tenuit curiam suam apud Westmonasterium, præsentibus episcopis et principibus regni; et eodem tempore septem Judæi adducti sunt coram rege apud Westmonasterium, qui apud Norwicum puerum quendam, quem furatum jam per annum a conspectu Christianorum absconderant, circumciderunt, volentes eum crucifigere in solennitate

A.D. 1235. Paschali; sed super hoc facto convicti in regis præsentia confessi sunt rei veritatem, et sic de vita sua et membris in ipsius voluntate sub carcerali custodia remanserunt.

Eodem tempore obiit Hugo, Lincolniensis episcopus, omnium virorum religiosorum inimicus, septimo idus Februarii, et sepultus est apud Lincolniam in ecclesia cathedrali quarto idus ejusdem; cui successit magister Robertus Grosseteste, vir honestus et religiosus atque in lege divina sufficienter eruditus, qui apud Radingum ab Eadmundo, Cantuariensi archiepiscopo, munus consecrationis suscepit tertio nonas Junii, reclamantibus monachis Cantuariensibus ne alibi consecraretur quam in ecclesia Cantuariensi, sed id tandem fieri hac vice permiserunt, ita tamen quod non ad consuetudinem de cætero traheretur.

Per idem tempus, post purificationem beatæ Mariæ, concordati sunt cum rege Stephanus de Segrave et Robertus Passelewe, datis mille marcis; nec tamen in pristinam regis gratiam sunt recepti.

Circa eosdem dies Henricus de Sandfort, Roffensis antistes, diem clausit extremum sexto kalendas Martii; post cujus obitum monachi Roffenses elegerunt magistrum Richardum de Wendene,<sup>1</sup> virum in liberali scientia eruditum; qui Eadmundo, Cantuariensi archiepiscopo, ad electionem confirmandam, a præfatis monachis præsentatus non fuit admissus, unde monachi domini papæ præsentiam appellarunt.

*De morte Willelmi abbatis et de successionem J. sancti  
Albani [abbatis] XXIII.*

Eodem anno, in crastino sancti Matthiæ apostoli, obiit Willelmus, abbas ecclesiæ beati Albani, postquam eandem rexerat ecclesiam annis viginti et mensibus

---

<sup>1</sup> Wende in C.

fere tribus, et sepultus est tertio kalendas Martii in A.D. 1235. capitulo monachorum. Deinde conventus, impetrata a rege licentia abbatem eligendi, in crastino annunciationis beatæ Mariæ elegerunt solenniter Johannem, priorem de Hertford, monachum suum professum, in pastorem animarum suarum, qui regi præsentatus ab eo favorabiliter receptus est Dominica in ramis palmarum; et tunc missi sunt monachi ecclesiæ ejusdem et clerici ad curiam Romanam, ad quam immediate spectat, ut electionem rite factam impetrarent a sede apostolica confirmari, ubi sine difficultate electione confirmata cum benedictione apostolica reversi sunt in regionem suam. Post hæc autem idem electus in crastino nativitatis beatæ Mariæ, in Dominica die, a Rogero, Londoniensi episcopo, benedictionem abbatis suscepit; medio autem tempore, quo hæc omnia facta sunt, remansit abbatia cum omnibus pertinentiis sub custodia conventus ex beneficio regis, hospitalitate integra remanente.

Eodem anno Judæi privilegium protectionis impetraverunt a pontifice Romano, ne a regibus aut principibus pro exactione pecuniæ turpiter tractarentur vel in carcere ponerentur.

Per idem tempus Petrus, Wintoniensis episcopus, ad mandatum domini papæ Romam profectus est, instante solennitate Paschali, ut guerram ejus jam diu contra Romanos accensam ordinaret; erat enim juvenis in obsequio Richardi magnifici bellatoris atque Johannis regum Angliæ, cum quibus prius didicerat usum loriciæ quam pontificalis planetæ, et acies castrorum disponere quam verbum fidei prædicare.

#### *De prædicatione crucis.*

Hoc denique anno, qui est annus octavus postquam constitutæ sunt treugæ decennales in terra promissionis inter Romanum imperatorem Fredericum et Babyloniam

A.D. 1235. Soldanum, facta est prædicatio crucis per orbem universum Christiana fide insignitum, ad commonitionem et instantiam domini papæ Gregorii, qui literas in diversas orbis partes sub hac forma direxit;

“Gregorius episcopus, servus servorum Dei, universis Domini nostri Jesu Christi fidelibus per regnum Angliæ constitutis, ad quos literæ istæ pervenerint, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Rachel videns in veræ fidei cognitione principium accrescentium in salutem, et filiorum dexteræ pia mater sancta Romana ecclesia, cujus magna est quasi mare de suæ prolis internecone contritio, vocem lamentationis, fletus et luctus emisit hactenus et emittit, quam audiri cupimus in excelso, ut per diem et noctem fidelium oculi doloris lachrymam deducentes non taceant, et, donec misereatur Dominus, non quiescant. Lamentatur autem, quia domus cælestis panis, mons Syon, unde lex exiit, civitas Regis magni, de qua dicta sunt multa gloriosa, terra quam Dei Filius fuso pro nobis suo sanguine consecravit, regni robur et pulchritudinem perdidit. Flet, quia quondam libera sub impiæ tyrannidis jugo servit. Luget, quia, ubi pacem multitudo militiæ cælestis cecinit, ibi pressura gentis immundissimæ scandala, simultates et schismata suscitavit, ac innovans exordia præliorum misit ad desiderabilia manum suam, sacerdotii et sacrorum ordinum pias leges et ipsius naturæ jura relegans a templo Domini, diversis ibi spurcitiis et abominationibus introductis; et ideo Hierusalem in suis derisa sabbatis obsorduit, quasi polluta menstruis inter hostes. Nam licet dudum carissimo in Christo filio nostro Frederico, Romanorum imperatori, semper augusto, Hierusalem et Siciliæ regi illustri, civitas eadem, præter templum Domini, fuerit restituta, tamen, quia Deus omnipotens tunc magnificentius agere cum populo Christiano non adjecit, imperator prædictus treugas iniit cum Soldano, quarum terminus adeo est vicinus, quod tempus medium præ-

parationi vix sufficere creditur, nisi ad quæque necessaria per promptitudinem, spem et fervorem fidei festinetur. Ad cujus ergo succursum nullum tædeat peregrinari, et pro patria certare cum spe victoriæ, pro corona mori, pro vita, pro Illo sustinere ad tempus dura et tristia, qui, confusione contempta, sputo conspersus, colaphis cæsus, flagellis affictus, spinis coronatus, coram Pilato sisti, tanquam multorum criminum reus, pertulit, ad ultimum crucifixus et felle potatus, lancea perforatus, emittens cum clamore valido spiritum, pro conditionis humanæ viribus reparandis, cursum præsentis vitæ saturatus injuriis consummavit. Hic est autem, ut altius repetamus, qui de Paternæ solio gloriæ, cælis mirabiliter inclinatis, ad nostræ mortalitatis ima descendens non dedignatus est Deus homo, Creator creatura fieri, suscipere Dominus formam servi, ut, qui non poteramus per nostram justitiam sperare veniam, consecuti per hæc gratiam inauditam, hæredes Dei, cohæredes autem Christi, divinitatis consortium, felicitatis æternæ participium sortiremur. Et, licet per gratiam adoptati quotidie causas ingratitude cumulemus, Ipse tamen abundat in divitiis bonitatis, dum propter diversitatem voluntatum, virium facultatem, delinquentibus diversa pro tempore satisfaciendi genera contulit, varia medendi languoribus remedia suscitavit; dum terram, in qua nasci, mori et resurgere voluit, tamdiu ad exercitationem fidelium ab infidelibus detineri permittit, cum non sit abbreviata manus Domini, nec virtus ejus in aliquo diminuta, quin etiam, sicut fecit cuncta de nihilo, liberare valeat in momento. Sed illas compassionis et dilectionis<sup>1</sup> gratias exquirat ab homine, quibus, ad omnis consummationis finem legisque plenitudinem ostendendam, Ipse prior homini perduto et damnato voluit miseratus adesse, qui nullatenus permisisset manus impias contra pios<sup>2</sup> adeo

---

<sup>1</sup> Dilationis in D.

| <sup>2</sup> Impios in D. and C.

A.D. 1235. roborari, nisi et suam vindicari de nostra confusione providisset injuriam et servari nostram de sua victoria disciplinam. Sub hac autem occasione delicti plurimi, satisfacere pro modo criminum aliter non valentes, velut in profundo malorum penitus desperassent, nisi occurrisset eis hæc tabula; nisi per hoc compendium, suis positis pro Christo animabus, consummati brevitate multorum temporum spatia complevissent. Multi enim, invenire locum ubi steterunt pedes Domini cupientes, prius ad bravium sine cursu, vel post ad coronam sine gladio pervenerunt; Illo suum remunerante militem qui solam in oblatione considerat voluntatem. Nos autem, de omnipotentis Dei misericordia et beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus auctoritate confisi, ex illa quam nobis, licet indignis, Deus ligandi atque solvendi contulit potestatem, omnibus, qui laborem istum in propriis personis et sumptibus subierint, vel qui viros idoneos cum suis expensis pro se destina-verint, sed et illis, qui in alienis expensis in propriis personis accesserint, vel qui de bonis suis ad subven-tionem terræ sanctæ congrue ministraverint, aut qui circa prædicta negotia consilium vel auxilium opportu-num impenderint, plenam suorum peccaminum, de quibus veraciter fuerint corde contriti et ore confessi, veniam indulgemus. Statuimus etiam, ut omnes, sive clerici sive laici, post crucem assumptam sub beati Petri ac nostra protectione securi et eorum bona omnia permaneant, necnon sub archiepiscoporum, episcoporum et omnium ecclesiæ prælatorum defensione consistant, donec de ipsorum obitu vel reditu certissime cognosca-tur; in quo utique termino nullus cruce signatus, sive a Judæis sive a Christianis, ad præstationem usurarum compellatur. Datum Spoleti, secundo nonas Septembris, pontificatus nostri anno octavo."

Assignati sunt autem prædicatores a domino papa in opus crucis per orbem universum fratres scilicet de ordine Minorum ac Prædicatorum, cum magistris in

theologia perfectis, qui in opus evangelii profecti præ- A.D. 1235.  
dicaverunt, ubique Domino cooperante et sermonem  
eorum confirmante sequentibus signis; habuerunt  
siquidem ex mandato apostolico provinciarum archi-  
diaconos et decanos, qui in locis singulis parochianos,  
viros et mulieres, convenire fecerunt, ita ut nullus  
remaneret, sub poena anathematis, quin eorum præ-  
dicationibus interesset.

*Miraculum de muliere contracta.*

Contigit autem hoc anno, tertio idus Junii, in villa  
de Clare, ubi magister Rogerus de Lawes, frater qui-  
dam de ordine Minorum, pro negotio crucis evan-  
gelium in Dominica prædicavit, ut mulier quædam  
omni membrorum officio jam per triennium destituta,  
pœnam excommunicationis metuens, parum quod ha-  
buit argentum cuidam viro sibi vicino contulit, qui  
eam in humeris suis ad locum prædicationis portaret;  
ubi cum gemens jaceret et lugens quousque vir Dei  
prædicationem complevisset, motus compassione super  
gemitibus mulieris, quam lugentem jacere conspexit,  
accessit ad eam atque causam ad quid illuc venisset  
inquisivit. Quæ cum diceret, quod metu excommuni-  
cationis ad locum prædicationis delata fuisset, præcepit  
ut iret in domum suam, nesciens quod membris omni-  
bus esset dissoluta. Sed cum adstantes vicini ejus  
testarentur, quod omnium erat usu membrorum jam  
elapso triennio privata, interrogabat si crederet quod  
Deus potens erat ut sibi, si vellet, redderet sanitatem;  
cui illa, "Credo, domine." Tunc vir Dei mulierem  
inter brachia complectens levavit eam fiducialiter et  
ait, "Sanet te Deus omnipotens, in quem credis."  
Et, cum mulier ad vocem jubentis se erigeret con-  
fidens in Domino, cœperunt ossa ejus et nervi dum  
surgeret ita subito crepitare, ut visum sit adstantibus,  
quod omnia ossa ejus in frusta comminuta fuissent;

A.D. 1235. et sic mulier sanitati pristinæ restituta abiit in domum suam exultans et magnificans Deum, qui talem servo suo contulit potestatem.

*Quod imperator sororem regis Angliæ postulavit.*

Eodem anno, mense Februario, venerunt apud Westmonasterium duo Templarii cum militibus et aliis nuntiis solemnibus ab imperatore Frederico ad regem Anglorum missi, ferentes literas ipsius auro bullatas, in quibus postulavit Isabel sororem regis sibi matrimonio copulandam. Venientes autem septimo kalendas Martii ad regem petierunt literarum et suæ postulationis responsum sibi dari, ut regis voluntatem domino imperatori possent celeriter nuntiare. Rex autem Anglorum super dicto negotio sollicitus cum episcopis et regni sui magnatibus coepit tractare per triduum, qui rem diligenter examinantes in hoc unanimiter consenserunt, ut puella imperatori daretur; et sic tertio kalendas Martii respondens matrimonium petitum concessit. At nuntii cum postulassent, ut sibi liceret puellam videre, misit rex legatos fide dignos pro sorore sua ad turrim Londoniarum, ubi sub vigilanti custodia servabatur; quam reverenter apud Westmonasterium perducentes in præsentia regis, puellam, vicesimum primum ætatis agentem annum, speciosam, flore virginitatis insignitam, indumentis et moribus regiis decenter ornatam, nuntiis imperialibus exhibebant. At illi, cum in virginis inspectione visum aliquandiu recreassent et eam imperiali thoro dignissimam in omnibus judicassent, confirmaverunt matrimonium in animam imperatoris interposito juramento, offerentes ei ex parte ipsius imperatoris anulum sponsalem; quem cum in ejus digito posuissent, pronuntiaverunt eam imperatricem esse Romani imperii, communiter dicentes, "Vivat imperatrix, vivat!" Deinde cum legati ea, quæ facta fuerant, sub omni



festinatione imperatori per fideles internuntios inti- A.D. 1285.  
massent, post Paschalem solennitatem misit archi-  
episcopum Coloniensem et Lovaniæ ducem cum viro-  
rum nobilium multo comitatu in Angliam, qui impera-  
tricem ad ipsum honorifice perducentes matrimonium  
jam initiatum et ratum procurarent, ut in cognitione  
carnali fieret consummatum.

*De ornatu nuptiali imperatricis et nobili apparatu.*

Erat autem istarum tantus apparatus nuptiarum, quod quasi regias excedere divitias videbatur; nam ad ipsius imperatricis dignitatem fabricata est corona opere subtilissimo ex auro purissimo et gemmis pretiosis, in qua sculpti fuerunt reges quatuor Anglorum martyres et confessores, qui a rege ad suæ sororis animæ custodiam sunt specialiter assignati. In annulis siquidem et monilibus aureis cum gemmis pretiosis decenter ornatis, ac cæteris ornamentis lubricis, peplis sericis et lineis, et rebus consimilibus, quæ oculos intuentium et animos rapere solent in concupiscentiam mulierum, ita decorata resplenduit, ut quasi impretiabilia viderentur. In indumentis autem festivis, tam sericis quam laneis vel lineis diversi coloris et imperatrici dignissimis, adeo induta enituit, ut vix sciret ex multis qui eligeret quibus in sui amorem imperatoris animum inclinaret. Lectus quoque ipsius in opertoriis et culcitris sericis diversi coloris, cum varia suppellectili et lintheaminibus ex sindone munda paratis, tam sumptuosus exstitit, ut sua mollitie in se quiescentes ad somnum delectabilem invitaret. Vasa etiam omnia, tam vinaria quam fercularia, ex argento erant et auro purissimo; et, quod omnibus superfluum videbatur, ollæ omnes coquinæ majores pariter, minores, ex argento fuere purissimo. Ad quorum omnium administrationem et custodiam tales deputati sunt ministri curiales, qui ipsi imperatrici et illius

A.D. 1235. familiæ more regio ministrarent. Talibus autem et aliis multis puella a rege fratre suffulta honoribus et dotata muneribus remansit in custodia episcopi Exoniensis et Radulphi filii Nicolai, regis senescalli, et aliorum virorum nobilium de domestica illius familia, comitantibus matronis nobilibus et puellis generosis, qui omnes curialiter eruditi ad imperatricis sufficiebant obsequium et conductum. Et, his in hunc modum dispositis, rex in die sancti Johannis ante portam Latinam apud Westmonasterium tenuit solenne festum cum archiepiscopo Coloniensi et cæteris nuntiis imperatoris; et in crastino omnes apud Derteford burgum iter arripiunt, rege comite, cum magno comitum ac baronum conductu. Equos autem tot ei et tales rex procuravit variis coloribus distinctos et suaviter portantes, qui sufficiebant ad imperatricis honorem, dum sessorum suos sine pedum offensione quadam delectabili suavitate ferebant; phalerarum quidem tot eis erant varietates in sellis deauratis et subtiliter sculptis, cum frænis deauratis et loris artificiose compositis, ut tam equos quam equites mirabiliter decorarent. Cumque per Roffensem civitatem ad abbatiam de Feveresham convenissent, inde apud Cantuariam profecti ad sanctum Thomam archipræsulem et martyrem orationis gratia pervenerunt; ubi completo devotionis obsequio, ad portum Sandwicensem quasi tria equitum millia convenerunt. Imperatrix autem et archiepiscopus Coloniensis, cum cæteris viris nobilibus et matronis ad conductum ejus assignatis, quinto idus Maii naves ingressi velis patentibus sese pelago commiserunt; nec lachrymæ defuerunt cum frater a sorore, rex ab imperatrice, discessit.

*Quomodo imperatrix apud Coloniam venit.*

Navigantibus autem illis, post tres dies et totidem noctes ostium Rheni fluminis intraverunt, et, completo

unius diei et noctis cursu, apud Anevers applicuerunt, A.D. 1235. in terra scilicet juri imperiali subjecta. Quibus applicantibus occurrit innumera multitudo nobilium armatorum ad custodiam imperatricis ab imperatore transmissa, quæ diebus ac noctibus circa corpus ejus excubias celebraret; erant enim quidam ex hostibus imperatoris regi Francorum confœderati, ut dicebatur, qui imperatricem rapere moliebantur, ut matrimonium impedirent. Occurrunt etiam presbyteri omnes et clerici ex regionibus circumpositis cum processione solenni campanas pulsantes et cantica lætitiæ modulantes, inter quos siquidem convenerunt omnes artifices, et magistri cujuscumque generis musicæ artis cum suis instrumentis, qui in omni lætitia nuptiali per viam quinque dierum imperatricem apud Coloniam conduxerunt; ubi cognito ipsius adventu, exierunt ab urbe in occursum ejus ad decem millia civium cum floribus et palmis ac festivis indumentis, qui in equis sedentes Hispanicis ad agilem eos cursum urgebant, dum hastas et arundines, quas ferebant in manibus, in alterutrum confregerunt. Talibus igitur imperatrix comitata tripudiis, conduxerunt eam per principales plateas civitatis contra ipsius adventum multipliciter adornatas; sed cum illa cognovisset quod omnes, et præcipue nobiles matronæ quæ in solariis sedentes faciem ejus videre cupiebant, capellum ex capite demisit et peplum, ut universi liberum ipsius haberent aspectum, qui, oculis in ejus inspectione aliquamdiu recreatis, laudaverunt eam multum ex hoc facto, pulchritudinem illius pariter et humilitatem plurimum commendantes. Hospitata est autem imperatrix extra muros civitatis propter tumultum ejus, imperatoris ibi mandatum exspectans.

A.D. 1135. *Quod imperator imperatricem apud Warmesiam desponsavit.*

Tempore quo imperatrix apud Coloniam venit, imperator erat bellicis expeditionibus implicatus contra filium suum sibi rebellem, sed pater contra eum tam copiosum conduxit exercitum, ut simul et semel castra decem obsidione vallaret; in quorum uno fortissimo cum filium obsedisset, ille patris severitatem metuens exivit de castro et, corruens in terram coram ipso, ejus misericordiam imploravit; sed ille sine misericordia vinculis filium constringi jubens, duxit eum secum apud Warmesiam, ubi cum illum sub arcta custodia commendasset, misit pro imperatrici ut ad eum veniret ibidem, postquam apud Coloniam per sex hebdomadas moram protraxisset. Archiepiscopus autem Coloniensis et episcopus Exoniensis, cum cæteris ad imperatricis conductum assignatis, iter cum ipsa aggredientes ad imperatorem eam in omni pompa ac nuptiali lætitia septem dierum itinere perduxerunt; quo cum pervenissent, suscepit eos imperator in magna lætitia et honore, quia supra modum sibi placuit inspectio puellæ, quam natura speciali quodam studio decoravit. Desponsavit ergo puellam ibidem solenniter imperator decimo tertio kalendas Augusti, in Dominica; quæ, si multum ei placuit in specie corporali, multo melius placuit in experientia thori, quam virginali puritate signatam invenit. Nuptiis igitur diebus quatuor continuis magnifice celebratis, episcopus Exoniensis et cæteri, qui cum imperatrice advenerant, ab imperatore licentia impetrata, ad Angliam cum gaudio sunt reversi. Misit ergo imperator regi Anglorum tres leopardos, cum aliis donariis pretiosis, quibus regiones non abundant occidentales; cui etiam contra regem Francorum consilium promisit et auxilium opportunum.

*De generis nobilitate hujus imperatricis.*A.D. 1235.

---

Erant autem multi in imperio Romano quibus nimis videbatur indignum, quod imperator tam potens et in omnibus divitiis pollens, qui quasi dominus et moderator exstitit totius orbis, sororem duxerit regis Anglorum. Sed cum omnibus sit notissimum, quia major dignitas est esse genere nobilem quam divitem, sciendum est, hujus imperatricis patrem fuisse regem Anglorum Johannem; Henricum regem, qui nunc regnat in Anglia, fratrem; avunculos reges magnificos Henricum et Richardum, ac Britanniae comitem Gaufridum: hii autem reges generositate illustres dominabantur in Anglia et Hibernia, unde reges fuerunt; in Normannia et Aquitania, unde duces; in Pictavia et Andegavia, unde comites; præter Turonicam et Cenomanniam, Berri et Arverniam, quæ ad eorum proprietatem spectare tenentur. In his quoque regionibus septem archiepiscopos habuerunt, cum regibus Scotiae et Walliæ, Hiberniæ et Moniæ insulæ, subjectos; atque, præter istos, tot episcopos, totque comites, barones ac milites, quod quasi innumerabiles reputantur. Mater autem hujus imperatricis istarum omnium terrarum regina fuit; et duæ sorores illius, una regina Scotorum, et altera Penbroc comitissa. Amitæ quidem ipsius erant quinque, quarum primam duxit rex Hispaniæ Aldefonsus, de qua nata est Blanca Francorum regina, et ejus filius, qui regnat in Gallia Lodowicus; alteram duxit rex Siciliæ Rogerus; et tertiam dux Saxoniae Henricus, de qua natus est Otho postea Romanorum imperator, et frater ejus Henricus Saxoniae dux et rex tandem terræ sanctæ; quartam duxit comes Tholosanus Reimundus, et quintam comes Rotrodus Perticensis. His igitur et consimilibus imperatrix, "atavis edita regibus," patrem, ut dictum est, habuit regem Johannem, qui fuit filius magnifici regis Henrici, qui fuit filius Matildis quondam imperatricis,

A.D. 1235. qua fuit filia regis Anglorum Henrici senioris et Matildis reginæ. Hæc Matildis filia fuit Malcolmi regis Scotorum et sanctæ Margaretæ reginæ. Margareta filia fuit Eadwardi, quam genuerat ex Agatha sorore Henrici Romani imperatoris. Iste Eadwardus filius fuit Eadmundi regis Anglorum, qui *Latus-ferreum* dicebatur, cujus pater fuit rex Ethelredus, cujus pater rex Eadgarus Pacificus, cujus pater rex Eadmundus, cujus pater rex Eadwardus primus, cujus pater fuit illustris rex Anglorum Alfredus. Hujus genealogia in Anglorum historiis perducitur usque ad Adam primum parentem. Talibus autem imperatrix genitoribus procreata imperialibus nuptiis in omnibus dignissima judicatur.

Huc usque scripsit cronica dominus Rogerus de Wendovre.

Cernis completas . hic nostro tempore metas,  
Si plus forte petas . tibi postea nuntiet ætas.

---

---

# INDEX.

---

U 55020.

1





# INDEX.

## A.

Abesia, i. 179.  
 Abergavenny Castle, i. 104.  
 Abingdon, H., Abbot of, ordered to excommunicate the confederated barons by name, ii. 167; excommunicates the London clergy and the French invaders, 174, *seq.*  
 Acerra, Thomas, Count of, ii. 345, *see* Thomas.  
 Acre, i. 150, 177-8, 180, 189, 191, 195; surrender of, 196; 199, 212, 216; ii. 5, 202-3, 206-7, 228, 261, 263, 265, 326, 351, 365-7, 373-4.  
 — Bishop of, i. 141, 178; accompanies the crusaders against Damietta, ii. 228; baptizes the children taken there, 250; dissatisfied with the truce made with the Saracens, 265.  
 Adam, iii. 114.  
 Adalais or Alais (Alesia), sister of Philip II. of France, i. 154; affianced to Richard, Count of Poitou, 158, 161; the match broken off, 184.  
 Adrian IV., Pope, grants Ireland to Henry II., i. 11; makes peace with the King of Sicily, 13; dies, 17.  
 Aelfred (the Great), i. 10; iii. 114.  
 Aethelred II., son of Eadgar, i. 10; iii. 114.  
 Aetheluulf (or Adulf), son of Ecgerht of Wessex, i. 10.  
 Agatha, sister of the Emperor Henry IV., wife of Eadward son of Eadmund Ironside, iii. 114.  
 Agathensis, *see* Agde.  
 Agarenes, the, i. 228 (*see* Glossary).

Agde, Bishop of, joins in the relief of Muret, ii. 91.  
 Agnania, *see* Anagni.  
 Agnellus, a Minorite [first minister of the Franciscans in England], carries the proposals of Henry III. to Richard, Earl Marshal, iii. 64.  
 Agosen (Ansejo), i. 106.  
 Ailric, a hermit, i. 68.  
 Ailward, father of S. Godric, i. 65.  
 Aix (Aachen), i. 272.  
 Akington (Hackington), i. 137, 142, 171.  
 Alba, ii. 87.  
 Alban (S.), apparition of, i. 109.  
 Albano, P., Bishop of, envoy of Pope Gregory IX. to the Emperor Frederick II., ii. 338; one of the examiners of Walter de Heynsham, 361.  
 — Henry, Bishop of, and legate, preaches a crusade in the Empire, i. 143.  
 — Alban, Bishop of, consecrates Savary, Bishop of Bath, i. 221.  
 — *see* Pelagius.  
 Alban's, S., monastery of, its dispute with the see of Lincoln settled, i. 23; church of, 39; town of, 109; ii. 161, 201, 205, 209, 275; council at, ii. 82; list of abbots of, 112-3; visit of Armenian archbishop to, ii. 352; ecclesiastical court (respecting a divorce) held at, iii. 19.  
 — abbots of:  
 — Robert de Gorham, his final concord with the see of Lincoln, i. 22; dies, 41.  
 — Simon, receives benediction, i. 47; translates the relics of S. Amphibalus, 114; dies, 129.  
 — Warine, Prior, elected, i. 129; dies 239.

Albans, abbots of.—*cont.*

— John, i. 239; dies, ii. 104.

— William [Trumpington], receives benediction, ii. 112; plundered by Prince Louis, 201; and by Fawkes de Breauté, 205; dies, iii. 102.

— John, Prior of Hertford, receives benediction, iii. 103.

— a monk of, apparition to, ii. 308.

Albegesium, ii. 187.

Albemarle, William, Earl of, surrenders his Castle of Aumarle to the French King, i. 94.

Albemarle, Earl of, *v.* Fortibus.

Albert, one of the legates who absolve Henry II., i. 90; persuades him to permit elections to the vacant sees, 92.

Albigenses, i. 118; crusade against, ii. 87, 252; they elect an Antipope, 271; second crusade against, 306; are totally destroyed in Spain, iii. 74–5.

Alboldeslea (Abbotsley), Cambridgeshire, iii. 98.

Alcazar taken from the Moors, ii. 226.

Alchacia, *v.* Alcazar.

Alchad, Governor of Silves, surrenders it to the King of Portugal, i. 157.

Alemund, son of Eoffa, i. 10.

Alemundebury (Alconbury), i. 304; burnt, iii. 78.

Alcubaz, i. 132.

Aleppo (Halapia), i. 40, 179, 227; ii. 240, 264, 326.

Alexander III., Pope, i. 17; confirms the concord between the churches of S. Alban's and Lincoln, 23; sanctions the translation of Bishop Gilbert Foliot from Hereford to London, 24; holds the Council of Tours, 26; absolves Becket for subscribing the Constitutions of Clarendon, 31; is visited by him, 33; his sentence, 38; his letter to Becket, 47; to the Bishop of London, 49; to King Henry, 55; and to Becket, 56; sends legates to effect a reconciliation, 58; prohibits Becket from excommunicating Henry or his subjects, 61; forbids the coronation of Prince Henry

Alexander III.—*cont.*

without the acquiescence of Becket, 78; congratulates Becket on his restoration, 80; suspends the Archbishop of York and others, 81–2; his proceeding upon the murder of Becket, 87; canonizes him, 93; holds the third Lateran council, 118; orders the Archbishop of Sens to extirpate the heresy of Peter Lombard, 120; his letter to Prester John, 127; dies, 128.

Alexander II. of Scotland knighted, ii. 60; reduces Northumberland to the power of Louis, 191; does homage to him, 194; treats with Henry III. for the hand of his sister, 253; visits him at York, 381.

Alexander (Bishop), *v.* Coventry.

Alexius, son of the Emperor Manuel, dethrones and mutilates the Emperor Isaac, i. 235–6.

Alexandria, i. 148, 179, 227.

— Patriarch of, ii. 156.

Algar, a trader at Dunstable, i. 113.

Alesia, sister of Philip II. of France. *See* Adelaïs.

Almain, i. 147, 178; ii. 338.

Almaric, Master of the Templars in England, present with King John at Runnymede, ii. 119.

Alphonso III. of Castille marries Eleanor, daughter of Henry II. of England, i. 57; iii. 113; his dispute with the King of Navarre, i. 106, 293.

Alphonso, King or Emperor of Spain, i. 11.

Alps, the, i. 146.

Alvernia, *v.* Auvergne.

Amalric, King of Jerusalem, i. 24, 131, 197; ii. 249.

Ambazium. *See* Amboise.

Amboise (Ambazium), i. 79, 156.

Amiras, i. 179.

Amirasen, *ib.*

Amphibalus (S.), legend respecting, i. 109, *seqq.*

Anagni (Agnania), John, Cardinal of, sent to reconcile the French and English kings, i. 152; again sent to decide

- Anagni, John, Cardinal of—*cont.*  
 between the Archbishop of Canterbury and his monks, 171; relaxes the interdict upon the lands of John Earl of Mortain, 173.
- Anceis (Auceis), Theodoric de, a French prisoner, i. 279.
- Andegavia, *v.* Anjou.
- Andegavis, *v.* Angers.
- Andely, i. 48, 245, 267-9, 271, 276; river of (Andelle), 289.  
 — Roche, 245, 268, 318; ii. 8.
- Andrew, S., shrine of, i. 66.
- Angely, S. Jean d', Abbot of, a party to the truce between Philip II. and John, on the English side, ii. 11.
- Angers, St. Laudo's Church in, i. 129; castle of, 270; city of, 286; ii. 384.  
 — Bishop of, ii. 339.
- Anglicus, S. John, *v.* Angely, S. Jean d'.
- Angoulême (Engolismum), Count of, i. 234, 295.
- Anjou, Seneschal of, i. 155, 160; nobles of, 286; province of, 288-9, 313; ii. 8; iii. 3.  
 — Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of, father of Henry II., i. 289.
- Anselm (Archbishop), *v.* Canterbury.
- Anselm, Chaplain of Richard I., i. 218.
- Antaradus (Tortosa), Bishop of, ii. 156.
- Anthlens, i. 106.
- Antioch, territory of, i. 40, 149, 153, 179, 184; ii. 261.  
 — Prince of, i. 40, 202.  
 — Patriarch of, ii. 156.
- Antwerp, iii. 111.
- Aptol, i. 106.
- Apulia, i. 183, 223, 239.
- Aquileia, i. 182.
- Aquisgranum, *see* Aix.
- Aquitaine, Richard, Duke of, *see* Richard I.
- Arabia, i. 146.
- Arabs, Spanish, defeated by the Christians, i. 131-2.
- Archarithana, i. 146, *see* Introduction, p. xlv.
- Arches, *see* Arques.
- Arewell, *see* Orwell.
- Argenteuil, monastery of, finding of seamless coat of Christ at, i. 13.
- Argenton, i. 86, 313.
- Argenton, Giles de (son of Richard), taken prisoner by the Welsh, iii. 12.
- Argenton, Roger de, assists the escape of Richard I., i. 219.
- Aristotle, quotation from, i. 222.
- Armenia, Prince of, i. 40, 146, 179.
- Armenia, Greater, Archbishop of, ii. 352.
- Armorica, 100, 159.
- Arques (Archis), castle of, i. 94, 243, 315.  
 — John de, ii. 244.
- Arragon, ii. 87; [Pedro II.] King of, confederates with the Albigenses, 91; slain, 93.  
 — Prince of, i. 11.
- Arras, Castle of, i. 270; Nevelon d', Marshal of France, excommunicated, ii. 175; marches to the relief of Montsorel, 209; reconnoitres the royal army near Lincoln, 214-15; escapes to London, 219.
- Arras, the castellan of, sent by Prince Louis to the aid of the English barons, ii. 173; excommunicated, 175; escapes from the battle of Lincoln, 219.
- Arria (Aire), ii. 98, 179.
- Arthur, King, discovery of his tomb, i. 203.
- Arthur, Count of Brittany, *v.* Brittany.
- Arundel, Earl of, *v.* D'Albiny.
- Arvernia, *v.* Auvergne.
- Asaph, S., Bishop of, Godfrey, i. 22; prepares chrism in the church of S. Alban, 39; suspended by the Pope, 81.
- Ascalon, city of, 142, 179, 199, 200; Count of, i. 131.
- Asci, Reginald de, a French prisoner, i. 279.
- Asgent, Thomas de, a French prisoner, i. 279.
- Assassins, the, i. 201, 223, 225.
- Assur, i. 199, 200.
- Athlit, *see* Pilgrim's Castle.
- Auch, i. 243; [Gerard], Archbishop of, one of the justiciaries of King Richard's fleet, i. 181, 186.

Auch—*cont.*

— [Garsias II.] Archbishop of, at Council of Bourges, ii. 299, 300.

Auge, Florence d', a crusader, i. 178.

Augi, *see* Eu.

Augsburg, Bishop of, ii. 339.

Augustine's (S.), Canterbury, Abbot of, Clarenbald, refuses to acknowledge subjection to Becket, i. 24.

Aumarle, i. 88, 94, 230, 243.

Austria, i. 146; Leopold V., Duke of, makes Richard I. a prisoner, 221; sells him to the emperor, *ib.*; denounced by Richard to the Pope, 236; is excommunicated, 237; his death, 238.

Austria [Leopold VI.], Duke of, joins the crusaders at Acre, ii. 202; assists in fortifying Cæsarea, 207; marches against Damietta, 228; his floating scaling-apparatus destroyed, 230; and standard taken, 232; takes a tower near Damietta, 233; assaulted by the Turks, 241.

— daughter of, sought in marriage by Henry III., iii. 32.

Authie, Andrew and Peter de, ii. 134.

Authie, Gerard de, adheres to King John against the Pope, ii. 60, 134.

Authie, Ingelard de (nephew of Gerard), adheres to King John, ii. 60, 134; defends Windsor Castle against the barons, 192; encourages the Earl of Albemarle against Henry III., 255; surrenders the custody of his castles to the King, 277.

Auvergne, i. 124, 243, 270; ii. 87, 111; iii. 113.

Avalon, the isle of, i. 203.

Avennes, Jacques de, a crusader, i. 178.

Avennes, Walter de, joins the crusaders at Acre, ii. 202; fortifies Castel-Pelerin, 207.

Avernia, *v.* Auvergne.

Avignon besieged, ii. 310; taken by treachery, 134.

Axholm Island, Lincolnshire, castle in, i. 97.

## B.

Baalim [Ballon], Anfrid de, a French prisoner, i. 279.

Baalver Baalum [Ballon], i. 155.

Babylon, *see* Cairo.

Bagdad, i. 148, 202, 228.

Bagnara, *v.* Labamare.

Baiocum, *v.* Bayeux.

Baiona, *v.* Bayonne.

Baldac, *see* Bagdad.

Baldwin IX., Count of Flanders, made Emperor of Constantinople, ii. 274.

Baldwin III., King of Jerusalem, takes Ascalon, i. 4; dies, 24.

Baldwin IV., King of Jerusalem (son of Amalric), appoints an administrator of the kingdom, i. 132; dies of leprosy, 133.

Baldwin V., King of Jerusalem (son of William, Marquis of Mont-Ferrat, and Sibylla), i. 133; placed under the tutelage of Count Raymond, of Tripoli, 134; dies, 138.

Baldwin, Abbot of Ford, *v.* Worcester.

Baldwin (son of Saladin), slain, i. 169.

Balian, the lord of, escapes from the battle of Tiberias, i. 141.

Baliol, Bernard de, adheres to King John against the Pope, ii. 60.

Baliol, Hugh de, adheres to King John, ii. 60; appointed one of the governors of the country north of the Tees, 166; defends his castles against the Scots, 191, 194; continues to plunder after the proclamation of peace, 227.

— Jocelyn de, *see* Salisbury, Bishop of. Bamborough Castle, i. 16.

Bamfort (Beaufort in Anjou), i. 286.

Banceto, William de, a French prisoner, i. 279.

Bar [Henry I.], Count of, a crusader, i. 178.

Bar [Henry II.], Count of, absents himself from the coronation of Louis IX., ii. 315;

- Bar [Henry II.], Count of—*cont.*  
 confederates against the Count of Champagne, iii. 3.
- Bar-sur-Seine [Milo III.], Count of, and his son [Gaucher] arrive in the Holy Land, ii. 235.
- Barbary, i. 179, 218.
- Barbeaux (Barbellum), monastery of, i. 124
- Barbefluviun, *see* Barfleur.
- Barbellum, *v.* Barbeaux.
- Bardolph, Hugh, one of the guardians of the realm during the absence of Richard I., i. 172; ordered to act independently of the Chancellor, 203.
- Barfleur, i. 3, 98, 162.
- Barham-down, ii. 67.
- Barking, Mary, sister of Archbishop Becket, made abbess of, i. 93.
- Barnard's Castle, Durham, ii. 194.
- Barre, R., one of the embassy to Rome against Becket, i. 61.
- Bartholomew (Bishop), *v.* Exeter.
- Bartholomew, official of Hubert Walter, appeals against the election of Geoffrey to the Archbishopric of York, i. 163.
- Bartholomew, antipope of the Albigenses, ii. 271.
- Baruch (Beyrout), i. 195, 210.
- Barum (Bari), i. 13.
- Barvia, *see* Bayonne.
- Basil, Peter, the soldier who mortally wounded Richard I., i. 282.
- Basingwerk Castle, i. 16.
- Basset, Alan, attends King John to Runnymede, ii. 119.
- Basset, Gilbert, deprived of a manor by Henry III., iii. 52; joins a confederacy against him, 53; lies in wait for his foraging parties, 63; assists in the destruction of Almundbury, 78; restored to favour, 89.
- Basset, Thomas, adheres to King John against the Pope, ii. 60; and against the barons, 117; is present at Runnymede, 119; marches to the relief of Lincoln, 212.
- Bassingbourne, John de, an adherent of King John, ii. 60, 117.
- Bath, Church of, i. 208.
- Bishops of: Reginald, *v.* Salisbury.
- Savary, Archdeacon of Northampton, elected, i. 221.
- Jocelyn, of Wells, consecrated, ii. 14; withdraws from England during the interdict, 46; is promised restitution by John, 71-3; returns to England, 102; present at the concession of Magna Charta, 118; assists at the consecration of Bishop Bingham of Salisbury, ii. 378.
- Bavaria, i. 146; [Louis I.] Duke of (the Emperor's deputy in the crusade), is one of the hostages for the restoration of Damietta, ii. 263; counsels an advance against the Saracens, 264.
- Bavergensis (Bamberg), Archbishop of, ii. 202.
- Bayeux, i. 58.
- Archbishop of, ii. 202.
- Bayonne, i. 160; Bernard [de Lescarre], Bishop of, one of the justiciaries of King Richard's fleet, 181.
- Bearded, William the, i. 185; *see* Fitz-Osbert.
- Beau (son of Seldwa), i. 10.
- Beauchamp, William de, one of the confederacy against King John, ii. 114; entertains the insurgents at Bedford, 116; loses his castle there, 163; excommunicated, 169; taken prisoner, 217; receives again the town of Bedford, 282; escapes from the battle of Grosmundt, 279.
- Beaulieu, —, abbot of, sent to Rome to accuse Archbishop Langton, ii. 159.
- Beaumeis, Richard de (bishop), *v.* London.
- Beaumeis, castellan of, excommunicated, ii. 175.
- Beaumont, i. 156; [? Ralph], Viscount of, taken prisoner by the Turks, ii. 244.
- Beaumont, Roger de, a French prisoner, i. 279.
- Beaumont, W. de, one of the French auxiliaries of the English barons, ii. 173; excommunicated, 175.

Beauvais (*Beluacensis*), Bishops of:

— [Philip de Dreux], a crusader, i. 178; bribed by Saladin, 180; taken prisoner by the English, 245; terms of his release, 290.

— [Milo de Chatillon], Bishop elect, taken prisoner by the Turks, ii. 244.

Bebon (*Bedum*), Friesland, ii. 208.

Bec, Abbot of, i. 274.

— Theobald, *v.* Canterbury.

— Robert, renounces his election to the see of Canterbury, i. 91.

Becket, Thomas, Archdeacon of Canterbury, Provost of Beverley, &c., becomes Chancellor of Henry II., i. 11; is sent to Paris for the Princess Margaret, 17; does homage to Prince Henry, 20; becomes Archbishop of Canterbury, *ib.*; and resigns the office of Chancellor, 21; his previous history, *ib.*; present at the concord between S. Alban's and the church of Lincoln, 22; causes of his dissension with the King, 24, 25; his seat in the Council of Tours, 26; repents his subscription to the Constitutions of Clarendon, and is absolved by the Pope, 30, 31; opposes the subjection of the clergy to lay jurisdiction, 32; charges against him, 33; flies to the Pope, *ib.*; his appeal, 37; excommunicates the observers of the "*consuetudines avitæ*," 40; refuses to plead until restored to his temporalities, 41; receives a maintenance from the King of France, *ib.*; his letter to King Henry, *ib.*; letter of his suffragans and his reply, 43, *seqq.*; orders the Bishop of London to restore their benefices to the deprived clergy, 46; is confirmed in the Archbishopric by the Pope, 47; excommunicates Alan de Neville, 54; and the Bishop of London, 56, *seq.*; his mental sufferings, 62; his terms of reconciliation, 63; offends the King by his reservations, 78; is restored, 79; returns with Papal letters excommunicating the Archbishop of York and others, 81, *seqq.*; refuses to absolve them, 83; is murdered, 84,

Becket, Thomas—*cont.*

*seqq.*; reputed miracles at his tomb, 87; is canonized, 93; his sister Mary made abbess of Barking, *ib.*; a chapel dedicated to him at Acre, 178; legend of his apparition, 185; his body translated, ii. 254.

Bederim, i. 179.

Bedford, the castle of, ii. 116, 163, 167, 205; besieged, ii. 279, *seqq.*; rased, 282; iii. 76.

Bedford, John, Archdeacon of, spokesman for the clergy in the council at Westminster, i. 297; employed by Henry III. and the Suffragan Bishops of the see of Canterbury to oppose the appointment of Walter de Heynsham as Archbishop, 348, 361; promises the Pope, in the King's name, a subsidy for the war against the Emperor, 360.

Bedouins, i. 139, 147, 208.

Bedredin, i. 179.

Bedwi (son of Shem), i. 10.

Beldai (son of Woden), i. 10.

Belhagesemin, i. 179.

Beluacensis, *see* Beauvais.

Belver, the Hospitallers' fortress of, i. 133.

Belvoir Castle, ii. 145; 164; vale of, 211.

Benesemedin, i. 179.

Berengaria, daughter of Sancho VI. of Navarre, is carried to Richard I. by his mother, i. 184; and espoused by him, 193.

Berkeley, or Brackley, R. de, one of the confederacy against King John, ii. 114; excommunicated, 170.

Berkhampstead, castle of, i. 33; ii. 163, 167; besieged and taken, 200-1; manor of, 320.

Bermondsey, i. 206; abbey of, 276.

Berri, i. 124, 243; iii. 113.

Bertin, S., Abbey of, ii. 39.

Bertoldi, Walter, assists in covering the retreat of the Christians at Damiatta, ii. 244.

Berwick Castle, i. 104, 172.

Besançon [Thierry de Montfaucon], archbishop of, a crusader, i. 178.

- Bethlehem, City of, ii. 367; Bishop of, i. 178; ii. 228; Prior of, 210.
- Bethonoble (Beit-Nuba), i. 208, 210.
- Bethsaida, ii. 203.
- Bethsana (Beisan), ii. 202.
- Bethun, Baldwin de, accompanies Richard I. on his route through Germany, i. 218.
- Beuvron, S. Jean (Jacques) de, Castle of, iii. 6.
- Beverley, Provost of, *see* Becket.
- Beziers (Biternum) besieged and taken, ii. 88, 89, 111.
- Bishop of, ii. 91.
- Bigod, Roger, witnesses a charter of Henry I., ii. 86.
- Hugh, surrenders his castles to Henry II., i. 16; excommunicated, 36; lord of Framingham (Framlingham), 96; purchases a truce from the English barons, 97; joins the Flemish invaders, 98; submits to the king, 101.
- Roger, Earl, one of the confederacy against King John, ii. 114; excommunicated, 169; his lands wasted by the king, 193.
- Hugh (son of Roger), excommunicated, ii. 169; dies, 286.
- Hugh, Earl of Norfolk, escapes from the battle of Grosmund, iii. 60.
- Biham Castle, ii. 167; siege of, 255, *seq.*
- Bingham, Robert de (bishop), *v.* Salisbury.
- Birenses, i. 179.
- Biternum, *see* Beziers.
- Biturica, Bituricensis, *see* Bourges.
- Blanche of Castille married to Prince Louis of France, i. 294-5; ii. 187; sends a fleet to facilitate his escape from England, 220, 221; causes her son Louis IX. to be crowned, 315; makes peace with French barons, 319; imputations upon her character, iii. 4; takes an oath to administer justice to the barons, 7; iii. 113.
- Blois, Theobald V., Count of, assists Louis VII. against Henry II., to fortify Chaumont, but put to flight by Henry, Blois, Theobald V., Count of—*cont.*  
i. 18; a crusader, i. 178; dies, 191 (*see* Flanders).
- Stephen de, dies before Acre, i. 191.
- William de (bishop), *v.* Lincoln.
- Blund, John, elected Archbishop of Canterbury, iii. 34; rejected by the Pope, 50.
- Blundville, Thomas de (Bishop), *v.* Norwich.
- Boby, Osbert de, conspires against King John, ii. 115; is taken prisoner, 151; excommunicated, 170.
- Bocland, Hugh de, Sheriff of Hertfordshire, ii. 84.
- Bocland, G. de, Dean of S. Paul's, London, ii. 174.
- Bohemia, i. 146.
- Bohemond III., Prince of Antioch, taken prisoner by the Turks, i. 40.
- Bohun, Henry de [5th] Earl of Hereford, excommunicated, ii. 169; taken prisoner at Lincoln, 217; *see* Hereford.
- Bolsover, Castle of, i. 163.
- Bononia, *see* Boulogne.
- Bonville, i. 245.
- Bordeaux, ii. 283.
- Archbishop of, ii. 229:
- [Elie de Malmort], pays a large sum to Rouen to be cleared from the accusation of his clerks, i. 183; marries Prince Louis and Blanche of Castille, 295.
- [Gerald de Malmort], sent by the Barons of Gascony, &c., to invite Henry III., ii. 355.
- Botilda, *see* Ingelburga.
- Boulogne, Honour of, ii. 126, 322; Count of, i. 94.
- Boulogne, Reginald, Count of, is banished by Philip II., and receives a grant of land from King John, ii. 59; undertakes that John will observe his compact with the Pope, 70; is a witness of his submission, 75; accompanies the fleet sent against the French, 78, 105; quarrels with Hugh de Boves, 107; unhorses the French King in the battle of Bovines, 108; taken prisoner, 109; his

- Boulogne, Reginald, Count of—*cont.*  
release demanded by the French peers, 315.
- Boulogne, Philip, son of Philip II. of France, receives from his father the earldom of, and the daughter of the banished Earl Reginald, ii. 59; confederates against the Count of Champagne, iii. 3; is one of the commissioners to negotiate a truce with England, 13.
- Bourges (Biturica), council at, ii. 299, *seq.*
- Bourges, Archbishop of, i. 152; ii. 299–300.
- Boves, Hugh de (an auxiliary of King John against the French), his character, ii. 105; his quarrel with the Count of Boulogne, 107; put to flight in the battle of Bovines, 109; sent by John to engage foreign mercenaries, 136; is shipwrecked, and drowned, 147.
- Bovines, battle of, ii. 106, *seq.*
- Boxley, Abbot of, i. 85.
- Brabant, Mercadeus (Marcadée), a noble of, assists Prince John of England in harassing the French, i. 245; and the Queen-mother in taking Angers, 286.
- Brabant and Louvaine [Henry], Duke of, assists King John against the French, ii. 106.  
— men of, i. 96, 118, 146.
- Brackley, ii. 115.
- Brackley, Robert de, one of the barons confederated against John, ii. 114, *see* Berkeley.
- Brai, Gilbert and Jokenus de, French prisoners, i. 279.
- Brantefeld, Elias de, a monk of Canterbury, sent on a mission to Rome, ii. 12; refuses to join in the election of Stephen de Langton, 37.
- Braose, William de, his treachery to the Welsh, i. 104; his castle besieged by them, 277; flies to Ireland from King John, ii. 49; dies in France, 59.
- Braose, William de, son of the preceding, cast into prison by King John, and starved to death, ii. 57.
- Braose, Reginald de, his castle besieged by the Welsh, ii. 260.
- Braose, William de, taken prisoner by the Welsh, ii. 350; hanged, 383; his lands wasted, iii. 10.
- Brausia, *v.* Braose.
- Braybroke, Robert de, adheres to King John against the Pope, ii. 60.
- Braybroke, Henry de, son of Robert, supports King John against the Pope, ii. 60; and against the barons, 117; excommunicated, 170; defends the castle of Montsorel, 208; a justice in Eyre, is seized by Fawkes de Breauté, 278; released, 281.
- Breauté, Fawkes de, ii. 134; left by King John to observe the barons, 162; takes Hanslope and Bedford castles, 163; receives the custody of Oxford castle, &c., 167; ravages the Isle of Ely, ii. 171; plunders St. Albans, 205; present at the siege of Montsorel, 208; marches to the relief of Lincoln, 212; is taken prisoner, and rescued, 215, 216; continues to plunder after the proclamation of peace, 227; encourages the insurrection of the Earl of Albemarle, 255; sent by the Justiciary to hang three citizens of London, 267; surrenders the custody of his castles to Henry III., 277; seizes one of his justices in Eyre, 278; is excommunicated and escapes to Wales, 279; throws himself upon the King's mercy, 281; is banished, 285; dies, 316; anecdote respecting, *ib.*, iii. 34.
- Breauté, William de, brother of Fawkes, defends Bedford Castle against Henry III., ii. 279; hanged, 280.
- Bregerac, Castle of, ii. 284.
- Breges *v.* Bridgenorth.
- Brehulle, iii. 71.
- Bretel, Baldwin, sent by Prince Louis to the aid of the English barons, ii. 173; excommunicated, 175.
- Breton, Richard le, one of the murderers of Becket, i. 83.
- Breton, Ralph le, treasurer of Henry III., dismissed from his office and fined, iii. 31.



Bretons, i. 152.

Breun [? Brienne], Theobald de, a French prisoner, i. 279.

Brewer, v. Briwer.

Bridgenorth, Castle of, i. 11.

Bridlington, Canons of, ii. 255.

Brienne, Count of, i. 178; John de, elected King of Jerusalem, 266; represented at Lateran Council, ii. 156; his march against the Saracens, 203; repulsed at Mount Thabor, 204; strengthens the castle of Cæsarea, 207; marches against Damietta, 228; opposes a general engagement with the Turks, 243; covers the retreat of the Christians, 244; is favourable to the Sultan's terms, 248; is one of the hostages for the restoration of Damietta, 263; counsels an advance against the Saracens, 264; invades Germany, and assumes the title of Emperor, 359, *seq.*; is subsidized by the Pope, 378; endeavours to intercept Frederic II. on his return from the crusade, 381; flies to France, 383.

Brindisi, ii. 338.

Bristol, Castle of, ii. 183, 204.

Britanny, i. 184; ii. 104; possessions of the Earldom of, in England, 322.

Britanny, Hoel, Count of, expelled, i. 13.

Britanny, Conan, Count of, dies. i. 55, 137.

Britanny, Geoffrey, Count of (son of King Henry II.), born, i. 17; his marriage, 55; fealty sworn to him at Nantes, 64; joins the rebellion of his brother Henry, 91; does homage to his father, 102; knighted, 109; does homage to his brother Henry, 129; dies, 137; iii. 113.

Britanny, Arthur, Count of (posthumous son of the preceding), i. 137; contracted in marriage, 183; declared by Richard I. his heir, *ib.*; adhered to as King by the Angevins and placed under the safeguard of Philip II., 286; is knighted by him, and does him homage, 288; leaves his protection, and returns, 289;

Britanny, Arthur, Count of—*cont.*

does homage to his uncle John, 295; besieges Queen Eleanor in the castle of Mirabeau, 313; is made prisoner, 314; his interview with John, and death, 315; ii. 178, 186-7.

Britanny, Peter, called Henry, Count of (*v.* ii. 379 and *Introd.*, p. lxi.), absents himself from the coronation of Louis IX., ii. 315; is reconciled to him, 320; recommends Henry III. to defer his expedition into France, 379; does him homage, *ib.*; excommunicated by his bishops, and banishes them, 381; surrenders his fortresses to Henry, 384; attacks and plunders the French, iii. 13; negotiates a truce with the French King, and comes to England, *ib.*; dissuades Henry from marrying the sister of the Scottish King, 15; is reinforced by Henry and attacked by Louis, 93; being refused money by Henry, he submits unconditionally to Louis, 94.

Brithric, i. 8.

Briwer, Foulques de, adheres to King John against the Pope, ii. 60.

Briwer, William, one of the guardians of the realm during the absence of Richard I., i. 172; ordered to act independently of the Chancellor, 203; becomes an adviser of King John, ii. 60; and is a witness of his submission to the Pope, 76; adheres to him against the barons, 117; is one of the commanders of the force appointed to observe London, 162; excuses Henry III. in refusing the confirmation of Magna Charta, 269; iii. 25.

Broand (son of Beldai), i. 10.

Broc, Philip de, canon of Bedford, deprived, and banished, i. 32.

Broc, Robert de, excommunicated by Becket, i. 83.

Bromholm, Norfolk, miracles at, ii. 274, *seqq.*; iii. 77.

Bruilun, Geoffrey de, taken prisoner by the French, i. 155.

- Bruis, i. 232.
- Brun, Hugh le, Count of La Marche, attacked by the Griffons, i. 187; deprived of his intended wife by King John, 295; joins Prince Arthur, 314; ii. 99; does homage to King John, &c., 100; goes to the Holy Land, 235; is surprised and routed by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, 284.
- Brunai, Ferri de, a French prisoner, i. 290.
- Bruncham (Bouchain), ii. 98, 179.
- Brus, Peter de, one of the confederacy against King John, ii. 114; excommunicated, 169; assists in reducing Yorkshire, 190.
- Bucc, Walter, one of King John's foreign mercenaries, ii. 147; commands the auxiliaries from Brabant, 162; wastes the isle of Ely, 171.
- Buet, v. Builth.
- Bugresia, i. 146.
- Builth Castle, ii. 260.
- Bulgaria, 159, 184; ii. 271.
- Bungay, i. 101.
- Bur le Roy (Borum), i. 102, 173, 266.
- Burgh, Geoffrey de (Bishop), v. Ely.
- Burgh, Hubert de (seneschal of Poitou), settles a truce with the French commissioners, ii. 110; present at the granting of Magna Charta, 119; is left in charge of Dover Castle, 180; defends it against Louis, 191; refuses his overtures, 199; punishes, as justiciary, some London rioters, 267; is accused of injustice by the barons, 273; procures the grant of a fifteenth for the King, 282; obtains the royal consent to the marriage of his nephew with the Countess of Salisbury, on the supposition of her husband's death, 295; begs pardon of the Earl, 298; suspected of his murder, *ib.*; becomes sole adviser of Henry III., 318; created Earl of Kent, 320; advises Henry to seize his brother Richard, 321; recommends the building of a castle, called in derision "Hubert's Folly," 349, *seq.*; advises the King to
- Burgh, Hubert de—*cont.*
- decline the overtures of the foreign barons, 356; is assaulted by him and restored to favour, 379; opposes the invasion of Normandy, iii. 5; advises the King to visit Poitou and Gascony, 6; but hinders the prosecution of the war, 7; receives the custody of the possessions of the late Earl of Gloucester, 8; his title challenged by Archbishop of Canterbury, 9; orders some Welsh prisoners to be beheaded, 10; advises the King to withhold the inheritance of Richard the Earl Marshal, 13; complaint against him by Archbishop of Canterbury, 14; married to the elder daughter of the Scottish King, 15; charged with conniving at the spoliation of the Italian clergy, 28; complaints against his supineness, 30; removed from his office, 31; his accounts demanded by the King, *ib.*; charges against him, 32, *seqq.*; flies to Merton Priory, 33–35; apprehended in [Boisars] Church, 36; replaced therein, 37; surrenders himself, 38; gives up his treasure to the King, 41; placed in free custody at Devizes, 42; escapes to a neighbouring church, 56; is dragged thence, but again placed therein, 57; besieged there by the King's order, *ib.*; is rescued by the insurgent barons, and carried into Wales, 59; part of his lands granted to his wife, 77; is restored to favour, 89.
- Burgh, John de, son of the preceding, knighted, ii. 378.
- Burgh, Richard de, assists in suppressing an insurrection in Ireland, iii. 4–5; joins in a conspiracy against the Earl Marshal, 73, 80; meets him in a conference, 88; lends his armour to a powerful knight in battle against the Earl, 85.
- Burgundy, i. 146.
- Burgundy, Hugh III. Duke of, one of the mediators between Kings Henry II. and Philip II., i. 157; becomes commander of the French crusaders, 199, 208;

- Burgundy, Hugh III., Duke of—*cont.*  
 refuses to march on Jerusalem, 209, *seq.*; his treachery, 210; withdraws the French, 211; dies mad, 212.
- Burgundy, Eudes III. Duke of, one of the leaders of the crusade against the Albigenses, ii. 87; continues the war after the secession of the greater portion of the army, 90.
- Burgundy, Henry Duke of, absents himself from the coronation of Louis IX., ii. 315; confederates against the Count of Champagne, iii. 3.
- Burtiz (Burriz), Castle of, i. 278.
- Burton-cn-Trent, ii. 97.
- Burum, *see* Bur le Roy.
- Bury, *see* Edmunds, S.
- Butavant, Castle of, i. 289, 293, 294, 313.
- Buteiles, i. 269.
- Buteville, Geoffrey de, one of King John's Poitevin mercenaries, ii. 147; receives the custody of Belvoir Castle, 164.
- Buteville, Oliver de, brother of the preceding, ii. 147; associated with him in the aforesaid custody, 164.

## C.

- Cadomum, *v.* Caen.
- Cadwallan, Prince of Wales, murdered, i. 123.
- "Cæmentarius" (the Mason), Alexander, encourages King John in his opposition to the Pope, &c., ii. 53-4.
- Caen, i. 316.
- Cæsarea, i. 179, 199, 200, 216; ii. 207, 261, 326, 352, 367; P. Archbishop of, joins with other prelates in a letter from the Holy Land, ii. 321; is one of the leaders of the crusaders, 351.
- Caipha (Haifa), i. 199; ii. 207.
- Cairo (Babylon), i. 148, 179, 208, 227; ii. 238, 263, 351, 364-367; Sultans of, *see* Saphadin and Melealim.
- Calais, ii. 147 (described as in Flanders), 176, 180.
- Calesia, *v.* Calais.
- Calvary, Mount, i. 140.
- Calvus-mons, *see* Chaumont.
- Cambray, Archbishops of:  
 — [Roger de Warin], a crusader, i. 178.  
 — the elect of, called Peter de Douai, imprisoned and released, i. 290, *see* Introd., p. xlv.
- Cambridge, ii. 51, 167; taken by the barons, 192-3.
- Camela (Emessa), i. 179; Sultan of, ii. 264, 326.
- Camville, Richard de, one of the justiciaries of King Richard's fleet, i. 181, 186.
- Candida-casa, *see* Whithern.
- Canisia, i. 227.
- Cantelo, *v.* Cantilupe.
- Canterbury Cathedral, i. 21; state of, after the death of Becket, 89, 99, 171, 172, 203, 206, 231, 298, 311, 316, 320; ii. 12, 252, 347, 378, 380; iii. 15, 78, 102, 110; monks of, i. 276; expelled by King John, ii. 39; promised restitution by him, 71; claim of, iii. 102.
- Canterbury, Archbishops of:  
 — Aelfric, or Leofric, ii. 112.  
 — Lanfranc, i. 47.  
 — Anselm, i. 47.  
 — Theobald, crowns Henry II., i. 3; dies, 18.  
 — Thomas Becket, *v.* Becket.  
 — Richard, Prior of Canterbury, elected, i. 92; goes to Rome, 97; consecrates four bishops, 102; appoints three archdeacons to his province, 105; receives Louis VII., 117; consecrates Walter Bishop of Lincoln, 129; dies, 130.  
 — Baldwin, *v.* Worcester.  
 — Reginald, *v.* Salisbury.  
 — Hubert Walter, *v.* Walter.  
 — Stephen de Langton (Cardinal of S. Chrysostom), consecrated, ii. 37, *seq.*; procures a relaxation of the interdict, 49; consecrates Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, 54; goes to Rome with complaints against King John, 63; carries the Pope's sentence to Philip II., 64; holds a council in France, 65; is promised restitution by John, 71-2;

Canterbury, Archbishops of—*cont.*

returns to England, 81; directed to advise the guardians of the realm during the King's absence, 82; prevents John from proceeding against the barons, 83; still farther relaxes the interdict, and urges the barons to claim the laws of Henry I., 83, 84; attends councils respecting the compensation due to the clergy, 94, *seq.*; appeals against the conduct of Cardinal Nicholas, 97; amount of compensation to, 102; consecrates two bishops, 111; becomes surety for John to his barons, 113; is sent to inquire concerning their claims, 115; attends the King at Runnymede, 118-134; the custody of Rochester Castle and the Tower of London restored to him, 135; abandons Rochester Castle, 146; denounced to the Pope by John's envoys, 153; is suspended for refusing to excommunicate the barons, 155, 159; the sentence confirmed by the Pope, 160; relaxed, 174; crowns Henry III. at Canterbury, 253; appointed to inquire respecting the miracles ascribed to Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, *ib.*; translates the body of Becket, 254; demands the confirmation of Magna Charta, 269; is sent on an embassy to France, 271; excommunicates the Earl of Chester and his colleagues, 276; stipulates for the King's confirmation of the great Charta before a subsidy is levied, 282; his mandate against the concubines of the clergy, 287; advises that a council be summoned, 289; procures the recall of the legate Otho, 304; lays the Pope's demands before the Council at Westminster, *ib.*; consecrates Bishops of Norwich, 317; and Rochester, 320; receives the Pope's sentence of excommunication against the Emperor and is ordered to publish it, 335; dies, 347.

— Richard, Chancellor of Lincoln, appointed by the Pope, ii. 362; consecrated, 378; receives the pall, 380; refuses to pay scutage, iii. 9; excommunicates

Canterbury, Archbishops of—*cont.*

all who withhold from him Tunbridge Castle, &c., *ib.*; and appeals to Rome, 10; his charges against Henry III. and the justiciary, 14; his death, 15, 34.

— Edmund Riche, canon of Salisbury, offered by the Pope to the monks; iii. 50; boldly remonstrates with the King, 75-77; consecrated, 78; threatens to excommunicate Henry III., 79; is sent to make peace with Llewellyn and the Earl Marshal, *ib.*; returns with Llewellyn's terms, 88; induces the King to recall the exiled nobles, 89; causes a copy of the letters issued against the Earl Marshal to be read in Parliament, 90; obtains a safe-conduct for the late ministers, 91; releases Peter de Rivaulx from the Tower, and replaces him in Winchester Cathedral, 92; consecrates Bishops of Hereford, 101; and Lincoln, 102; refuses to consecrate Richard de Wendene to Rochester, 102.

## Canterbury, Archdeacons of:

— Becket, i. 11.

— Geoffrey Ridel, *v.* Ely.

— Savary, i. 105.

— Nicholas, *ib.*

— Herbert Poore, *v.* Salisbury.

Canterbury, Clarenbald, Abbot elect of S. Augustine's, declines to render canonical subjection to Becket, i. 24.

## Canterbury, Priors of:

— Walter, *v.* Coventry.

— Richard, *v.* among the Archbishops.

— Roger, deposed, and made Abbot of Evesham, i. 171.

— John, elected Archbishop, iii. 21; is persuaded by the Pope to renounce his election, 29, 30.

Canterbury, Reginald, sub-prior of, privately elected Archbishop by the junior monks, ii. 10; rejected by them for betraying their secret, 11; his election annulled at Rome, 36.

Cantilupe, Foulques de, sent to expel the monks from Canterbury, ii. 39; adheres

- Cantilupe, Foulques de—*cont.*  
to King John in his quarrel with the Pope, 60.
- Cantilupe, Roger de, sent to Rome by Henry III. to oppose the appeal of the Archbishop of Canterbury, iii. 10; fails in his mission, 226.
- Cantilupe, William de, adheres to King John against the Pope, ii. 60; and against the barons, 117; present at the siege of Montsorel, 208; marches to the relief of Lincoln, 212; is one of the confederacy against Hubert de Burgh, 276.
- Cantilupe, William de, the younger, supports King John against the Pope, ii. 60; marches to the relief of Lincoln, 212; confederates against Hubert de Burgh, 276.
- Capernaum, ii. 203.
- Capua, i. 183; Peter, Cardinal of, reconciles Richard I. and Philip II., 281, *seq.*; lays France under an interdict, and orders King John to release the Bishop of Beauvais, 290.
- Caracos, i. 179.
- Carcassonne, city of, taken from the Albigenes, ii. 89.
- Carceris Castrum, *see* Chartre, la.
- Carlisle, surrendered to Henry II., i. 16; 67.
- Carlisle, Bishops of:  
— Walter Mauclerc, ii. 270; returns from a mission to France, 319; removed from the office of treasurer, and fined, &c., iii. 47; prevented from complaining to the Court of Rome, 54, 55.
- Carnoto, William de, *See* Chartres.
- Cartaphilus, legend of, *See* Jew, the Wandering.
- Carthusians, house of, founded by Henry II., i. 302; Hugh, prior of the, v. Lincoln.
- Casale, ii. 228; 238, 239.
- Castel, Thomas and Puncard de, French prisoners, i. 279, 280.
- Castel-Pelerin, *see* Pilgrim's Castle.
- Castel-Sarazin, battle of, ii. 347.
- Castello, Hugh de, a prisoner of Henry II., i. 101.
- Castille, Alphonso King of, i. 57, 106; son of, ii. 187.
- Castillon, Reginald de, plunders the mother of Saladin, i. 139.
- Castrum Carceris, *v.* Carceris.
- Castrum Radulphi, *v.* Radulphi.
- Caypha, *see* Caipha.
- Ceawlin, son of Cuthric, i. 10.
- Celestine II., Pope, i. 122.
- Celestine III., Pope, i. 191; consecrates Henry VI. of Germany, 193; excommunicates the Duke of Austria, 237; appoints Archbishop Hubert legate of England, 240; reproves Philip II. for his divorce, *ib.*; his bull on behalf of the Holy Land, 241; approves agreement between Richard I. and the see of Rouen, 268; consecrates Philip, Bishop of Durham, 272; dies, *ib.*
- Celibacy of the clergy, i. 118; ii. 287.
- Cennomannia, *see* Maine and Le Mans.
- Ceolwald, King, son of Cutha, i. 10.
- Cerantegadin, i. 179.
- Certic, son of Elesa, i. 10.
- Cermannia (Cervian), Castle of, ii. 88.
- Cerni, John de, a French prisoner, i. 279.
- Chainedut, Ralph, taken prisoner in the battle of Lincoln, ii. 217.
- Chaisneio, Robert de (Bishop), *v.* Lincoln.
- Chaldæa, i. 146.
- Chalons [William II.], Count of, a crusader, i. 178.
- Chaluz, siege of, i. 282.
- Champagne, Henry II., Count of, his station before Acre, i. 178; marches with his uncle Richard I., 199; is made King of Jerusalem, and marries the Marchioness of Mont-Ferrat, 201; killed by a fall from a window, 266.
- Champagne, Theobald IV., Count of, one of the French commanders in the battle of Bovines, ii. 109; persists in leaving the army before Avignon, 312; suspected of poisoning Louis VIII., 313; iii. 4; absents himself from the corona-

- Champagne, Theobald IV., Count of—***cont.*  
tion of Louis IX., 315; defeated by the confederated barons, and put to flight, iii. 3; ordered to proceed with a hundred knights to the crusade, 7.
- Champagne, Frumentin de, a French prisoner, i. 279.**
- Chanceles, Guy de, ii. 134.**
- Charité, Abbey of, i. 243.**
- Charlecroix, i. 234.**
- Charlemagne, the Emperor, i. 293; ii. 14.**
- Charneles, Hugh de, associated with Nicholas d'Albiney in the defence of Belvoir Castle, ii. 164.**
- Charta de foresta, ii. 127, *seqq.*; see Introd., pp. 1-1111.**
- Chartre, la (Castrum Carceris), taken by Philip II., i. 156.**
- Chartres, William de, arrives in the Holy Land, ii. 235.**
- Chateau-neuf sur Sarthe, iii. 8.**
- Châtellerault, the Vicomte de, a crusader, i. 178.**
- Chaumont, Calvus-mons, Castle of, i. 18, 47, 156, 161.**
- Chaumont, Hugh de, his capture by the English and escape, i. 245.**
- Chaurna, or Chaurcia (Chaworth), Robert de, taken prisoner by King John, ii. 151.**
- Chertsey [Martin], Abbot of, sent by Richard I. on a mission to the Pope, i. 282.**
- Chester, city of, iii. 40.**
- Chester, see of, transferred to Coventry, *see* Coventry.**
- Chester, Constables of, v. Lacy.**
- Chester, Earls of, v. Meschines and Scot.**
- Chesterhunt (Cheshunt), i. 305.**
- Chichester, Bishops of:**  
— Hilary, i. 22.  
— John, Dean of Chichester, elected, i. 92; consecrated, 102.  
— Richard [Poore], Dean of Salisbury, consecrated, ii. 111; ordered, as Bishop of Salisbury, to inquire into the Bishop of Durham's conduct, 257; is translated
- Chichester, Bishops of—***cont.*  
to Durham, 334; appointed to inquire respecting the spoilers of the Italian clergy, iii. 28.  
— Ralph de Neville (Chancellor of Henry III.), elected Archbishop of Canterbury, iii. 16; rejected by the Pope, *ib.*; escapes from the battle of Gros-munt, 60.
- Chinon, Castle of, i. 13, 159, 285, 312; ii. 10.**
- Chore (Cork) (Ireland), chief of, i. 88.**
- Chori, Gerard de, a French prisoner, i. 279.**
- Christatonensis, *see* Xantonensis.**
- Cicenensis (Zeitz, Naumburg), Archbishop of, ii. 202.**
- Ciguigny, Guy de, ii. 134.**
- Cilicia, Governor of, i. 40.**
- Cincio (a native of Rome), canon of St. Paul's, seized and plundered by insurgents, iii. 19.**
- Cinque Ports, barons of, ordered to watch the coast, and intercept the fleet of Prince Louis, ii. 221.**
- Cistercians, i. 167; when first taxed in England, i. 225; ii. 109, 334; iii. 44.**
- Clairvaux, i. 56.**
- Clairac, Abbot of, ii. 91.**
- Clare, Suffolk, iii. 107.**
- Clare, Roger, Earl of, refuses homage to Becket for the castle of Tunbridge, i. 26.**
- Clare, Richard, Earl of, submits to Henry II., i. 101.**
- Clare, Henry, Earl of, one of the confederacy against King John, ii. 114.**
- Clare, Richard, Earl of, one of the confederacy against King John, ii. 114; loses Tunbridge Castle, 163; excommunicated, ii. 169.**  
— Gilbert, son of, excommunicated, ii. 169, *see* Gilbert.
- Clarendon, Constitutions of, i. 26, *seqq.***
- Clement III., Pope, i. 122, 143; sends a cardinal to reconcile the Kings of England and France, 152; makes the Bishop of Ely legate, 175; and con-**

- Clement III.—Pope, *cont.*  
 firms the election of the Archbishop of York, 177; invites Richard I. to Rome, 183; dies, 191.
- Clere, Matthew de, sheriff of Kent, apprehends Geoffrey, Archbishop of York, i. 193; is excommunicated, 226.
- Clergy subjected to lay jurisdiction, i. 32; concubines of, mandate respecting, ii. 287.
- Clerkenwell, i. 135.
- Clermont [Ralph], count of, a crusader, i. 178.
- Clifford, Walter de, joins a confederacy against Henry III., iii. 54.
- Cluny, Abbot of, i. 10, 222, 243.
- "Coat without a seam," our Lord's, discovered, i. 13.
- Coilanbar (Baalbek), Sultan of, ii. 264.
- Coinage, new, i. 17; old called in, and new issued, 128.
- Colchester, ii. 192; Ralph de Haunterive, Archdeacon of, i. 191.
- Cologne, weight of, i. 222, 224; iii. 111-112; phenomena in the province of, ii. 207, 208; inhabitants of, join the crusade, 226.
- Cologne, Archbishops of:  
 — Reginald, comes to England for the Princess Matilda, i. 39; letter to him from Henry II., 48.  
 — Philip, visits Becket's tomb, i. 131.  
 — [Henry de Molenare], sent to England by Frederick II. for the Princess Isabella, iii. 109-112.
- Colonna, John, Cardinal of, appointed to examine John, Archbishop elect of Canterbury, iii. 29.
- Columba (S.), monastery of, i. 41.
- Colville, Roger de, excommunicated, ii. 170; taken prisoner, 205.
- Colville, William de, deprived of Biham Castle by King John, ii. 167; excommunicated, 170; taken prisoner, 217.
- Comet, a, ii. 271.
- Comnat, v. Connaught.
- Compiègne, i. 318; ii. 50, 173.
- Comminges [Bernard IV.], Count of, an ally of the Albigenses, ii. 91; Bishop of, joins the crusade against them, *ib.*
- Conan, Count, *see* Brittany.
- Connaught, Chief of, i. 88; iii. 4.
- Concubines of the clergy, mandate of Archbishop Langton respecting, ii. 287.
- Constance, sister of Louis VII., married to the Count of Thoulouse, i. 17.
- Constance, daughter of Alphonso, King of Castille, married to Louis VII., i. 11.
- Constance, a Scottish Princess, wife of Conan, Count of Brittany, i. 55.
- Constance, daughter of Conan, Count of Brittany, wife of Prince Geoffrey of England, and mother of Prince Arthur, i. 137; places her son under the protection of Philip II., 286.
- Constantiis, Walter de, archdeacon of Oxford, v. Lincoln.
- Constantine, uncle and nephew (both citizens of London), hanged for a riot, ii. 266, 267; iii. 34.
- Constantinople, city of, ii. 4; Emperors of, Manuel, i. 107; Isaac Angelus, 153; Alexius, 235; legate of, at the Lateran Council, ii. 156; Baldwin, ii. 274; [Robert de Courtenay], dies, 335.
- Constantinople, *see* of, i. 153.
- Constantinople, bishop and patriarch of, ii. 156.
- Contona (Compton), near Bristol, i. 4.
- Coradin, second son of Saphadin, and Sultan of Damascus and Jerusalem, i. 227; destroys the latter city, ii. 234; harasses the defenders of Acre, &c., 261; assists his brother in cutting off the retreat of the Christians, 264; engages in civil war with his neighbours, 326.
- Corbaran, i. 179.
- Corbolio (Corbueil), D. de, one of Prince Louis' ambassadors to Rome, ii. 183.
- Corbueil, ii. 59.
- Cordini, *see* Kurds.
- Corduba (for Corbolium), v. Corbueil.
- Corfe, Dorset, ii. 62, 77, 151, 183.
- Corisin, i. 179.

- Corneto, ii. 226.
- Cornhill, Henry de, sheriff of Kent, attends William, Bishop of Ely, to Dover, i. 206; sent to expel the monks from Canterbury, ii. 39; adheres to King John against the Pope, 60; and against the barons, 117.
- Cornwall, county of, i. 172.
- Cornwall, Henry, Earl of, adheres to King John against the barons, ii. 117.
- Coulin, i. 179.
- Courçon, Robert de, arrives in the Holy Land, ii. 235.
- Courcy, Ingelram de, one of the confederacy against the Count of Champagne, iii. 3.
- Courtenay, Robert de, confederates against the Count of Champagne, iii. 3.
- Covenæ, *see* Comminges.
- Coventry (or Chester), Bishops of :  
 — Walter (Prior of Canterbury), suspended, 81.  
 — Richard, i. 22.  
 — Gerard (surnamed "Puella") his consecration and death, i. 130.  
 — Hugh de Nonant, suspended for acting as a sheriff, i. 175; robbed, 226; his death-bed penitence, 273.  
 — Geoffrey de Muschamp, i. 276, 277; ii. 44.  
 — William, present with King John at Runnymede, ii. 118.  
 — Alexander, protects Fawkes de Breauté in his access to the King, ii. 281; sent to Rome to oppose an election made by the monks of Durham, 309; and one made by those of Canterbury, 348, 361; assists at the consecration of Bishop Bingham of Salisbury, 378; is rebuked by the King for his intimacy with the Earl Marshal, iii. 75; excommunicates the persons who had traduced him to the King, *ib.*; is sent to make peace with the Earl Marshal and Llewellyn, 79.
- Coventry, monks of, expelled by the bishop, i. 274; restored on petition of Coventry, monks of—*cont.*  
 one of them, 275; dispute between the monks of, and canons of Lichfield, decided, ii. 335.
- Crach, castle of, or Montroyal, anciently Petra, i. 133, 142, 179; ii. 247.
- Craucumbe, Godfrey de, one of the accusers at Rome of Archbishop Langton, ii. 159; returns to England, 161; seizes Hubert de Burgh in [Boisars] church, iii. 36; replaces him therein, 37.
- Creodda, son of Certic, i. 10.
- Crepin, William, Constable of Eu, surrenders his castles to Richard I., i. 270.
- Cressy, Roger de, one of the confederacy against King John, ii. 114; excommunicated, 169; his lands wasted by the King, 193; is taken prisoner, 217.
- Cressy, John de (son of Roger), excommunicated, ii. 169.
- Cridia (Kerry), in Montgomeryshire, abbey of, ii. 349.
- Croatia, ii. 271.
- Croxton, Abbey of, ii. 217; [Adam], Abbot of, confesses King John, and administers to him the eucharist, ii. 196.
- Culeworthe, William de, a collector of taxes, iii. 38.
- Cumhyre, Abbey of, in Radnorshire, iii. 11.
- Curceles (Courcelles), Castle of, i. 278.
- Cursac, *see* Cyprus.
- Cutha, son of Cuthwine, i. 10.
- Cuthbert (S.), i. 68.
- Cuthric, son of Creodda, i. 10.
- Cuthwine, son of Ceawlin, i. 10.
- Cyprus, Isaac [Comnenus] (or Cursac), Emperor of, imprisoned by Richard I. for ill-treating some shipwrecked Englishmen, i. 192, 223; becomes Emperor of Constantinople, and is dethroned, &c. by the son of his predecessor, 236.
- Cyprus [Hugh], King of, represented at the Lateran Council, ii. 156; joins the crusaders at Acre, 202; dies, 206.
- Cyr, S., ii. 316.



## D.

- D'Albiny, William, Earl of Arundel, attests John's submission to the Pope, ii. 76; present with King John at Runnymede, 119; deserts to Louis, 181; his lands wasted by John, 193; makes his submission to Henry III., 206; arrives in the Holy Land, 235.
- D'Albiny, Hugh, Earl of, iii. 41.
- D'Albiny, William, the younger, excommunicated, ii. 169; escapes from the battle of Gros-munt, iii. 60.
- D'Albiny, Odelnel, taken prisoner by King John, ii. 151.
- D'Albiny, William, adheres to King John against the barons, ii. 117; is invited by them to a tournament, 137; joins the barons and takes the command of Rochester Castle, 146; is taken prisoner by the King, 150; threatened with death, 164; excommunicated, 169; is released, and does homage to Henry III., 200; marches to the relief of Lincoln, 212.
- D'Albiny, Nicholas, son of William (a clerk), surrenders Belvoir Castle to King John, ii. 164.
- D'Albiny, Philip, adheres to King John against the barons, ii. 117; attends him to Runnymede, 119; and on his northern expedition, 162; is present at the coronation of Henry III., 197; marches to the relief of Lincoln, 212; ordered to intercept the French fleet, 221; sends news of his victory to the King, 223; his letter from the Holy Land, 262-3; accompanies Prince Richard into Gascony, 283; is sent to treat with the French malcontents, 316; returns, 319.
- Dalmatia, ii. 271.
- Damascus, i. 133, 141, 148, 149, 179, 227; ii. 3, 264-5, 366-7, 381.
- Sultans of, v. Saladin and Coradin.
- Damietta, i. 148, 179, 227; ii. 228; tower near, besieged and taken, 229, *seq.*; the
- Damietta—*cont.*
- city besieged, 235, *seqq.*; battle near, 243-4; state of the inhabitants, 245; capture of the city, and its spoils, 248, *seq.*; garrisoned, 261; surrendered, 263, 265; 340.
- Dampiere, Guy, a crusader, i. 178; bribed by Saladin, 180.
- Danes, the, i. 151, 178, 230.
- Danube, the, i. 220, 238.
- Dartford, Kent, ii. 148; iii. 110.
- Dartmouth, Devon, i. 156.
- Darum (Deir-el-Belah), i. 208.
- Daubeney, v. D'Albiny.
- Daventry Priory, i. 275.
- David I. of Scotland, i. 95.
- David, brother of William, King of Scotland, iii. 40.
- David's, S., Bishop of:
- [Anselm le Gros], carries the defiance of Henry III. to the Earl-Marshal, iii. 55.
- Deeping, ii. 255.
- Delaval, G., one of the confederacy against King John, ii. 114.
- Delphini portus (Porto Fino), i. 182.
- Demetia, the ancient name of South Wales, i. 26.
- Denis, S., abbey of, i. 243.
- Denmark, King of, i. 230.
- Devizes, castle of, ii. 183; iii. 42.
- Devon, county of, i. 172.
- Deyncourt, *see* Haencourt.
- Diceto, Ralph de, Dean of London, i. 178.
- Dieppe, i. 230, 269.
- Diva, William de, a retainer of the Bishop of Lincoln, slain at Newark, ii. 227.
- Doctam (Dockum), ii. 208.
- Dol, i. 96; church and bishop of, 291-3.
- Dominicans, Jacobites, or Friars Preachers, their origin and rule, i. 272, *see* Preachers.
- Donington, ii. 165.
- Dorobornensis, *see* Canterbury.
- Dorset, county of, i. 172.
- Dover, i. 117, 171, 193, 206, 226, 301; ii. 43, 66-8, 70, 73-5, 81, 136, 146-7,

Dover—*cont.*

180–3, 222; iii. 54; the castle besieged, ii. 191; siege raised, 199.

Drepinges, Geoffrey de, precentor of Lincoln, his loss in the plunder of that city, ii. 218.

Dreux, Robert, Count of, a crusader, i. 178; bribed by Saladin, 180; his son taken prisoner by King John, ii. 104.

Dreux [Robert III.], Count of, confederates against the Count of Champagne, iii. 3.

Driencourt, castle of, i. 94.

Dublin, city of, ii. 56.

— Archbishops of: Henry, witnesses King John's charter of submission to the Pope, ii. 75; and the granting of Magna Charta, 118, 134.

— Luke, intercedes with Henry III. for Hubert de Burgh, iii. 33, *seq.*; obtains time for him to make his answer, 36; again interposes on his behalf, 38.

Du Chêne, *v.* Chaisneio.

Duinperc, Guy, *see* Dampiere.

Dunstable, i. 112, 113; ii. 97, 162, 209, 211, 278.

Dunwich, ii. 192.

Durand, a Templar, sent with Cardinal Pandulph to negotiate with King John, ii. 58.

Durham, i., 68; ii. 307.

— monks of, ii. 256, *seqq.* 309.

— Bishop of, Ralph [Flambard] permits S. Godric to build a hermitage, i. 70.

— Hugh de Pudsey, present at the concord between the churches of Lincoln and S. Alban's, i. 22; and at the council of Tours, 26, 163; purchases the earldom of Northumberland, and an exemption from joining the crusade, 168, *seq.*; appointed one of the guardians of the realm during the absence of Richard I., 172; stated to have pronounced sentence against John, 177.

— Philip, (the clerk and companion of Richard I. in his pilgrimage, i.

Durham, Bishop of—*cont.*

218) sent on an embassy to Rome by the King, 267; consecrated by the Pope, 272; protests against the coronation of King John in the absence of his metropolitan, 287; dies, ii. 44; is stated to have countenanced John's opposition to the Pope; 60.

— Richard de Marsh, *v.* Marsh.

— Richard Poore, *see* Chichester.

Duval, Guy, deserts from Henry II. of England to his son Richard, i. 159.

Eadgar (the Pacific), son of Eadmund, i. 10; iii. 114.

Eadmund (King), son of Eadward the Elder, i. 10; iii. 114.

Eadmund Ironside, son of Aethelred, i. 10; iii. 114.

Eadward (the Elder), son of Aelfred the Great, i. 10; iii. 114.

Eadward (the Confessor), laws of, ii. 81, 84, 86; coinage of, 85; laws and liberties of; 111, 113, 115.

Eadward Aetheling, son of Eadmund Ironside, married to Agatha, sister of the Emperor Henry; father of Margaret, Queen of Scotland, i. 10; iii. 114.

Eadwenna, mother of S. Godric, i. 65.

Earthquake in England, i. 139.

Ebroicæ, *see* Evreux.

Ecgberht of Wessex, i. 10.

Eclipses, solar, i. 194; ii. 384; lunar, ii. 44, 228; iii. 8.

Edmund's, S. (Bury), borough of, i. 96, 176, 231; ii. 111; iii. 36, 77.

Edmund's, S., Abbots of:

— Hugh Norwold, *v.* Ely.

— [Richard de Insula, or Ely,] ordered to excommunicate the insurgents against the Italian clergy, iii. 28.

Edrisus, i. 226.

Egla (son of Wig), i. 10.

Egyptians, i. 139.

Elaisar, i. 179.

Eleanor, wife of Henry II., gives birth to Henry, i. 9; Matilda, 13; Richard, 16; and Geoffrey, 17; Eleanor, 20; Joan, 39; and John, 41; is said to have

**Eleanor, wife of Henry II.—*cont.***

encouraged the rebellion of her sons against their father, 90, 91; accompanies the King to England, 98; released from prison by her son Richard, and appointed regent, 161, *seq.*; prohibits the cardinal of Anagni from coming beyond Dover, 171; receives her dowry, &c. from Richard, 172; visits him while on his way to the Holy Land, and leaves Berengaria with him, 184, 193; goes to Germany to him, 230; assists her son John in taking Le Mans, 286; takes Angers, *ib.*; is sent for Blanche of Castille, 293-4; is besieged by Arthur in the castle of Mirabeau, 313.

**Eleanor, daughter of Henry II., born, i. 20; married to the King of Castille, 57; ii. 178, 187; iii. 113.**

**Eleanor, daughter of King John, wife of William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, iii. 113.**

**Elesa, son of Eglá; i. 10.**

**Elimenum (Elne), N., Bishop of, ii. 260.**

**Ely, Isle of, wasted, ii. 171.**

— **Bishops of: Geoffrey Ridel (Archdeacon of Canterbury), i. 24; elected, 92; consecrated, 102; dies intestate, 163.**

— **William de Longchamp, elected, i. 167; appointed as Chancellor, one of the guardians of the realm during King Richard's absence, 172; consecrated, 173; obtains the office of Legate, 175; levies horses for the King's use, 177; receives letters patent in aid of his office, 180; the price paid by him for the office of Legate, 183; holds a council at Westminster, 188; his overbearing conduct, 190; orders the apprehension of the Archbishop of York, 193; consecrates Robert, Bishop of Worcester, 203; his fall, 205; flight and disguise, 206-7; obtains a hearing for King Richard before the Emperor, 222; returns to England for the King's ransom, 224; dies during his embassy to Rome, 267.**

**Ely, Bishops of—*cont.***

— **Eustace (Dean of Salisbury), consecrated, i. 276; delegated with others to expostulate with King John, ii. 45; joins in interdicting the realm, and leaves the country, 46; ordered to excommunicate the King, 52; accompanies his metropolitan to Rome, 63; and to the King of France, 64; attends a council in France, 65; is promised restitution by John, 71-3; returns to England, 81, 102; gives benediction to William, Abbot of S. Alban's, 112; becomes surety to the barons for King John, 113; dies, 114.**

— **John of Fountains, v. Fountains.**

— **Geoffrey de Burgh (Archdeacon of Norwich), ii. 285; dies, 355.**

— **Hugh Norwold (Abbot of S. Edmunds), elected, ii. 355; consecrated, 378.**

**Emaus, i. 208.**

**England, Church of, ii. 119.**

**Engolismun, *see* Angoulême.**

**Eoffa, son of Eoppa, i. 101.**

**Eoppa, son of Ingels (Ingleis), i. 10.**

**Ernald's Castle, i. 208, 209.**

**Ernald, the Hospitaller, an emissary to Henry II., i. 49.**

**Eschans, Peter de, a French prisoner. i. 279.**

**Eskdale, i. 69.**

**Espinay, William d', hanged for permitting the escape of his prisoner, i. 245.**

**Essex, Henry de, hereditary standard-bearer, accused of treason, is defeated in a trial by battle, and becomes a monk, i. 24.**

**Essex, Earl of, v. Mandeville.**

**Estaing, William d', i. 220.**

**Ethe (Epte), the river, i. 289.**

**Ethiopias, the two, i. 146.**

**Eu, i. 270, 313; Count of, ii. 99, 100.**

**Eu, Denebert d', a French prisoner, i. 279.**

**Eugenius II., Pope, i. 47.**

**Euphrates, the river, 179.**

**Eustace, son of King Stephen, his burial, i. 3.**

Eustace (Bishops), *v.* Ely and London.  
 Evesham, Robert, Abbot of, i. 171.  
 Evreux (Ebroicæ), i. 230, 294.  
 Exeter, Bishops of:  
 — Robert, dies, i. 10.  
 — Robert (Dean of Salisbury), consecrated, i. 10.  
 — Bartholomew, legend respecting, i. 18–20; present at the concord between S. Alban's and Lincoln, 22; absolves the Bishop of London, 65; suspended by the Pope, 81; his text upon the re-opening of Canterbury Cathedral, 89.  
 — John (Precentor of Exeter), made bishop, i. 137.  
 — William, goes to the crusade, ii. 324; is one of the leaders, 351; said to be besieged in his house by the Emperor, 374; appointed to conduct the Princess Isabella to the Emperor, iii. 110; fulfils his mission, 112.  
 Eye, castle of, i. 33.  
 Eynsford, Kent, church of, i. 25.  
 Eynsford, William, patron of the church of, excommunicated by Becket, i. 25.  
 Eynsford, W. de, taken prisoner by King John, ii. 151.  
 Eynsham, a monk of, his vision, i. 246, *seq.*

## F.

Faba (El Fuleh), ii. 202.  
 Faie, Ralph de, great uncle of Prince Henry, incites him against his father (Henry II.), i. 90.  
 Famines, iii. 70, 95.  
 Falaise, i. 103, 315.  
 Falesia, *v.* Falaise.  
 Feversham, monastery of, i. 3; iii. 110; port of, ii. 67.  
 Fecardincerus, i. 179.  
 Felkedin, i. 179.  
 Fereby, J. de, excommunicated, ii. 170.  
 Ferentino, ii. 337.  
 Ferentino, John de, Papal Legate, holds a Council at Reading, ii. 14.  
 Feritas, Bernard, *see* Ferté, Bernard la.  
 Ferrers, Robert, Earl of, makes his peace with Henry II., i. 101; dies at Acre, 191.  
 Ferrers, William, Earl of, undertakes that King John will observe his compact with the Pope, ii. 70; is a witness of his submission, 76; present at the coronation of Henry III., 197; at the siege of Montsorel, 208; marches to the relief of Lincoln, 212; confederates against the King, 322; becomes a surety for Hubert de Burgh, iii. 42; attends a Council at Westminster, 53.  
 Ferrers, Walkelin de, a crusader, i. 178.  
 Ferté, Bernard la, i. 154–5.  
 Fersi, Biset de, one of the French auxiliaries of the English barons, ii. 173; excommunicated, 175.  
 Finchale, hermitage at, i. 69.  
 Finisterre, Cape, i. 184; ii. 114.  
 Fitz-Alan, John, one of the confederacy against King John, ii. 114.  
 Fitz-Alan, Osbert, one of the confederacy against King John, ii. 114; excommunicated, 170.  
 Fitz-Gerald, Warine, one of the witnesses of King John's submission to the Pope, ii. 76; and present at the granting of Magna Charta, 119.  
 Fitz-Gerald, Maurice, Justiciary of Ireland, consents to a plot for the destruction of Richard the Earl Marshal, iii. 73, *seq.*; meets him in a conference, 82; sends a surgeon who under pretext of dressing his wounds, causes his death, 87.  
 Fitz-Herbert, Matthew, attends King John to Runnymede, ii. 119.  
 Fitz-Herbert, Peter, adheres to King John against the Pope, ii. 60; is a witness of his submission, 76; supports him against the barons, 117; and is present at Runnymede, 119.  
 Fitz-Hugh, John, adheres to King John against the barons, ii. 117.

- Fitz-John, Peter, one of the confederacy against King John, ii. 114.
- Fitz-John, Philip, excommunicated, ii. 170.
- Fitz-Nicholas, Ralph, Seneschal of Henry III., appointed to conduct the Princess Isabella to the Emperor Frederick II., iii. 110.
- Fitz-Osbert (or Longbeard), William, goes to the crusade i. 185; his sedition in London and execution, 244, 277.
- Fitz-Ours, Reginald, one of the murderers of Becket, i. 83.
- Fitz-Peter, Geoffrey, ordered by Richard I. to act independently of the Chancellor i. 203; appointed Justiciary of England, 277; gains a victory over the Welsh, *ib.*; associated with others to receive the fealty of the nobles to King John, 285; his severity in exacting the taxes, 319; adheres to John against the Pope, ii. 59; is a witness of his submission, 75; appointed one of the guardians of the realm, 82; present in the council at S. Alban's, *ib.*; dies, 91; iii. 25.
- Fitz-Robert, John, one of the confederacy against King John, ii. 114.
- Fitz-Robert, Ralph, one of the confederacy against King John, ii. 114; excommunicated, 169.
- Fitz-Walter, Robert, delivers the castle of Ruil to Philip II. and is imprisoned by him, i. 317; flies to France from King John, ii. 62; is promised restitution, 71; joins the barons confederated against him, 114; appointed marshal of their army, 116; invites William d'Albiny to a tournament, 137; is excommunicated, 169; together with his chaplain, 170; sent to offer the Crown to Prince Louis, 173; subdues Essex and Suffolk, 183; is refused by Louis the custody of Hertford Castle, 200; marches to the relief of Montsorel, 209; reconnoitres the royal army, 214; is taken prisoner, 217; arrives in the Holy Land, 235.
- Fitz-Warine, Foulques, one of the confederacy against King John, 114; excommunicated, 169.
- Fitz-William, Adam, a collector of taxes, iii. 38.
- Flamstead, ii. 210.
- Flanders, Baldwin, Count of, *see* Baldwin.
- Flanders, Theobald, Count of; erroneously for Theobald, Count of Blois, ii. 18.
- Flanders, Philip, Count of, deserts the expedition of Louis VII., i. 94; swears to conquer England for Prince Henry, 98, 101; is one of the besiegers of Rouen, *ib.*; makes peace with Henry II., *ib.*; sends him an embassy, 107, 128; visits Becket's tomb, 131; takes the cross, 144, *seq.*; is one of the mediators between England and France, 157; accompanies Richard I. into Normandy, 172; dies in the Holy Land, 193.
- Flanders, Baldwin, Count of, bribed by Richard I., i. 270; compels Philip II. to come to terms, 271; makes treaty with John against France, 288.
- Flanders, Philip, Count of, refuses to join the French King in his invasion of England, ii. 78; sends to King John for aid, *ib.*
- Flanders, Ferrand, Count of, joins King John against the French, ii. 105; is one of the leaders in the battle of Bovines, 107; is taken prisoner, 109; his release demanded by the French peers, 315.
- Chamberlain of, i. 178.
- Flaye, Eustace, Abbot of, preaches respecting the observance of the Lord's day, i. 297.
- Flemings expelled by Henry II., i. 4.
- army of, mustered by Earl of Leicester, i. 95; by R. de la Haye, 101.
- Flèche, Reginald de (Sagitta), i. 178.
- Floods, ii. 246.
- Flore (Fiore), Joachim, Abbot of, i. 121.
- Florence, St., Viscount of, ii. 90.
- Florentines, the, i. 178.
- Foix, Raymond Roger, Count of, an ally of the Albigenses, ii. 91.

- Foliot, Gilbert and Hugh (bishops), *v.* Hereford.
- Fons-Clericorum, *see* Clerkenwell.
- Fons Ebraudi, *v.* Fontevrand.
- Fontaine (Fontes), i. 233.
- Fontevraud (Fons Ebraudi), i. 160, 283.
- Fougères, Ralph de, taken prisoner by Henry II., i. 96.; deserts to the King's son Richard, 159.; dies at Acre, 191.
- Ford, Baldwin, Abbot of, *v.* Worcester.
- Fprest, charter of, ii. 127, *seqq.* (*see* Introduction, pp. l-lliii), 283.; perambulation, 286.; charter revoked, 318.
- Forez, William de, one of the justiciaries of King Richard's fleet, i. 181, 186.
- Fortibus, William de, Earl of Albemarle, adheres to King John against the barons, ii. 117.; marches with him towards the north, 162.; appointed Governor of Rockingham Castle, &c., 166.; present at the siege of Montsorel, 208.; marches to the relief of Lincoln, 212.; continues to plunder after the proclamation of peace, 227.; the castles of Sauvey and Rockingham taken from him by Henry III., 254.; seizes Fotheringay Castle, &c., 255.; loses his castle of Biham, 256.; is reconciled to the King, *ib.*; surrenders the custody of his castles to him, 277.; appointed one of the commanders of the army in Brittany, iii. 7.
- Forulensis, *see* Frejus.
- Fotheringay Castle, ii. 255.
- Fountains, John, Abbot of, one of the commissioners to investigate the miracles ascribed to Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, ii. 253.; named subsequently, as Bishop of Ely, to inquire into the Bishop of Durham's conduct, 257.; dies, 285.
- Fracta-Vallis, *v.* Freteval.
- Framlingham, Suffolk, i. 96, 101.
- France, the Marshal of, *see* Arras.
- Francis (S.), life and death of, ii. 328, *seqq.*
- Franconia, i. 146.
- Fraxinæ, *see* Fresne.
- Frederic I. (Emperor) sends an embassy to Henry II., i. 107.; takes the cross, 143.; his letter to Saladin, 145.; sets out upon his pilgrimage, 159.; is drowned, 184.; a son of, dies before Acre, 191.
- Frederic II. (Emperor), harassed when King of Sicily by Otho IV., ii. 55.; elected Emperor, 156.; embarks for the Holy Land, but turns back, 327-8.; is excommunicated by the Pope, 335.; states his case to the princes of Christendom, 343.; makes war upon the Pope, 344.; arrives at Acre, 351.; is attacked by the Pope, 358.; recovers the Holy Land, 364.; his letter to Henry III., 365, *seqq.*; wears the crown in Jerusalem, 373.; his alleged treaty with the Sultan and violent conduct to the clergy, &c., 374.; returns to Germany, 381.; expels his enemies, and makes a truce with the Pope, 383.; is absolved, iii. 6.; assists the Pope against the Roman citizens, 100-1.; asks the English Princess Isabella in marriage, 108.; crushes the rebellion of his son, and marries the princess, 112.; sends presents to King Henry, *ib.*
- Frejus (Forulensis), Bertrand, Bishop of, sent to demand the surrender of the heretics of Toulouse, ii. 90.
- Freolater (son of Frethewlf), i. 10.
- Freothegar (son of Broand), i. 10.
- Frescati (Tusculum), Nicholas, Bishop of and Papal Legate, sent to England respecting the compensation to be made by King John to the clergy, ii. 93.; receives the King's submission, 95.; favours him, and postpones the settlement, 96.; his arbitrary conduct with respect to the vacant churches, *ib.*, *seqq.*; defeats the Archbishop of Canterbury's appeal to Rome, 97-8.; is ordered to remove the interdict, 100.; requires an account of the payments made to the clergy, 102.; removes the interdict, 108.; refers the minor claimants to the Pope, 103-4.
- Fresne, i. 268.

Freteval (Fractavallis), i. 20, 79, 234.  
 Fretevald (son of Freolater), i. 10.  
 Frethewlf (son of Fringolduff), i. 10.  
 Frewine (son of Freothegar), i. 10.  
 Fringolduff (son of Gotha), i. 10.  
 Friesland and Frisians, i. 146, 151, 178;  
     inhabitants join the crusade, ii. 226,  
     228-232, 236-8, 242.  
 Frosts, severe, ii. 9; iii. 70.  
 Fulcirele (Foucheroses), abbey of, ii.  
     111.  
 Fulgeriis, Ralph de, *see* Fougères.  
 Furbie (Herbia), i. 202.  
 Furnes, Thomas de (nephew of Robert de  
     Turnham), delivers the city of Angers,  
     &c. to Arthur of Britanny, i. 286.  
 Furnal, G. de, adheres to King John  
     against the barons, ii. 117.  
 Fuserhuse, Friesland, ii. 208.  
 Fuxi, *see* Foix.

G.

Gaeta, ii. 226.  
 Gaillon (Wailum), i. 271, 289, 293.  
 Galilee, i. 140-1; ii. 203.  
 Gallicia, Prince of, i. 11.  
 Galloway, Alan de, present with King  
     John at Runnymede, ii. 119.  
 Galloway, ii. 379.  
 Galwallia, Galweia, *v.* Galloway.  
 Gameges (Gamaches), i. 243, 278.  
 Games, *see* Gameges.  
 Gamius, a Moorish King, slain at Santarem,  
     i. 131.  
 Gant, Gilbert de, one of the confederacy  
     against King John, ii. 114; created Earl  
     of Lincoln by Prince Louis, 190; flies  
     before John, 193; besieges Lincoln, 211;  
     is taken prisoner, 217.  
 Gant, Maurice de, confederates against  
     King John, ii. 114; is excommunicated,  
     170.  
 Gascony, i. 243; ii. 87, 283.  
 Gatesden (Gadgesden), i. 112.  
 Gaugy, Robert de, adheres to King John  
     against the Pope, ii. 60; present at the

Gaugy, Robert de—*cont.*  
     siege of Montsorel, 208; defends New-  
     ark against the royal army, 227; re-  
     stores it to the Bishop of Lincoln, on  
     being remunerated for the stores, 228.  
 Gaza, i. 199; ii. 366.  
 Gazara (Zara), in Slavonia, i. 218.  
 Gemaladin, i. 179.  
 Gemella, i. 227.  
 Gemma, S. (San Gemini), iii. 15.  
 Genoa, i. 182.  
 Genoese, the, i. 150, 153, 177.  
 Geoffrey, second son of Geoffrey Plan-  
     tagenet and the Empress Maud, makes  
     peace with his brother Henry II., i. 13;  
     dies, 17.  
 Geoffrey, Count of Britanny, *v.* Britanny.  
 Geoffrey (Bishop), *v.* Lincoln.  
 Geoffrey, the goldsmith, i. 185; a London  
     crier, hanged for making a seditious  
     proclamation, ii. 267.  
 Gerard (Bishops), *v.* Coventry and Here-  
     ford.  
 Gerinum (Jezreel), Greater and Lesser, i.  
     138.  
 Germano, S., ii. 338.  
 Gernon, William, sent by King John to  
     hire foreign mercenaries, ii. 136.  
 Gersen (Goshen), land of, ii. 250.  
 Getha (son of Tatwa), i. 10.  
 Gethsura, land of, i. 148.  
 Giffard, Walter (Earl), witnesses a charter  
     of Henry I., ii. 86.  
 Giffard, Osbert, taken prisoner by King  
     John, ii. 151; excommunicated, 170.  
 Giffard, Richard, taken prisoner by King  
     John, ii. 151.  
 Giffard, William (Bishop), *v.* Winchester.  
 Gilbert, son of Richard, Earl of Clare and  
     Gloucester, excommunicated, ii. 169;  
     espouses the cause of the Earl of Corn-  
     wall, 321; dies, iii. 8; dispute as to  
     custody of his lands, &c., 9-10.  
 Gilbert (Bishop), *v.* London.  
 Gilboa, hills of, ii. 202.  
 Gilernallis (? Jaulnais), Foulques de, a  
     French prisoner, i. 279.  
 Gipeswicum (Ipswich), Suffolk, ii. 192.

- Gisors, town and castle of, i. 18, 47, 124, 143, 161, 184, 230, 243, 278.
- Gith, ii. 4.
- Glanville, Ralph de, Justiciary of England, dismissed from his office, and fined, i. 167; lands at Tyre, 186; dies, 191.
- Glanville, Gilbert de (Bishop), v. Rochester.
- Glastonbury Abbey, i. 203.
- Gloucester, William, Earl of, submits to Henry II., i. 101; adopts Prince John as his heir, 106, 163.
- Gloucester, Castle of, i. 11; city of, ii. 181, 197; iii. 53-4, 59, 61, 70, 88-9.
- Gloucester, Gilbert Foliot, Abbot of, v. Hereford.
- Gloucester and Clare, Earl of, *see* Clare and Gilbert.
- Countess of, marries Earl of Cornwall, iii. 10; sister of Richard, Earl Marshal, warns him of danger, 53.
- Godarville, Walter de, receives the custody of Hertford Castle from King John, ii. 167; compelled to surrender it to Prince Louis, 200; is deceived by the Welsh, while Governor of Montgomery Castle, iii. 11.
- Godeschal, one of King John's foreign mercenaries, ii. 147; accompanies him on his northern expedition, 162.
- Godesterre, i. 184.
- Godfrey (Bishop), v. S. Asaph's.
- Godin, i. 106.
- Godric (S.) becomes a hermit; legendary life of, i. 65, *seqq.*; fulfilment of his prophecy respecting the Bishop of Durham, 168.
- Gonnord (Gunnord), castle of, iii. 8.
- Gournay, i. 313; Hugh de, his castle burnt by Henry, son of Henry II., i. 93; present at the siege of Acre, 178; submits to Philip II., 230; and delivers to him the castle of Montfort, 317.
- Graham (Grantham), Lincolnshire, ii. 268.
- Granges, John des, a French prisoner, i. 279.
- Gratian, one of the legates sent to reconcile Henry II. and Becket, i. 58.
- Decrees of, i. 292
- Gray, Walter de, made Chancellor by King John, ii. 54; becomes Bishop of Worcester, 111; present at the granting of Magna Charta, 118; sent to engage foreign mercenaries, 136; elected Archbishop of York at Rome, 153, 161; affords the Earl of Albemarle safe conduct to Henry III., 256; consecrates Walter, Bishop of Carlisle, 270; is sent to treat with the French malcontents, 316; returns, 319; commissioned by the Pope to inquire respecting the spoliation of the Italian clergy, iii. 28; anecdote of his avarice, 95-6.
- Gray, John de (Bishop), v. Norwich.
- Greek fire, i. 180; ii. 230, 236-8, 244.
- Gregory VIII., Pope, i. 122, 143.
- Gregory IX., Pope, ii. 319; his letter reciting one from the Patriarch of Jerusalem, 324; excommunicates the Emperor Frederic II., 335 *seqq.*; attacked by him, 344; his letter to the French legate respecting him, *ib.*, *seqq.*; is driven from Rome by the citizens, 346; appoints a day for considering the election of Walter de Heynesham to the see of Canterbury, 348; makes war upon the Emperor, 358; is promised a subsidy by the King's envoys, 360; annuls the election of Heynesham, *ib.*; and appoints Richard, Chancellor of Lincoln, Archbishop of Canterbury, 362; his causes of complaint against the Emperor, 373-4; levies the subsidy in England, 375-8; sends large sums of money to John de Brienne, 378; absolves and entertains the Emperor, iii. 6; annuls the election of Ralph de Neville as Archbishop of Canterbury, 16; orders Henry III. to punish the spoilers of the Italian clergy, 27; persuades the Prior of Canterbury to renounce his election to the Archbishopric, 29-30; his bull for a general visitation of monasteries, 42; and directions to the visitors, 45; cancels the election of John Blund to the see of Canterbury, 50; orders a crusade against the



Gregory IX., Pope—*cont.*

- Albigenses, 74 ; his dissension with the citizens of Rome, 100, *seqq.* ; grants the Jews generally a protection from unjust spoliation, 103 ; sends for the Bishop of Winchester to conduct his war against the Romans, *ib.* ; his letter on the crusade, 104 ; assigns itinerant preachers to obtain it support, 106.
- Gresley, Robert de, one of the confederacy against King John, ii. 114 ; excommunicated, 170.
- Grifones, i. 187 (*see* Introduction, p. xliv).
- Grobby Castle, i. 101, 105.
- Grosmont, battle of, iii. 60.
- Grosseteste, Robert (Bishop), *v.* Lincoln.
- Guè-S. Remi, *see* Remi.
- Guelders, the Count of, a crusader, i. 178 ; bribed by Saladin, 180.
- Guenelon, the traitor, ii. 192 (*see* Introduction, p. liv).
- Guernemua (Yarmouth), Norfolk, ii. 192.
- Guildford, i. 311 ; ii. 181.
- Guisnes, county of, ii. 98, 179 ; Baldwin, de, Governor of Monmouth, takes Richard the Earl Marshal prisoner, iii. 61-2 ; is severely wounded, 62-3.
- Guletune, i. 294, 313
- Guncier, *see* Gonnord, castle of, iii. 8.
- Gurgi, i. 179.
- Gynatia (Vienna), i. 220.

## H.

- Hackington, *see* Ackington.
- Haencurt, Oliver de (Deyncourt), taken prisoner in the battle of Lincoln, ii. 217.
- Hagenet (Haughley), castle of, i. 96.
- Hainault (Hama), ii. 110 ; Baldwin, Count of, i. 128.
- Halapia, *see* Aleppo.
- Haliermont (Alihermont), forest of, i. 269.
- Halling, Kent, i. 130.

- Ham, Odo de, a crusader, i. 178.
- Hamah, Sultan of, ii. 264, 326.
- Hamaucensis, *see* Hainault.
- Hamonis Portus, *see* Southampton.
- Hamslope, ii. 163.
- Harcourt, William de, receives the custody of Peter [of Pontefract], ii. 62 ; arrives in the Holy Land, 235.
- Hareng, castle of, i. 40.
- Hathra, son of Wala, i. 10.
- Hauterive, ii. 92 ; Ralph de, Archdeacon of Colchester, dies at Acre, i. 191.
- Hawise [Isabella], daughter of William, Earl of Gloucester, married to John, Earl of Mortain, i. 163 ; divorced, 295.
- Hawk, anecdote of a, i. 207.
- Haye, Ralph de, taken prisoner by Henry II., i. 97 ; invades England with the Flemings, 98 ; returns, 101.
- Hay Castle, i. 105.
- Hazadinnserl, or Hazadinnelser, i. 179.
- Hemsienses, i. 179.
- Henry VI., Emperor, consecrated, i. 193 ; purchases Richard I. from the Duke of Austria, 221 ; his charges against him, 222 ; subdues Apulia and Sicily, 239.
- Henry I. of England, new coinage of, i. 4 ; customs and liberties of, 27, 48 ; ii. 82 ; charter of, 84, 111, 113, 115 ; iii. 114.
- Henry II., Duke of Normandy and King of England, his acts on his accession, i. 3, 4 ; his pedigree, 9, 10 ; banishes William Peverel, and obliges the barons to swear fealty to his sons, 10 ; receives the Pope's permission to subdue Ireland, 11 ; takes the castle of Mirabeau, &c., 13 ; his terms with Malcolm IV. and with William, Earl of Mortain, 16 ; subjugates the Welsh, *ib.* ; abandons the use of his crown, *ib.* ; visits the French King, *ib.* ; besieges Thoulouse, *ib.* ; offends Louis VII., 18 ; makes peace with him, 20 ; causes the nobility to do homage to Prince Henry, 20 ; is present at the concord between the churches of S. Albans and Lincoln, 22 ; his quarrel with Becket, 24-5 ; receives the homage

Henry II.—*cont.*

of Malcolm IV. and of the various Welsh princes, 26; subjects the clergy to lay jurisdiction, 32; sends ambassadors to Sens to state his case against Becket, 34; his measures against Becket's family and adherents, 35, *seq.*; visits Normandy, 40; meets Becket in the presence of the legates, *ib.*; quarrels with France, 47; his letter to the Archbishop of Cologne complaining of the Pope, 48; condoles with the excommunicated Bishop of London, 57; his letter to the Pope, 59; offers to refer the dispute to the arbitration of the French church, 64; fealty sworn to him at Nantes, *ib.*; causes Prince Henry to be crowned, 78; his second interview with Becket, 78-9; orders him to absolve the excommunicated bishops, 83; his conduct upon the murder of the archbishop, 86; attends the death-bed of the Bishop of Winchester, 88; visits Ireland, *ib.*; his transactions there, *ib.*; terms of his absolution, 90; allows elections to be made to the vacant sees, 92; orders the French King to evacuate Normandy, 94; refuses Northumberland to the Scottish King, 95; his success in Brittany, 96; recovers Saintonge, 97; returns to England, 98; his penance at Canterbury, 99; his success in England, 101; raises the siege of Rouen, 102; is reconciled to his sons, *ib.*; exacts peace from the King of Scotland, 103; again visits Becket's tomb, 104; rases Leicester Castle, and appoints justiciaries, 105; his concessions to the papal legate, *ib.*; decides the controversy between the Kings of Castille and Navarre, 106; his concord with the French King, 108; re-visits Becket's tomb, and knights his son Geoffrey, 109; meets the French King at Dover, 117; his convention with Philip II., 124; receives from him the disposition of France, 126; his grant to the Holy Land, 128, *seq.*; requires

Henry II.—*cont.*

his sons Geoffrey and Richard to do homage to their brother Henry, 129; refuses the kingdom of Jerusalem, 135; knights his son John, and visits the French King, 136; gives the earldom of Huntingdon to the King of Scotland, *ib.*; takes the cross, 143; quarrels with King Philip, and ravages his territory, 145; is harassed by him and by his own son Richard, 151-2; refuses Philip's terms, 155; is besieged in Le Mans, and escapes to Tours, 156, *seq.*; terms forced upon him there by the French King, 158; his death and burial, 159-60; *iii.* 113.

Henry III. of England born, *ii.* 44; declared his father's heir, 196; crowned at the age of ten, 198; placed under the tutelage of William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, *ib.*; makes a truce with Prince Louis, 206; concludes a peace with him and with the insurgent barons, 223-5; is removed to the guardianship of Peter, Bishop of Winchester, 237; crowned again at Canterbury, 252; consents to the marriage of his sister with the Scottish King, 253; seizes two castles belonging to the Earl of Albemarle, 254; present at the translation of Becket, *ib.*; besieges Biham Castle, 256; is reconciled to the Earl of Albemarle, *ib.*; represses an insurrection in Wales, and builds the castle of Montgomery, 260; deposes the magistrates of London, 267; orders an inquisition respecting the liberties of the kingdom, 269; demands the restoration of Normandy. &c. from Louis VIII., 271; declared of age by the Pope, 273; demands the custody of their castles from the barons, 276; his proceedings against Fawkes de Breauté, 279, *seqq.*; obtains a grant of carucage, 282; confirms the Great Charter, *ib.*; sends an expedition into Gascony, 283; banishes de Breauté, 285; and refuses to recall him, 290, 299; consents to a marriage between the nephew of Hubert

Henry III.—*cont.*

de Burgh and the Countess of Salisbury, 295; falls ill, *ib.*; his answer to the Pope's demands, 305; defers his expedition to France, 306-7; sends envoys to Rome against the Bishop elect of Durham, 309; makes overtures to the French barons, 310, 319; extorts money from the Londoners and others, 317-8; by advice of Hubert de Burgh dismisses the Bishop of Winchester, and revokes the forest liberties, 318; orders the clergy to purchase a renewal of their charters, 319; his quarrel with his brother Richard, 320; and reconciliation, 322; orders a revision of the measures of grain, &c., 333; receives the Emperor's letter of complaint against the Papal See, 343; marches to the relief of Montgomery Castle, &c., 349, *seq.*; refuses the invitation of the Norman and French barons, 356; assents to the Papal subsidy, 376; knights John de Burgh, 378; his quarrel with Hubert de Burgh, and reconciliation, 379; postpones his expedition to France, and receives the homage of the Count of Brittany, *ib.*; entertains the Scottish King at York, 381; lays heavy taxes upon his subjects, 383; passes into Brittany, 384; receives the homage of Normans, Gascons, and Poitevins, *iii.* 5; and takes Mirabeau Castle, 6; returns to England, 7; demands scutage from all his baronial tenants, 9; opposes the Archbishop of Canterbury's appeal at Rome, 10; collects an army against the Welsh, 11; orders Matilda's castle to be rebuilt, 12-13; makes a truce with France, 13; his treatment of Richard, Earl Marshal, 13-14; is dissuaded from marrying the sister of the Scottish King, 15; demands an aid from the laity and clergy, 20-21; is ordered by the Pope to punish the spoilers of the Italian clergy, 27; requires an account from his sheriffs, &c., and fines defaulters, 30; removes Hubert de Burgh from office,

Henry III.—*cont.*

31; his charges against him, 32-3; encourages the Londoners to accuse him, 34; receives the grant of a fortieth, 35; orders the Mayor of London to apprehend Hubert de Burgh, *ib.*; countermands his order, and sends a knight to seize him, 36, *seq.*; directs him to be replaced in sanctuary, and the church to be watched, 37; confines him in the Tower of London, 38; his writ for collecting the fortieth, *ib. seqq.*; seizes Hubert's treasure, 41; but refuses to put him to death, 42; removes his other ministers, and introduces Poitevins, 47; orders his barons to meet him at Oxford and Westminster, 51; his proceedings upon their refusal, 52; summons his military tenants to meet him at Gloucester, 53; marches to the city of Hereford, 54; prevents the Bishop of Carlisle from laying his complaints before the Pope, 55; deceives the Earl Marshal into the surrender of one of his castles, *ib.*; directs a church to be watched, into which Hubert had a second time escaped, 57; refuses to surrender the castle taken from the Earl-Marshall, 58; appealed to by the bishops to dismiss his evil advisers, *ib.*; orders another muster at Gloucester, 59; is defeated before Grosmund, 60; and Monmouth, 63; his proposals to the Earl-Marshall, 64, *seqq.*; and reply to the remonstrant bishops, 72; seals letters for the destruction of the Marshall, *ib.*; accuses the Bishop of Coventry of countenancing the insurgents, 75; his answer to the second remonstrance of the bishops, 77; visits shrines and restores eight manors to Hubert's wife, 77-8; present at the consecration of Archbishop Riche, 78; dismisses the Poitevins, and makes overtures to the Earl-Marshall, 79; his grief on learning his death, 88; recalls the exiled nobles, 89; calls the late ministers to account, 90; reproaches Peter de Rivaulx, and commits him to

Henry III.—*cont.*

- the Tower, 91-2; sends military aid to the Earl of Brittany, 93; refuses him money, and breaks the alliance, 94; imprisons seven Jews for an outrage at Norwich, 102; gives his sister Isabella in marriage to the Emperor Frederic, 108; accompanies her to Sandwich, 110.
- Henry, second son of Henry II. of England, fealty sworn to, i. 10; espouses Princess Margaret of France, 17; receives the homage of the nobility, 20; and of Malcolm IV. of Scotland, and the Prince of South Wales, 26; is crowned, 79; is ordered to restore Becket's temporalities, and those of his adherents, 79; becomes dissatisfied with his father, 90; joins him in his oath to the legates, 91; rebels, *ib.*; takes the castle of Gournay, 93; besieges Verneuil, 94; his invasion of England prevented by a storm, 100, *seq.*; joins the King of France in besieging Rouen, 101; submits to his father, 102; receives the homage of the Scottish King William, *ib.*; visits Becket's tomb, 104; amuses himself with tournaments, 117; receives the control of Normandy, 126; dies during an expedition against his brother Richard, 130; 162.
- Henry, son of Henry, Duke of Saxony, i. 129; iii. 113.
- Henry, the Earl [first Earl of Warwick], a witness to the charter of liberties granted by Henry I., ii. 86.
- Henry (Bishop), *v.* Winchester.
- Heraclius, Patriarch of Jerusalem, i. 134.
- Hereby, ii. 171.
- Herdinton, Adam de, one of King John's messengers to Rome respecting the interdict, ii. 101.
- Herdinton, Thomas de, sent to Rome by King John respecting the interdict, ii. 101; his second mission to accuse Archbishop Langton, 159; returns, 161.
- Hereford, city of, iii. 11, 54, 59.
- shire of, iii. 64.
- Hereford, Bishops of:
- Gerard, a witness to the charter of liberties of Henry I., ii. 86.
- Gilbert Foliot, present at the concord between the churches of S. Alban's and Lincoln, i. 22; translated to London, 24; is ordered by Henry II. to sequester the benefices of Becket's adherents, 35; summoned before the justiciaries, 36; absolves Alan de Neville, 41; prays to be exonerated from the custody of the churches of Becket's clergy, 46; gives benediction to Simon, Abbot of S. Albans, 47; legend respecting him, 49; the Pope's letter to him and his answer, 49-54; is excommunicated by Becket, 56; and consoled by the King, 57; visits the King, 59; is absolved, 65; suspended by the Pope, 81; restored, 91; preaches in exculpation of the King, 99; appoints a prior to Waltham Abbey, 108; dies, 143.
- Robert de Melun, or Maldon, i. 50, *seq.*
- Robert (Archdeacon of Oxford), elected, i. 92; consecrated, 102.
- William de Vere, i. 137.
- Giles, withdraws from England during the interdict, ii. 46-7; is promised restitution by John, 71; returns, 81; 102.
- Hugh Foliot, dies, iii. 101.
- Ralph de Maidstone, consecrated, iii. 101.
- Hereford, W. Archdeacon of, excommunicated, ii. 170.
- Hereford, Henry de, slain by the Welsh, i. 105.
- Hereford, Henry, Earl of, [Humphrey de Bohun, 6th Earl,] supports the Earl of Cornwall against Henry III., ii. 322.
- Hereford, Earl of, *v.* Bohun.
- Heremod (son of Itermod), i. 10.
- Herges (Harrow), church of, i. 83.
- Hersi, Giles de, one of the French auxiliaries of the English barons, ii. 173; excommunicated, 175.
- Hertford Castle, ii. 163, 167; besieged and taken, 200.

Heselberga (? Haselbury, Dorsetshire), i. 4, 5, 8, 9.

Heynesham, Walter de, a monk of Canterbury, elected Archbishop, but opposed by the King and suffragan bishops, ii. 347-8; his failure to pass an examination in Divinity, and his election declared void by the Pope, 360-1.

Hodum, *see* Oudon.

Hoel (Count), *v.* Brittany.

Holland, William, Duke of, accompanies King John's expedition to Flanders, ii. 78, 105; is present at the battle of Bovines, 107; takes Alcazar in Portugal, 226; assists in covering the retreat of the Christians at Damietta, 244.

Holy Land, the, taxes in aid of, i. 41, 173, 312.

Honorius III., Pope, ii. 220; canonizes Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, 253; orders an inquiry into the Bishop of Durham's conduct, 257; upon appeal, he remits the cause for decision in England, 259; declares Henry III. to be of age, 273; his demands upon the English Church, 290, 295-7; and upon that of France, 302; orders Henry to refrain from attacking Louis during his crusade against the Albigenses, 306; dies, 319.

Hounslow, Middlesex, ii. 138.

Hospitallers, Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, i. 119, 150, 169, 177; ii. 207, 228-9, 244, 324-5, 344-5; 351, 375.

— Teutonic Order of St. Mary, ii. 228, 244, 324, 351; castle of, 367.

Houton, John de, Archdeacon of Bedford, sent by Henry III. to Rome, to oppose the election of Walter de Heynesham, ii. 348, 361; promises the Pope, in the King's name, a tenth of all the moveables in England and Ireland, 360.

Howbridge, Gervase de, precentor of S. Paul's, London, excommunicated, ii. 182; excepted from the amnesty and sent to Rome, 225.

Howbridge, W. de, one of the confederacy against King John, ii. 114; excommunicated, 170.

Hoyland, Lincolnshire, ii. 191.

Hubert, one of the preachers of the crusade in England, ii. 823.

Hugh (Bishop), *v.* Lincoln.

Humber river, i. 172.

Hungary, i. 159; an archbishop of, ii. 202.

Hungary [Andrew], King of, represented at Lateran Council, ii. 156; joins the crusaders at Acre, 202; returns home, and is excommunicated, 206.

Huntingdon, Simon, Earl of, dies, i. 136.

— *See* Simon, Earl.

Huntingdon, castle of, i. 101, 105; town of, iii. 78.

Huntingdon, earldom of, given to Malcolm, King of Scotland, i. 16; and William, King of Scotland, 136.

Huntingfield, William de, one of the confederacy against King John, ii. 114; excommunicated, 170; assists in subduing Essex and Suffolk, 183; his lands wasted by the King, 193.

## I.

Iconium, i. 184.

India and Indians, i. 127, 148; King of, *v.* Prester John.

Ingelburga, called Botilda, i. 295; sister of Cnut VI., King of Denmark, married by Philip II. and divorced, i. 230, 295.

Ingleis, brother of Ini, i. 10.

Ini of Wessex, son of King Kenred, i. 10.

Innocent III., Pope, i. 272; condemns the heresy of Abbot Joachim, i. 122; restores the monks in Coventry, 275; orders Richard I. to dismiss the Archbishop of Canterbury from the office of Justiciary, 277; mediates between Richard and the French King, 280; orders the Archbishop of Canterbury to take down his new church at Lambeth, 282; confirms the election of the Emperor Otho, 290; decides the controversy between the churches of Tours and Dol, 291; sends missionaries to preach

Innocent III., Pope—*cont.*

a better observance of the Lord's Day, 298; ordains a subsidy to be levied for the crusade, 312; settles the right of electing the Archbishop of Canterbury, ii. 15; annuls two elections to that dignity, 36; and consecrates Stephen Langton, 37, *seqq.*; writes in his favour to King John, and to the monks of Canterbury, 38; his second letter to John, 41, *seqq.*; threatens him with an interdict, 45; consecrates Otho IV., 51; orders John to be excommunicated, 52; excommunicates Otho, 55; sends envoys to John, 58; absolves John's subjects from their allegiance, 59; orders a crusade against him, 64; and another against the Albigenses, 87; directs Cardinal Nicholas to fill up the vacant English sees, 96; orders the interdict to be removed, 100; summons the fourth Lateran Council, 138; annuls Magna Charta, 139, *seqq.*; his letter to the barons, 143; excommunicates them, 151; cancels the election of Simon Langton to the see of York, 153, 160; his oration respecting the crusade against the Turks, 156; confirms the suspension of Archbishop Langton, 160; and the election of Walter de Gray to the see of York, 161; orders the barons to be individually excommunicated, 167, 170; his answer to the ambassadors of Prince Louis, 184, *seqq.*; dies, 220.

Ipawich (Yepiswicum, Gipeswicum), ii. 67, 192.

Ireland granted by the Pope to Henry II., i. 11; visited by the King, 88; committed to the government of Prince John, 175; visited by King John, ii. 56; English laws and coinage introduced into, *ib.*; disturbances in, iii. 4-5.

Isaac, Emperor of Cyprus, *v.* Cyprus.

Isabella of Angoulême affianced to Hugh le Brun, Count of La Marche, but married by King John, i. 295; crowned at Westminster, 302; and at Canter-

Isabella of Angoulême—*cont.*

bury, 311; accompanies the King to Paris, 312; gives birth to Henry, ii. 44; and Richard, *ib.*

Isabella, sister of Henry III. of England, asked in marriage by the Emperor Frederic II., iii. 108; her jewels and bridal appointments, 109; progress to Cologne, 111-112; marriage at Worms, 112; pedigree, 113-114.

Issoudun (Hissoldone), i. 243; the lord of, a crusader, 178.

Italian clergy in England, disturbances on account of, iii. 16, *seqq.*, 27; inquiry respecting, instituted by command of the Pope, 28.

Itermod (son of Hathra), i. 10.

Ivingho, Bucks, iii. 88.

## J.

Jacobites, Order of, i. 272, *see* Dominicans.

James, S., shrine of, at Compostella, i. 66.

Jani Mons, *v.* Mons.

Jersey, Isle of, ii. 82.

Jerusalem, i. 127; taken by Saladin, 141-2; 148, 201, 208-9, 227; church at Golgotha in, 295; ii. 374; destroyed by Coradin, ii. 234; restored to Frederick II. by Sultan of Cairo, 366.

Jerusalem, Patriarch of, ii. 156.

— Heraclius, sent to offer the kingdom to Henry II. of England, i. 134.

— Gerold, bears the cross into the Christian camp, ii. 202; accompanies the army against Damietta, 228; prays for the success of the Christians, 231; endeavours to rally the fugitives, 244; opposes the Sultan's terms, 248; his letter respecting the crusade, 324; is one of the leaders of the army, 351; performs lustrations in the churches of Jerusalem, 372; said to be besieged in his house by the Emperor, 374.

Jew, the Wandering, legend of, ii. 352.

Jews forbidden to have Christian slaves i. 118.

*Jews—cont.*

— English, persecuted, i. 166, 176, *seq.*; plundered and tortured by King John, ii. 54; pay a tax of one-third to Henry III., 883; outrage of, at Norwich, iii. 101.

— of Christendom obtain a protection from the Pope against arbitrary extortions, iii. 103.

Joachim, Abbot of Flore [Fiore], his book against Peter Lombard condemned, i. 121-2.

Joan, daughter of Henry II., born, i. 39; married to the King of Sicily, 106; receives a fortified place in Calabria from her brother Richard I., 187; returns with him from Palestine, 217.

Joan, daughter of King John, ii. 100; wife of Alexander, King of Scotland, 253.

Jocelyn (Bishop), *v.* Salisbury.

Johannes, S. Anglicus, *v.* Angely, S. Jean d'.

John (surnamed Sans-terre, i. 369) born, 41; betrothed, 91; becomes heir of the Earl of Gloucester, 106; is knighted and goes to Ireland, 136; confirmed in his possessions and in the earldom of Mortain by his brother, Richard I., 161; espouses Hawise [Isabella] daughter of the Earl of Gloucester, 163; receives Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, and Dorset, 172; appeals against the Archbishop of Canterbury, 173; entrusted with the government of Ireland, 175; his proceedings with respect to the Bishop of Ely, 205, *seq.*; makes attempts upon the crown, 217, 228; made custodian of Evreux by Philip II., 230; is pardoned by Richard, 232; joins Marcadée of Brabant in harassing the French, 245; his accession to the throne, 285; his proceedings against the adherents of Arthur, 286; is invested with the sword of Normandy, *ib.*; crowned at Westminster, 287; returns to Normandy, and makes a truce with his opponents, 288; his interview with

*John—cont.*

Philip II., 289; is promised aid by the Emperor, 290; his concord with Philip, 293; does him homage, and receives the homage of Prince Louis, 294-5; divorces his first wife, and marries Isabella of Angoulême, 295; orders the property of Archbishop Geoffrey to be seized, 301; is crowned with his queen, and reconciled to Geoffrey, 302; visits the dying Bishop of Lincoln, 306; enters the city of Lincoln, 307; receives the homage of the Scottish King, 308; assists in carrying the corpse of Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, *ib.*; exacts subsidy from Northumberland, 311; crowned at Canterbury, *ib.*; visits the French King, 312-3; rescues his mother at Mirabeau, and takes Prince Arthur prisoner, 314; his interview with him, 315; is re-crowned, 316; is accused of the murder of Arthur, *ib.*; is deserted in Normandy by many of his barons, but dallies at Rouen during the French invasion, 317; comes to England for money, 318; scutage granted to him at Oxford, 320; loses his foreign possessions, ii. 8; embarks with the intention of crossing the sea, but returns, 9-10; sends to Rome in favour of John de Gray, Archbishop elect of Canterbury, 12; takes the Castle of Montauban, 14; makes a truce with France, *ib.*; takes a thirteenth from his subjects, 35; gives 5,000 marks of silver to the Emperor Otho, *ib.*; his proceedings upon the election of Archbishop Langton, 38, *seq.*; his answer to the Pope's letter, 40; and reply to the threat of an interdict, 46; confiscates the property of the clergy, 47; takes hostages from the barons, 48; prohibits fowling, 49; makes a treaty with Scotland, 50; and receives the homage of the Welsh, 51; excommunicated, 52; puts Geoffrey de Norwich to death, 53; dismisses his chancellor, 54; plunders the Jews, *ib.*; his transactions in Ireland, 56, *seq.*; extorts money

John—*cont.*

from the English clergy, 57; takes hostages from the Welsh, 58; refuses the Pope's terms, *ib.*; confers lands on the exiled Count of Boulogne, 59; knights Prince Alexander of Scotland, 60; marches towards Wales, but, being warned of treachery, returns, 61; imprisons Peter of Pontefract, 62; deposed by the Pope, 63; his preparations to meet the French, 65-8; is visited by Pandulph, 68; reasons of his submission, 69-70; his charter of restitution, 70; resigns his crown to the Pope, 74; form of his homage to him, 76; orders the execution of Peter of Pontefract, 77; sends troops to aid of Count of Flanders, 78; his preparations against France, 80; his meeting with the exiled bishops, 81; on the refusal of the barons to follow him into France, he puts to sea with his household, but returns, 82; is prevented by Archbishop Langton from proceeding against them, 83; resigns his crown to Cardinal Nicholas, 95; agrees to refer his dispute with the clergy to the decision of four barons, *ib.*; sends money to his troops in Flanders, and an embassy to Rome, 98; crosses to Poitou, 99; his letter from thence, *ib. seq.*; directs letters patent respecting the compensation due to the clergy, 103; invades Brittany, 104; is deserted by the Poitevin barons, 105; his exclamation on hearing of his defeat at Bovines, 110; makes a truce with France, *ib.*; and returns to England, 111; promises to consider the complaints of his barons, 113; his conduct on learning their claims, 115; is deserted by most of his adherents, 118; meets the barons at Runnymede, *ib.*; grants Magna Charta, 119; and the Charta de Foresta, 127 (*see* *Introd.*, pp. l-liii); promises to dismiss the foreigners, 134; sends letters patent to the sheriffs, &c., 135; retires to the Isle of Wight, *ib.*; complains to the Pope, and sends abroad

John—*cont.*

for mercenaries, 136; besieges Rochester Castle, 147; his rage on hearing of the loss of Hugh de Boves and the wreck of his fleet, 148; takes Rochester Castle, 150; prevails on the Pope to cancel the election of Simon de Langton to the see of York, 153; leaves an army to observe London, while he ravages the north, 161, *seq.*; takes Belvoir Castle, 164; appoints castellans in the north, 166-7; flies before Louis, 180; is deserted by many of the foreign troops, 182; garrisons Wallingford Castle, &c., 183; wastes the possessions of the barons, 192, *seq.*; loses his baggage, 195; his illness, last will, and death, 196; his epitaph, 197; legend of his apparition, 308.

John (Bishops), *v.* Chichester, Exeter, Norwich, and Worcester.

Joibert, Prior of Daventry, Wenlock, Coventry, and Bermondsey, i. 27.

Joppa (Jaffa), i. 199, 200, 212, 223; ii. 326, 352, 365-7; siege of, i. 213; battle near, 215; Count of, i. 4, 132, 138.

Joramenses, i. 179.

Jordan, the river, i. 133, 135, 139; ii. 207.

Jorensis (Jaurinum, Raab; in Hungary), Archbishop of, ii. 202.

Judæa, i. 146.

Jumaus (a spy of Richard I.), i. 210.

## K.

Kamela (Chamela), i. 179, *see* Emessa.

Kenilworth, ii. 133.

Kent, Earl of, *v.* Burgh, Hubert de.

— Sheriff of, i. 35.

Kilkenny, Minorite friary at, iii. 87.

Kime, S. de, one of the confederacy against King John, ii. 114; excommunicated, 169.



Kingsbury, i. 113.  
 Knaresborough Castle, i. 87.  
 Koran, the, i. 229; ii. 234.  
 Kurds, i. 139.

## L

- Labamare (Bagnara), i. 187.  
 Lacy, John de, Constable of Chester, one of the confederacy against King John, ii. 115, 165; excommunicated, 169; goes to the Holy Land, 235; surrenders the custody of his castles to Henry III., 277; succeeds to the earldom of Lincoln; iii. 41; meets Henry III. at Westminster, 53; deserts the Earl Marshal, 54.  
 Lacy, Hugh de, Lord of Meath, slain, i. 136.  
 Lacy, Hugh de, joins a conspiracy against Richard, Earl Marshal, iii. 73 *seq.*, 80; comes to a conference with him, 82-3.  
 Lacy, Roger de, Constable of Chester, holds the castle of Roche-Andely against Philip II., i. 318; is taken prisoner, and placed in free custody, ii. 8; dies, 58.  
 Lacy, Walter de (Earl of Ulster), flies before King John, ii. 57; assists in quelling an insurrection of the Irish, iii. 4-5; consents to the destruction of the Earl Marshal, 73, *seq.*  
 Lafort (Sleaford), castle of, ii. 196, 200.  
 Lambeth (Lamhitha, Lamheia), i. 91, 173, 276; iii. 8, 34.  
 Lancaster, castle of, i. 163; honour of, ii. 126.  
 — W. de, taken prisoner by King John, ii. 151.  
 Landgrave, the, *see* Thuringia.  
 Lanfranc (Archbishop), *v.* Canterbury.  
 Langar, ii. 164.  
 Langton, Stephen de (Archbishop), *v.* Canterbury.  
 Langton, Simon de (brother of Archbishop Stephen), prosecutes his brother's appeal at Rome, ii. 98; is elected Archbishop of York, 153; rejected by the Pope, 160; becomes the Chancellor of Prince Louis, 181; excommunicated, 182; excepted from the amnesty, and sent to Rome, 225; procures the election of Ralph de Neville to the archbishopric of Canterbury to be annulled, iii. 16.  
 Llanthony, [John] Prior of, sent to Rome to oppose an election made by the monks of Durham, ii. 309.  
 Lanvalet, W. de, one of the confederacy against King John, ii. 114; excommunicated, 170.  
 Lateran Council, the third, i. 118; the fourth, ii. 138, 155.  
 Latonia, Peter de, a French prisoner, i. 279.  
 Lawes, Roger de, a Minorite preacher of the crusade, legend respecting, iii. 107-8.  
 Lawrence, nominee of Becket to the church of Eynsford, i. 25.  
 Leemen, i. 179.  
 Legends:  
   of the life of S. Wlfric, i. 4-9.  
   of the voluntary eunuch, i. 13.  
   of the vision of Bartholomew, Bishop of Exeter, i. 18-20.  
   of a supernatural voice to Gilbert, Bishop of London, i. 49.  
   of the life of S. Godric, i. 65-78.  
   of miracles at the tomb of Becket, i. 87-8.  
   of the finding of the remains of S. Amphibalus and the miracles following, i. 109-116.  
   of the apparition of S. Thomas (Becket) at sea, i. 184-5.  
   of a hermit's prophecy, i. 211-212.  
   of the vision of a monk of Eynsham, i. 246, *seqq.*

**Legends—cont.**

- of a letter from Heaven touching the Sabbath and the miracles following, i. 295-301.
- of the life of S. Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln and miracles at his tomb, i. 302-310.
- of a miraculous image of the Virgin, ii. 3-7.
- of Turchill's vision of purgatory and paradise, ii. 16, *seqq.*
- of signs in the sky at Cologne, &c., ii. 207-8.
- of a soldier who stole a crucifix, ii. 210.
- of a stream of oil from St. William's tomb at York, ii. 270.
- of miracles at Bromholm, ii. 274.
- of an apparition to William, Earl of Salisbury, ii. 288.
- of the temptations of a noble maid of Burgundy, ii. 290, *seqq.*
- of the fasting nun of Leicester, ii. 294 ;
- of a miracle at the burial of the Earl of Salisbury, ii. 298.
- of the apparition of King John to a monk, ii. 308.
- of a presage of the death of Fawkes de Breauté, ii. 316-7.
- of a prophecy substituted for the psalm "Exsurgat Deus" in a hermit's psalter, ii. 322-3.
- of signs and visions respecting the crusade, ii. 323-4.
- of the life of S. Francis, ii. 328-333.
- of the revival of Roger de Theoney and his bequest of a chantry, ii. 333-4.
- of the wandering Jew, ii. 352, *seqq.*
- of the visions of Richard I. and a knight of the New Forest, iii. 21-25.
- respecting avarice, iii. 95, *seqq.*
- of the miraculous cure of a paralytic woman, iii. 107-8.
- Legin, i. 106.
- Leicester, siege of, i. 94 ; the castle raised, 105 ; assembly of insurgent barons at, ii. 276 ; St. Mary's Church at, iii. 90.

- Leicester, Robert de Chaisneio, Arch-deacon of, v. Lincoln.
- Leicester, Robert de Bellomont, 2nd Earl of, Justiciary of England, present at the concord between the churches of Lincoln and S. Albans, i. 22 ; refuses to salute the Archbishop of Cologne, 39.
- Leicester, Robert de Bellomont, 3rd Earl of, deserts to the young King, i. 93 ; is taken prisoner, 96, *seq.* ; sent in chains to England, 98 ; carried back to Normandy, 101 ; dies before Acre, 191.
- Countess of, i. 96, 98.
- Leicester, Robert Fitz-Parnell, 4th Earl of, repulses Philip II. from Rouen, i. 230.
- Leicester, Earl of, v. Montfort.
- Leini [Leisni], Arnulph de, a French prisoner, i. 279.
- Leisni, Baldwin de, a French prisoner, i. 279.
- Leodiensis, *see* Laodicea.
- Leon, the Queen of, ii. 187.
- Leonardia (? Lombardy), i. 146.
- Leopold, v. Austria.
- Lesnes, *see* Westwood.
- Lichfield, canons of, dispute with monks of Coventry decided, ii. 335.
- Liege, a youth of the diocese of, ii. 232.
- Lieus (Lens), castle of, ii. 98, 179.
- Limburg [Henry IV.], Duke of, lieutenant of the Emperor in the Holy Land, ii. 325, 351.
- Limely (Limerick), Chieftain of, i. 88.
- Limerick, besieged and taken by Richard, Earl-Marshal, iii. 80.
- Limeth, G., one of Prince Louis' ambassadors to Rome, ii. 183.
- Limoges, the district of, i. 282 ; ii. 111.
- Lincoln, i. 302-310 ; ii. 190 ; iii. 102 ; the castle besieged, ii. 211 ; battle of 215, *seq.* ; plunder of the city, 218.
- Lincoln, Earl of, v. Lacy, and Meschines.
- Lincoln, Bishops of :—
- Robert de Chaisneio (or de Querceto), his final concord with the Abbot of S. Albans, i. 22 ; dies, 47.

Lincoln, Bishops of—*cont.*

- Geoffrey (natural son of Henry II.), Archdeacon of Lincoln, elected, i. 92; takes the castle of Malessart, 101; sets out for Rome, 102; resigns the bishopric, 128; elected Archbishop of York, 161; prohibited by the Archbishop of Canterbury from being consecrated by any but himself, 167; his election confirmed, 177; receives consecration abroad, 193; is maltreated and imprisoned on his return, 194; joins in excommunicating his persecutors, 204; reconciled to his brother, Richard I., 276; stripped of his temporalities by King John, 301; reconciled to him, 302; assists at the burial of the Bishop of Lincoln, 308; withdraws from England, and excommunicates the collectors of the thirteenth in his province, ii. 35; dies, 65.
- Walter de Constantiis, Archdeacon of Oxford, consecrated, i. 129; enthroned, 130; translated to Rouen, *ib.*; is one of the umpires between the Kings of England and France, 152; invests Richard I. with the sword of Normandy, 161; assists at his coronation, 164; receives a letter from him while in Palestine, 199; appointed one of the guardians of the realm, 204; joins in excommunicating the maltreaters of the Archbishop of York, *ib.*; is summoned to Germany by King Richard, 230; lays Normandy under an interdict, 245; his convention with Richard, 267; invests John with the sword of Normandy, 286.
- Hugh, Prior of the Carthusians, consecrated, i. 137; his life, miracles, death, and burial, 302, *seqq.*; canonized, ii. 253.
- William of Blois, precentor of Lincoln, consecrated, i. 319; ii. 14.
- Hugh, Archdeacon of Wells, and Chancellor of King John, elected, ii. 51; consecrated by Archbishop Langton, and dismissed from his office by the

Lincoln, Bishops of—*cont.*

- King, 54; is promised restitution by John, 71-3; returns to England, 81, 102; is present at Runnymede, 118; makes fine for having countenanced the insurgent barons, 225; obtains his castle of Newark on paying for the stores, 227, *seq.*; orders a fasting recluse to be watched, 294; dies, iii. 102.
- Robert Grosseteste, consecrated, iii. 102.
- Lincoln, Robert, Canon of, *v.* Worcester.
- William, Chancellor of, i. 304.
- Lincoln, Adam de, excommunicated, ii. 170.
- Lincoln, Thomas de, taken prisoner by King John, ii. 151.
- Lisbon (Ulixebona), i. 132, 156-7, 184, 185; ii. 226.
- Lisieux [William de Rupière], Bishop of, one of an embassy sent to Rome by King Richard, i. 267.
- Lisieux, Archdeacon of, Gilbert de Glanville, i. 136.
- L'Isle, Brian de, adheres to King John against the Pope, ii. 60; and against the barons, 117; appointed one of the governors of Yorkshire, 166; present at the siege of Montsorel, 208; marches to the relief of Lincoln, 212; continues to plunder after the proclamation of peace, 227; surrenders the custody of his castles to Henry III., 277; appoints inspectors of the forests, 286.
- Lismore, council of, i. 90.
- Liuns (Lyon-la-Forêt), forest of, i. 289; castle of, 313.
- Lixoviensis, *v.* Lisieux.
- Llandaff [Urban], Bishop of, suspended by Becket and the Pope, i. 81.
- Llewellyn, King of Wales, ii. 61; besieges Builth Castle, and is put to flight by Henry III., 260; seizes two castles belonging to the Earl of Pembroke, and beheads the garrison, 270; besieges Montgomery Castle, 349; captures William de Braose, 350; and makes a truce with King Henry, *ib.*; hangs

Llewellyn, King of Wales—*cont.*

William de Braose, 383; ravages his lands, and those of others upon the border, iii. 10; is excommunicated by the English prelates, 11; his ruse against the garrison of Montgomery Castle, *ib.*; again ravages the border, 30; in conjunction with the Earl Marshal, 54; burns Shrewsbury, 71-2; overtures of peace to him by Henry, 79; terms insisted on by him, 89.

Loches (Luches), i. 234.

Loddon Bridge, i. 204.

Lodève (Lodovensis), Bishop of, at Muret, ii. 91.

Lodonesium, *v.* Lothian.

Logtonium (Logrono), i. 106.

Loir (Leir), Chateau du, i. 156, 158.

Loire (Ligeris), the river, i. 158.

Lombard, *see* Peter.

Lombards, the, i. 178.

London, St. Paul's Church, i. 131, 244; Tower of, 190, 205, 231, 244; Bow Church, 277; Old Temple, 302, 306; St. Bridget's, ii. 60; New Temple, 66; St. Paul's, 83; 102-3; New Temple, 113; Tower of, 135; Queen Maud's Hospital near, 265; St. Paul's, 382; New Temple, iii. 10, 31, 40, 41; Tower of, 36, 92, 108; the city delivered up to the barons, ii. 116; its inhabitants excommunicated, 168, 170; besieged by the Earl of Pembroke, 223; riots in, 265, *seqq.*; magistrates deposed, 267; heavily taxed, 383; Mayor ordered to arrest Hubert de Burgh, ii. 35.

## London, Bishops of:

— Maurice, a witness to the charter of liberties of Henry I., ii. 86.

— Richard de Beaumeis (II.), dies, i. 20.

— Gilbert Foliot, *v.* Hereford.

— Richard, Archdeacon of Ely, elected, i. 167; consecrated, 173; appointed one of the judges in the Bishop of Coventry's case, 175; procures the

London, Bishops of—*cont.*

release of the Archbishop of York, 194; gives benediction to John, Abbot of S. Alban's, 239; dies, 278.

— William, Canon of St. Paul's, consecrated, i. 287; consecrates William, Bishop of Ely, 319; and Jocelyn, Bishop of Bath, ii. 14; appointed with others to expostulate with King John, 45; lays an interdict on England and leaves the country, 46-7; ordered to excommunicate John, 52; accompanies his metropolitan to Rome, 63; and to the French king, 64; attends a council in France, 65; is promised restitution by John, 71-3; returns to England, 81, 103; is present at the concession of Magna Charta, 118.

— Eustace, receives custody of the person and property of Fawkes de Breauté, ii. 281; dies, 355.

— Roger Niger, Canon of London, elected, ii. 355; consecrated, 378; his conduct in a thunderstorm which occurred during the celebration of mass, 382; excommunicates the spoilers of the Italian clergy, iii. 20; procures Hubert de Burgh to be replaced in sanctuary, 37; goes to Rome to answer a charge of conniving at the plunder of the Italians, 47; excommunicates all who had shown violence to the Bishop of Carlisle, 55; joins the Bishop of Salisbury in again procuring Hubert de Burgh's restoration to sanctuary, 57; consecrates Archbishop Riche, 78; and gives benediction to John, Abbot of S. Alban's, 103.

London, Ralph de Diceto, Dean of, i. 178.

London, Gervase, Chancellor of, excommunicated, ii. 169, 170.

London, St. Martin's and St. Paul's, Chapters of, ii. 174.

London, Holy Trinity, convent of, ii. 174.

London, Serlo, Mayor of, ii. 266.

Longbeard, William, *v.* Fitz-Osbert.

Longchamp, William de (Bishop), *v.* Ely.

Longchamp, Henry and Osbert de, hostages for their brother the Bishop of Ely, *i.* 206.

Longespee, William (natural son of Henry II.), Earl of Salisbury, adheres to King John against the Pope, *ii.* 59; undertakes that John will observe his compact with him, 70; present at his submission, 75; destroys a French fleet, 78, *seq.*; 188; appointed marshal of the army in Flanders, 105; is a leader of the van in the battle of Bovines, 107; is taken prisoner, 109; supports John against the barons, 117; is present at Runnymede, 119; appointed with others to observe the barons in London, 162; plans the ravage of their lands, 163; wastes the Isle of Ely, 171; deserts to Louis, 181; returns to his allegiance, 206; marches to the relief of Lincoln, 212; assists in covering the retreat of the Christians at Damietta, 244; accompanies the expedition into Gascony, 283; is wrecked in returning, 287, *seq.*; supposed to be drowned, 295; his arrival and death, 297-8; the Justiciary accused of his murder, *iii.* 34.

Longespee, William, Earl of Salisbury, escapes from the battle of Grosmund, *iii.* 60.

Lord's Day, letter respecting the observance of the, *i.* 295, *seqq.*; miracles consequent upon its infraction, 297, *seq.*

Lorraine, *i.* 146.

Losdunum, *see* Loudun.

Lothian, county of, *i.* 16, 95.

Loudun (Losdunum), *i.* 13.

Louis le Gros, *i.* 289.

Louis VII. (le Jeune), marries Constance, daughter of Alphonso of Castille, *i.* 11; entertains Henry when King of England, 17; quarrels with him for precipitating the marriage of their children, 18; becomes reconciled, 20; affords Becket an asylum, 41; again quarrels with

Louis VII.—*cont.*

Henry, 47; mediates between him and Becket, 63; is present at their concord, 79; invades Normandy, 94; is compelled to raise the siege of Rouen, 102; abandons the cause of the young King, *ib.*; his concord with Henry, 108; visits Becket's tomb, 117; his death and burial, 124, 266.

Louis (VIII.), *i.* 245; does homage, when Prince, to John of England, and marries Blanche of Castille, 293-5; knighted, *ii.* 50; his territory ravaged by John, 99; advances to the relief of Roche-au-Moine, and then retreats, 104-5; chosen King of England by the barons, 172; appoints a day for his arrival, 176; his reply to the expostulations of the Legate, 178, *seq.*; sends messengers to defend his claim at Rome, 180; lands at Sandwich, 181; receives the homage of the barons, &c., *ib.*; is excommunicated, 182; reduces the south of England, *ib.*; receives a letter from his ambassadors at Rome, 183; his progress in the eastern and northern counties, 190, *seq.*; besieges Dover Castle, 191; his interview with the governor, 199; takes Hertford and Berkhamstead castles, 200, *seq.*; levies a contribution on S. Alban's Abbey, 201; places the castles in the hands of foreigners, 204; is threatened by the Pope, makes a truce with Henry III. and leaves the country, 206, *seq.*; returns, and sends a force to the relief of Montsorel, 209; is re-excommunicated, 213; reproaches the fugitives from the battle of Lincoln, 219; sends to France for means of escape, 220; makes peace with Henry, 223-5; is absolved, 225; besieges Thoulouse, and is repulsed, 252, *seq.*; becomes King of France, 271; his answer to the demands of the English King, *ib.*; obtains possession of Rochelle, 277; sends a force to seize Richard, Earl of Cornwall, 284; assumes the cross against the Albi-

Louis (VIII.)—*cont.*

genses, 306; besieges Avignon, 309; orders his slain to be cast into the Rhone, 312; prohibits the Earl of Champagne from leaving the army, *ib.*; dies, 313.

Louis IX. of France, crowned in the tenth year of his age, ii. 315; reconciled to his nobility, 319; sends an expedition against the Count of Thoulouse, 347; collects an army to oppose Henry III., 384; confiscates the estates of some Norman deserters, iii. 6; makes peace with his barons, 7; attacked by Count of Brittany and Earl of Chester, loses his baggage, and makes a truce with England, 13; attacks the Count of Brittany upon its expiry, 93; his conduct to the Count upon his submission, 94-5.

Loures (Louviers), i. 243, 269.

Louvaine, i. 231; Duke of, *ib.*; 272; ii. 106, *see* Brabant; sent to England by Frederick II. for the Princess Isabella, iii. 109.

Louviers, Alard de, a French prisoner, i. 279.

Loviers (Louviers), i. 243; *v.* Loures.

Luches, *see* Loches.

Lucius III., Pope, i. 122, 128, 134; urges Henry II. of England to accept the kingdom of Jerusalem, 135; dies, 137.

Lucy, Godfrey de (Bishop), *v.* Winchester.

Lucy, Geoffrey de, adheres to King John against the Pope, ii. 60; and against the barons, 117; appointed one of the Governors of Yorkshire, 166; marches to the relief of Lincoln, 212.

Lucy, Richard de (Justiciary of England), excommunicated by Becket, i. 40; named as envoy to Rome, 46; lays the first stone of Westwood Abbey, 108.

Lugdunum, *see* Lyons.

Luke, chaplain of Henry III., rejected as bishop by the monks of Durham, ii. 309.

Lusignan, Geoffrey de, deprived of his castle by Richard, Duke of Aquitaine,

Lusignan, Geoffrey de—*cont.*

i. 124; murders one of the Duke's friends, and is again vanquished, 144; surrenders, with his sons, to King John, ii. 99.

Lusignan, Guy de, Count of Joppa and Ascalon, and brother-in-law of Baldwin IV., appointed administrator of the kingdom, and deposed, i. 132-3; made King by his wife, 138-9; summons the strength of the kingdom against Saladin, 140; taken prisoner, 141; sent to Damascus, 149; released, *ib.*; besieges Acre, 150; defeated near Antioch, 169; present with the army before Acre, 178; his title to the kingdom defended by Richard I., 197; acquiesces in the election of the Count of Champagne as King, and receives Cyprus, 201.

Lutegareshale, i. 163.

Luxoniensis, Lixoviensis, *see* Lisieux.

Lynn, subjected to a heavy ransom by Prince Louis, ii. 190.

Lyons (Lugdunum), i. 182; ii. 177, 306, 309.

— Archbishop of, ii. 299, 300, 302.

## M.

Macaire, S., ii. 284.

Maccumt (Joseph Amiral-mumenin), Emperor of the Moors, slain, i. 132.

Macon, [John de Braine] Count of, confederates against the Count of Champagne, iii. 3.

Magna Charta, confederacy of the barons to obtain, ii. 118, *seqq.*; tenor of the charter, 119, *seqq.*, *see* Introduction, pp. l-liii; twenty-five barons appointed to carry out its provisions, 132; confirmed by Henry III., 283.

Magna Villa, *see* Mandeville.

Mahomet, i. 147, 149, 228; ii. 254.

Maidstone, Ralph de (Bishop), *v.* Hereford.

Maidul, Peter de, a French prisoner, i. 279.  
 Maine, i. 286, 288-9; iii. 113.  
 Majus Monasterium, *see* Marmoutier.  
 Malcolm III., King of Scotland, married to Margaret, daughter of Eadward son of Eadmund Ironside, iii. 114.  
 Malcolm IV. of Scotland, his composition with Henry II., i. 16; does homage to him and to Prince Henry, 26.  
 Malessart, castle of, i. 101.  
 Malet, William, one of the confederacy against King John, ii. 114; excommunicated, 169.  
 Malger or Mauger (Bishop), *v.* Worcester.  
 Malo, S. (Mauloum), ii. 384.  
 Malo-leone, *v.* Mauleon, and Mauley.  
 Malta, Henry, Count of, dissatisfied at the restoration of Damietta to the Saracens, ii. 265.  
 "Malveisine," ii. 191.  
 Man, Isle of, iii. 113.  
 Mandeville, Abbot of, ii. 91.  
 Mandeville, William de, Earl [of Essex], dies, i. 169.  
 Mandeville, Geoffrey de, Earl of Essex, one of the confederacy against King John, ii. 114; excommunicated, 169; mortally wounded in a tournament, 176.  
 Mandeville, William de (brother and successor of Geoffrey), one of the confederacy against King John, ii. 114; excommunicated, 169; assists in reducing Essex and Suffolk, 183; loses his standard, 201; dies, 317.  
 Mandeville, R. de, excommunicated, ii. 170.  
 Manichinus, King (?), ii. 357.  
 Mans, Le, i. 102; siege of, 155; 158, 221, 289.  
 Mans, Le, Bishop of, i. 183.  
 Manuel, Emperor of Constantinople, sends an embassy to Henry II., i. 107; 235.  
 Maravia, *see* Moravia.  
 Marc or Marcey, Philip, castellan of Nottingham, adheres to King John against the Pope, ii. 60, 134; present at the siege of Montsorel, 208; continues to plunder after the proclamation of peace,

Marc or Marcey, Philip—*cont.*  
 227; encourages the Earl of Albemarle against Henry III., 255; surrenders the custody of his castles to the King, 276.  
 Marc or Marcey, G. de, nephew of Philip, ii. 134.  
 Marche, La, county of, ii. 111.  
 Marche, La, Hugh, Count of, *v.* Brun.  
 Marescallia, i. 140.  
 Margan, abbey of, iii. 64.  
 Margaret, sister of Count of Flanders, i. 128.  
 Margaret, daughter of Eadward, son of Eadmund Ironside, wife of Malcolm III. of Scotland, iii. 114.  
 Margaret, daughter of Louis VII., married to Prince Henry of England, i. 17, 18; crowned, 91; brought to England by Henry II., 98.  
 Margaret (Isabel), daughter of Count of Hainault, first wife of Philip II. of France, i. 128.  
 Margeth, castle of, i. 192.  
 Marines, Albert de, excommunicated, i. 204.  
 Marlborough, i. 128, 163; ii. 182, 252, 295, 297, 321.  
 Marmoutier (Majus Monasterium), abbey of, its possessions seized by Richard I., i. 243; Hugh, Abbot of, a party on behalf of Philip II. to the truce between him and John, ii. 110.  
 Marseilles, i. 181, 183, 186, 218; ii. 262.  
 Marsh, Richard de, Chancellor of King John, adheres to him against the Pope, ii. 60; is sent to hire foreign mercenaries, 186; consecrated Bishop of Durham, 287; his dissension with his monks, 256, *seqq.*; dies suddenly, 307.  
 Marsh, Robert de, Archdeacon of Northumberland, one of King John's embassy to Rome respecting the interdict, ii. 101.  
 Marsh, Geoffrey de, Justiciary of Ireland, represses an insurrection there, iii. 4-5; joins a conspiracy against the Earl-Marshall, 73, *seq.*; his insidious advice to him, 80, 82; throws off the mask, 83.

Marshal, John le, claims a manor in the possession of Becket, i. 32.

Marshal, John le, adheres to King John against the barons, ii. 117; attends him at Runnymede, 119; and in his northern expedition, 162; is present at the coronation of Henry III., 197; marches to the relief of Lincoln, 212; ordered to intercept the French fleet, 221; is the bearer of a royal message to the Council at Westminster, 297.

Marshal, William, Earl of Pembroke, is surety for Richard I. that he will go to the crusade, i. 170; ordered to act independently of the Chancellor, and to receive the Archbishop of Rouen as an associate, 203-4; sent by King John to receive the fealty of the barons, 285; attests his submission to the Pope, ii. 75; is his surety respecting compensation to the clergy, 101; acts for him in a council held at London, 102; becomes his surety to the barons, 113; is sent to inquire as to their claims, 115; receives the missive of the insurgent barons, 117; is sent to signify the King's acquiescence to their demands, 118; is present at Runnymede, 119; attends the coronation of Henry III., 197; issues letters on Henry's behalf to the sheriffs, 198; persuades his son to submit to Henry III., 206; orders the castle of Montsorel to be besieged, 208; collects an army for the relief of Lincoln, 211-12; carries the news of his victory to the King, 219; takes measures to intercept the French fleet, 221; assists in promoting a peace, 223, *seq.*; besieges Newark, 227; dies, 237.

Marshal, William, Earl of Pembroke (son of the preceding), joins the confederacy against King John, ii. 114; excommunicated, 169; joins Prince Louis, 181; makes his submission to Henry III., 206; marches to the relief of Lincoln, 212; recovers two of his castles from the Welsh, and ravages their country, 270; confederates with the Earl of

Marshal, William—*cont.*

Cornwall against the King, 321; accompanies the King to Brittany, iii. 4; is left there as one of the commanders of the army, 7; dies, 10; Hubert de Burgh charged with his murder, 34.

Marshal, Richard (brother and heir of the preceding), compels Henry III. to grant him his inheritance, iii. 13-14; becomes one of the sureties for Hubert de Burgh, 42; is offended at the dismissal of his deputy, 47; remonstrates against the employment of foreigners, 48-9; is warned of an intrigue against him, and escapes, 53; confederates with other barons, *ib.*, and with Llewellyn, 54; is deceived into the surrender of one of his castles to the King, 55-6; recovers it by force, 57-8; is taken prisoner, 62; rescued, 63; defeats the royal forces at Monmouth, *ib.*; his answer to the King's proposals, 64, *seqq.*; routs John of Monmouth, and wastes his lands, 70; in company with Llewellyn, he burns Shrewsbury, 71-2; intrigue against him by Bishop of Winchester and others with Irish nobles, 72-3; carries on the war in Ireland, 80; defends his conduct, 81; confers with the Irish nobles, 82; reproaches Geoffrey de Marsh with his treachery, 83; is wounded and taken prisoner, 85-6; his death and burial, 86, *seq.*

Marshal, Gilbert (brother of the preceding), knighted, and created Earl-Marshall, iii. 89.

Marshal, Walter, a younger brother of the preceding, iii. 84.

Marteinni, *see* Martigny.

Martel, castle of, i. 130.

Martel, A., Preceptor of Knights Templars, ii. 263.

Martigny, Geoffrey de, ii. 134.

Martin, S. G., cardinal priest of, envoy of Pope Gregory IX. to the Emperor Frederick II., ii. 338.

Mascu, *see* Macon.

Mategrifun, a castle so called, i. 187.



- Matthew, S. de Finibus terræ, *v.* Finisterre.
- Matilda or Maud, daughter of Malcolm III. and Margaret of Scotland, wife of Henry I. of England, i. 9-10; iii. 114.
- Matilda, or Maud, daughter of Henry I., married to the Emperor Henry V., and afterwards to Geoffrey, Count of Anjou; mother of Henry II., i. 9; iii. 113.
- Matilda, wife of King Stephen, her burial, i. 3.
- Matilda, daughter of Henry II. of England, born, i. 13; married to Henry V. of Saxony, 39; iii. 113; gives birth to a son, i. 130; dies, 160.
- Matilda (Maud), wife of William de Braose, refuses to give her children as hostages to King John, ii. 48; is imprisoned, and starved to death, 57.
- castle of, i. 277; rebuilt, iii. 12-13, 61.
- Mauclerc, Walter (Bishop), *v.* Carlisle.
- Maudut, William, one of the confederacy against King John, ii. 114; loses his castle of Hanslape, 163; excommunicated, 170; taken prisoner, 217.
- Mauley, Peter de, adheres to King John against the Pope, ii. 60; encourages the insurrection of the Earl of Albemarle against Henry III., 255; surrenders the custody of his castles to the King, 277.
- Mauleon, Savary de, employed by King John against his barons, ii. 147; prevents him from hanging the garrison of Rochester Castle, 150; commands the Poitevin auxiliaries, 162; wastes the Isle of Ely, 171; arrives in the Holy Land, 244; employed by Louis VIII. to guard the French coast, 289, *seq.*
- Maurice (Bishop), *v.* London.
- Maurienne (Morian), Hubert, Count of, his eldest daughter betrothed to Prince John of England, i. 91.
- Mauritania, i. 146.
- Mayenne (Meduana), i. 145; Geoffrey de, a partizan of Richard, Count of Poitou, i. 159.
- Meath (Media, Mide), i. 136; ii. 57.
- Meautun, G., Constable of, one of the confederacy against John, ii. 114; excommunicated, 170.
- Mecca (Metha), ii. 247.
- Mechisemaphat, i. 228.
- Media, *see* Meath.
- Meduana, *see* Mayenne.
- Medes, i. 139.
- Mehemodain, i. 22.
- Meis, *see* Nice.
- Melcaeth, i. 179.
- Melcalezis, i. 179.
- Melchiphais, i. 227.
- Melealim (Malek-el-Kamel), eldest son of Saphadin, and Sultan of Babylon, or Cairo, i. 227-8; put to flight at Damietta, ii. 239, *seq.*; makes three assaults upon the camp of the Christians, 240, *seqq.*; defeats them in a pitched battle, 243, *seqq.*; treats for peace, 246; his proposals, 247; endeavours to surprise the Christians, 248; cuts off their communications with Damietta, 261, 263; makes a truce with them, *ib.* 265; sends presents to Frederic II., 351; restores to him the Holy Land, 364; releases the Christian captives, 371; his treaty with Frederic II. denounced by the Pope, 374.
- Melkalade, i. 179.
- Mello (Merlon), William de, taken prisoner, i. 245; again captured, 279.
- Melun, ii. 180; Giles, Viscount of, sent by Prince Louis to the aid of the English barons, ii. 173; excommunicated, 175; his death-bed confession of the bad faith of Louis, 194.
- Melun, Robert de (Bishop), *v.* Hereford.
- Mercadeus (Marcadée), Prince of Brabant, *v.* Brabant.
- Merlin, his prophecies said to have been fulfilled, i. 100, 158, 162; ii. 57.
- Merlon, *see* Mello.
- [Meschines,] Ranulph de, Earl of Chester, is poisoned, i. 10.

- [Meschines], Ranulph de, Earl of Chester, an adherent of the young King, made prisoner by Henry II., i. 96.
- [Meschines], Ranulph de, Earl of Chester and Lincoln, one of King John's sureties for making compensation to the clergy, ii. 101; adheres to him against the barons, 117; present at the coronation of Henry III., 197; besieges Montsorel, 208; raises the siege, 211; marches to the relief of Lincoln, 212; arrives in the Holy Land, 235; assists in covering the flight of the Christians at Damietta, 244; is favourable to the Sultan's terms, 248; returns home, 251; loses Fotheringay Castle, 255; letter addressed to him, 262; surrenders the custody of his castles to the King, 276, *seq.*; joins the Earl of Cornwall against him, 321; prohibits his clerical tenants from paying tithes to the Pope, 377; prevents the King from killing Hubert de Burgh, 379; fortifies a castle surrendered by the Count of Brittany, iii. 6; appointed one of the commanders of the force left in Brittany, 7; his doings in Anjou, 8; attacks and plunders the French, 13; negotiates a truce, and returns to England, *ib.*; expostulates with the King respecting a pecuniary aid, 21; prevails upon him to recall his order touching the seizure of Hubert de Burgh, 35; dies, 40.
- Messiac, i. 226.
- Messina, i. 182-3, 186-7, 192.
- Metalech, i. 179.
- Metha, *see* Mecca.
- Meulant, Roger de, a French prisoner, i. 279.
- Mide, *see* Meath.
- Miervant, castle of, ii. 99.
- Milan, i. 65.
- Milli, i. 245.
- Minancourt (Nonancourt), i. 108.
- Minorites (Franciscans), their rule, ii. 85; chosen by the Pope as preachers of the Crusade, iii. 106.
- Mirabeau, castle of, i. 13, 313-5; battle at, i. 134; ii. 186; iii. 5.
- Miralis, i. 179.
- Misci, Theobald de, a French prisoner, i. 280.
- Moine, Eustace le, ii. 179; collects a fleet for the invasion of England by Prince Louis, 180; collects a second fleet and is defeated, 221-2; is dragged from the hold of a ship, and put to death, 222.
- Monastergensis (Munster), Archbishop of, ii. 202.
- Monasteries, general visitation of, iii. 42, *seqq.*
- Monasterium Album, *v.* Whitechurch.
- Moncontour, castle of, ii. 100.
- Monfichet, Richard de, one of the confederacy against King John, ii. 114; excommunicated, 170; taken prisoner, 217.
- Monmouth, John de, appointed a captain of his Poitevin mercenaries by Henry III., iii. 60; surprised and put to flight by the Earl-Marshall, 70.
- Monmouth, town and castle of, iii. 61; battle of, 63.
- Mons Albanus, *see* Montauban.
- Mons Duplex, *see* Mont Doubleau.
- Mons Jani, the Great St. Bernard, i. 184.
- Montagu, Peter de, Master of the Temple, letters from, on the affairs of Palestine, ii. 260-2, 263-5.
- Montagu, William de, one of the confederacy against King John, ii. 114; excommunicated, 169.
- Montauban (Mons Albanus), ii. 13.
- Mont-Begon, Roger de, one of the confederacy against King John, ii. 114; excommunicated, 169.
- Mont-doubleau (Mons Duplex), i. 136.
- Monte, Adulph, Count de (a crusader), his vessel set on fire by the Turks, ii. 230; his scaling-apparatus, 231.
- Montebello, Abbot of, iii. 45.
- Montenegro, i. 182.
- Montevisito (Monte-insito), J. de, one of Prince Louis' ambassadors to Rome, ii. 183.

Mont-Ferrat, William, Marquis of, i. 133;  
 Conrad, Marquis of, his letter to Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, 153;  
 present in the battle near Antioch, 169;  
 his station at the siege of Acre, 178;  
 proposed as King of the Holy Land, 197;  
 slain by the Assassins, 201, 223, 225.

Montfort, i. 155, 317.

Montfort, Robert de, a witness to the charter of liberties of Henry I., ii. 86.

Montfort, Robert de, overcomes Henry de Essex in a trial by battle, i. 24.

Montfort, Simon de, Earl of Leicester, a leader in the crusade against the Albigenses, ii. 88;  
 made prince of the captured territory, 90;  
 gains a victory over the Albigenses, 91-2;  
 slain, 252.

Montfort, Simon de, claims the possessions of the Count of Thoulouse in the council of Bourges, ii. 300.

Montgomery Castle built, ii. 260;  
 besieged by the Welsh, 349;  
 iii. 10-11.

Mont-Michel, Robert Abbot of, the historian, i. 16.

Montmirail, i. 40, 78.

Montmorency, Matthew de, a French prisoner, i. 279.

Montoire (Montarium), i. 156.

Mont-Royal, *see* Crach.

Mont-Royal, or Montregeau, Ansier de, confesses his treachery to the crusaders, i. 180.

Montsorel (Montsoreau), castle of, surrendered, i. 101;  
 held against John, ii. 167;  
 sally from, 205;  
 besieged, 208;  
 siege raised, 211;  
 the place abandoned by its garrison, 219.

Moors, the, i. 179, 239.

Moravia, [Otho] Duke of, joins the crusaders at Acre, ii. 202.

Morocco, i. 179, 185, 239.

Mortain (Count of), *see* John.

Mortain and Warren, William, Earl of (called, in the text, natural son of King Stephen), compounds with Henry II., i. 16.

Mortimer, Hugh de, rebels against Henry II., i. 10-11.

Morville, Hugh de, one of the murderers of Becket, i. 83.

Mosepha, a, defined, ii. 374.

Mowbray, Roger de (in arms against Henry II.), defeated by the royalists of Lincoln, i. 97;  
 makes his peace with the King, 101.

Mowbray, William de, one of the confederacy against King John, ii. 114;  
 excommunicated, 169;  
 taken prisoner, 217.

Multon, Thomas de, one of the confederacy against King John, ii. 115;  
 taken prisoner, 151;  
 excommunicated, 170;  
 becomes a justice in Eyre, 278.

Muncontur, *see* Moncontour.

Munteiun (? Mont Sion), Odo de, a French prisoner, i. 279.

Muntini (? Montigny), Everard de, a French prisoner, i. 279.

Murellum, *see* Muret.

Muret (Murellum), ii. 91-2.

Muschamp, Geoffrey de (Bishop), *r.* Coventry.

Mustop, i. 175.

Mustop-lice, *ib.*

## N.

Nantes, i. 13, 17, 64, 278;  
 ii. 104, 384;  
 iii. 7.

Nanteuil, Philip de, a French prisoner, i. 279.

Nanteuil, Andrew de, taken prisoner by the Turks, ii. 244.

Naples, John, Cardinal of, one of the legates sent to reconcile Henry II. and Becket, i. 40.

Narbonne, Archbishops of, ii. 299, 300.

— [Arnold Amaury], Legate in the crusade against the Albigenses, ii. 88;

- Narbonne, Archbishops of—*cont.*  
summons several bishops and abbots to his aid, 91.  
— N., joins other prelates in a letter from the Holy Land, ii. 324; is one of the leaders of the crusaders, 351.
- Navarre, Sancho, King of, i. 106, 184, 193, 234.
- Navarret, i. 106.
- Nazareth, i. 179, 227; ii. 367; N., Arch-bishop of, joins other prelates in a letter from the Holy Land, ii. 324; is one of the leaders of the crusaders, 351.
- Neapolis (Nablous), i. 133, 179.  
— or Sichen (Sychar), ii. 366.
- Nemausensis, *see* Nismes.
- Nesle, Drogo de, released from captivity at Constantinople, ii. 75.
- Nesle, John de, a crusader, i. 178.
- Neubourg, i. 18.
- Neufchâtel, i. 234.
- Nevers [Mahaut], Count of, a leader in the crusade against the Albigenses, ii. 88; returns home, 90; besieges Windsor Castle, 192; is suspected of having been bribed by King John, 193; goes to the Holy Land, but deserts at a period of danger, 235.
- Nevers, Guy de, a French prisoner, i. 279.  
— Bishop of, i. 79.
- Neville, Alan de, excommunicated by Becket, i. 40; absolved, 41; again excommunicated, 54.
- Neville, Eustace de, sent by Prince Louis to encourage the English barons, ii. 173; excommunicated, 175.
- Neville, Hugh de, chief forester of King John, adheres to him against the Pope, ii. 60; and against the barons, 117; is present at Runnymede, 119; surrenders Marlborough Castle to Louis, and does him homage, 182; appoints inspectors of the forests, 286.
- Neville, Ralph de (Bishop), *v.* Chichester.
- Newark, castle of, ii. 190, 196, 212; siege of, 226.
- Newcastle-upon-Tyne, i. 16.
- New Forest, the, iii. 22.
- Nice (Meis), i. 182.
- Nicholas I., Pope, his letter respecting the churches of Tours and Dol, i. 292.
- Nichosiensis (Nicosia in Cyprus), Arch-bishop of, ii. 202, 228, 374.
- Nile, the, i. 229; ii. 228–236, 246.
- Niorz, ii. 8.
- Nismes (Nemausensis), Bishop of, ii. 91.
- Niger, Roger (Bishop), *v.* London.
- Noah, i. 10.
- Nonant, Hugh de (Bishop), *v.* Coventry.
- Nonantcourt (Minantcourt), i. 108, 243.
- Norfolk, i. 300; Earls of, *v.* Bigod.
- Norhale, William de (Bishop), *v.* Worcester.
- Norham, ii. 50.
- Normandy, laws for the church in, i. 188, *seq.*
- Northampton, i. 33, 44, 285; ii. 58, 83; 133, 162, 167, 226, 276, 304, 318, 322; siege of, ii. 116; council at, 278.
- Northampton, Savary, Archdeacon of, *v.* Bath.
- Northumberland, claimed by William, King of Scotland, i. 95; invaded by, 100; earldom granted to Bishop of Durham, 168, 300; ii. 50; subdued for Louis by the Scots, 191.
- Norton, Walter de, excommunicated, ii. 170.
- Norwold, Hugh (Bishop), *v.* Ely.
- Norwich, city of, i. 16, 176; ii. 110, iii. 101; plundered by the Flemings, i. 98.
- Norwich, Bishops of:  
— William, i. 22, 36.  
— John (Dean of Salisbury), consecrated, i. 105; obtains a dispensation from joining the crusade, i. 186; his quota towards the ransom of Richard I., 224.  
— John de Gray, elected Archbishop of Canterbury, ii. 12; his election annulled, 36; made Justiciary of Ireland, 56; adheres to King John against the Pope, 60; returns from Ireland with a force in aid of the King, 67

Norwich, Bishops of—*cont.*  
 is a witness of his submission to the Pope, 75; is sent to Rome respecting the interdict, 100; undertakes that John will make compensation to the clergy, *ib.*, 103; dies on his return, 110.—[He is subsequently stated (p. 136) to have been sent to engage foreign mercenaries.]  
 — Pandulph, *v.* Pandulph.  
 — Thomas de Blundville, a clerk of the Exchequer, consecrated, ii. 317; gives shelter to Hubert de Burgh, iii. 36.  
 Norwich, Archdeacons of:  
 — Geoffrey de Burgh, *v.* Ely.  
 — John (a Florentine), escapes to London from some English insurgents, iii. 19.  
 Norwich, Robert, official of the church of, ordered to excommunicate the confederated barons by name, ii. 167.  
 — Geoffrey de, ii. 52, *see* Introduction, p. xlviii.  
 Nottingham, castle of, i. 163, 231; ii. 12, 61, 83; honour of, 126, 133, 151, 163, 164, 190, 205, 211, 219.  
 Novent (Vouvant), castle of, ii. 99.  
 Novum Burgum, *see* Neubourg.  
 Noureddin, a Turkish prince, 219; captures Bohemond II. and others, i. 40; a nephew of Saphadin, 227.  
 Nubin, i. 179.

## O.

Octavian, antipope, i. 17, 39.  
 Odiham Castle, gallant defence of, ii. 182.  
 Offa, King of Mercia, ii. 112.  
 "Old Man of the Mountain," letter of, exculpatory of Richard I., i. 225.  
 Oliver, natural son of King John, arrives in the Holy Land, ii. 235.  
 Omer, S., *v.* S. Omer.

"One-eyed," the (Tiernan O'Rorke), an Irish chief so called, i. 88.  
 Orfevre, Geoffrey l' (the goldsmith), an English crusader, i. 185.  
 Orwell, Suffolk, i. 98.  
 Ossuna (Ursone), Hervey de, arrives in the Holy Land, ii. 235.  
 Ostia, Bishops of:  
 — Humbald, *see* Lucius III.  
 — Octavian, invites Richard I. to visit the Pope, i. 183.  
 — iii. 45.  
 Otho IV. of Germany, (son of Henry V. of Saxony, i. 129; iii. 113;) crowned and married, i. 272; his election confirmed, 281, 290; promises aid to King John, *ib.*, 294; visits King John, ii. 35; is furnished by him with money, 49; consecrated Emperor by the Pope, 51; excommunicated, 55; assists John against the French, 106; commands the third division in the battle of Bovines, 108; repels his assailants, 109; 187.  
 Otho, the Pope's legate, arrives in England, ii. 289; intercedes for Fawkes de Breaute, *ib.*, 299; takes proxy-money from the conventual churches, 292, 299; his demands in the Council at Westminster, 296, *seq.*; prorogues the meeting, 297; recalled by the Pope, 304.  
 Oudon (Hodum), near Nantes, ii. 384.  
 Oxford, heretics branded in the Council of, i. 41; citizens of, expel the students, ii. 51; their penance, 94; council at, 318; city of, i. 16, 320; ii. 12, 115, 167, 255, 269, 355; iii. 11, 51.  
 Oxford, Archdeacons of:  
 — Robert, *v.* Hereford.  
 — Walter de Constantiis, *v.* Lincoln.  
 Oxford, John de, president of the council at Clarendon, i. 26; named as envoy to Rome, 48.  
 Oxford, Earl of, *v.* Vere, de.

## P.

Paganel, *see* Paisnel.

Paisnel (Paganel), Foulques and William, of Normandy, desert to Henry III. iii. 5.

Pall, archiepiscopal, function of, ii. 378, 380, v. Introduction, p. lxi.

Pandulph, Cardinal, his negotiation with King John, ii. 58; is sent to excite the French king against him, with secret instructions to compound with John, 64; urges him to yield, 68, *seq.*; receives his formal submission, 70, 74; and homage, 76; recommends the King of France to abandon his intended invasion, 77; opposes the appeal of Archbishop Langton at Rome, 98; is present with John at Runnymede, 118, 134; and sent by him to Rome against the barons, 136; is ordered by the Pope to enforce their excommunication, 151; jointly with the Bishop of Winchester, he suspends Archbishop Langton, 155; elected Bishop of Norwich, 258; his vision respecting Fawkes de Breauté, 316; dies, 317.

Papia, Papiensis, v. Pavia.

Paris, city of, i. 17, 63, 124, 208, 286, 312; university of, ii. 41; city of, 314; iii. 4.

Paris, Ferrius de, a French prisoner, i. 279.

Parthenai, ii. 100.

Parthians, i. 139, 146.

Paschal II., Pope, i. 47.

Passelewe, Robert, clerk of Fawkes de Breauté, accompanies him in his exile, ii. 285; becomes deputy treasurer of Henry III., iii. 48; episcopal protest against him, 58; his lands wasted by the exiled barons, 87; has custody of the forfeited lands of Hubert de Burgh, 73; absconds on being called to an account by the King, 91, 93; makes fine, and is pardoned, 102.

Pateshulle, Martin de, a justice in eyre of Henry III., ii. 278.

Patric, William, taken prisoner by Henry II., i. 97.

Pavia, William, Cardinal of, authorises the marriage of Prince Henry and Princess Margaret, i. 18; endeavours to reconcile Henry II. and Becket, 40.

Pelagius, Bishop of Albano and Papal Legate, arrives in the Holy Land ii. 235; recommends an attack upon Damietta, 237; endeavours to rally the fugitives, 244; opposes the Sultan's terms, 248; dedicates the principal mosque in Damietta, 250; urges an advance against the infidels, 261, 264; is one of the hostages for the restoration of Damietta, 263.

Pembroke, castle of, iii. 14; Earls of, v. Marshal.

Perche (Perticensis), i. 48.

Perche, Maurice, Bishop of, leaves Paris on account of a flood, i. 246.

Perche, Robert (or Rotrou III.), Count of, is sent by Philip II. to Richard I. respecting the crusade, i. 170; dies before Acre, 191; iii. 113.

Perche, Thomas, Count of, one of the French commanders in the battle of Bovines, ii. 109; marches to the relief of Montsorel, 209; reconnoitres the royal army near Lincoln, 214; is slain 216.

Percy, Richard de, one of the confederacy against King John, ii. 114; excommunicated, 169; assists in subduing Yorkshire, 190.

Peregrinorum Castrum, *see* Pilgrim's Castle, Castel-Pelerin, and Athlit.

Persia and Persians, i. 146, 179, 227.

Perticensis, *see* Perche.

Perugia, ii. 346; iii. 100.

Pestilences, ii. 237, 245.

Peterborough, abbey of, ii. 307.

Peter of Pontefract, a hermit, imprisoned for his prophecy respecting King John, ii. 62; executed as a traitor, 76, 77.

Peter Lombard, heresy of, i. 120, *seqq.*

Petra, *see* Crach.

Petro-Leonis, Hugh, Cardinal Legate, concessions made to him by Henry II., i. 105; present at a battle between the Christians and Saracens at Antioch, 169.

Pevensey, i. 16.

Peverel (William), i. 10, 163.

Phænomena, reputed miraculous, i. 276, 310; ii. 208, 268, 270, 323-4, 382-3; iii. 42, 49-50, 99.

Philip II. of France crowned, i. 123; his convention with Henry II. of England, *ib.*; submits the realm of France to his disposition, 126; visits Becket's tomb, *ib.*; his marriage, 128; meets Henry at Vaudreuil, 136; takes the cross, 143, *seq.*; quarrels with Henry, and seizes some of his castles, 145; is aided by Henry's son, Richard, 151-2; his successes in Normandy, 155; takes Tours, and imposes terms upon Henry, 158; demands the castle of Gisors, &c. from Richard I., 161; sends an envoy to him, 170; his agreement with him, 173; sets out on the crusade, 182; sends to Richard for the loan of galleys, *ib.*; conceives an enmity towards him at Messina, 186; joins the Christians before Acre, 195; leaves Palestine, 198; arrives at Paris, 208; enters into alliance with Prince John, 228; invades Normandy, *ib.*; marries a Danish princess, and divorces her, 230; is driven from before Verneuil by Richard, 233; loses his baggage, 234; makes a truce with Richard, 235; is reproved by the Pope for his divorce, 240; his treaty with Richard, &c., 242, *seq.*; driven from Paris by an overflowing of the Seine, 246; is compelled by the Count of Flanders to come to terms, 270; defeated by Richard near Jumièges, 278; procures the Pope to interfere for the restoration of peace, 280, *seq.*; undertakes the guardianship of Prince Arthur, 286; knights him, and receives his homage, 288; his demands upon King

U 55020.

Philip II. of France—*cont.*

John, 289; and treaty with him, 293, *seq.*; is visited by him at Paris, 312; espouses the cause of Prince Arthur, 313; besieges Arques, 315; and takes many places in Normandy, 316, *seq.*; grants a truce to the Norman barons, 319; receives the submission of Normandy, &c., ii. 8, *seq.*; obtains the castle of Chinon, 10; agrees to a truce with John, 14; knights his son Louis and a hundred nobles, 50; banishes the Count of Boulogne, and gives his possessions to his own son Philip, 59; is ordered by the Pope to dethrone King John, 64; his preparations, 65; is directed by Pandulph to desist from his intended expedition, 77; invades Flanders, 78; loses his fleet, 79; evacuates Flanders, 80; encamps near the bridge of Bovines, 106; is unhorsed in the battle, 108; but gains the victory, 109; makes a truce with John, 110; takes hostages from the English barons for the safety of his son Louis, 173; his answer to the remonstrances of the legate Walo, 177, *seq.*; sanctions his son's enterprise, 180; directs his daughter-in-law Blanche to assist her husband's escape, 221; dies, 271.

Philip, son of Philip II. of France, *v.* Boulogne.

Philip, Count of Flanders, so called in error for Ferrand, *q. v.*

Philip, clerk of Richard I., i. 218, *v.* Durham (Bishop of).

Philip, a physician, envoy of Pope Alexander III. to Prester John, i. 127.

Pierrepont, William de, his astrological prophecy respecting the King of France, ii. 307.

Pilardeston (Pillerton), co. Warwick, ii. 268.

Pilgrims' Castle, the (Athlit or Castle-Pelerin), ii. 207, 261.

Pinci, Peter de, a French prisoner, i. 279.

Pin Du, Abbey of, i. 267.

M

- Pipewell, synod of, i. 167.
- Pisa, Henry, Cardinal of, authorises the marriage of Prince Henry and Princess Margaret, i. 18.
- Pisa [Ubaldo Lanfranc] Archbishop of, a crusader, i. 178.
- Pisans, i. 146, 169, 178; ii. 244.
- Planes, Roger de, slain by the partizans of William, Bishop of Ely, i. 205.
- Planium (Pianoro), ii. 273.
- Plantagenet, *v.* Anjou.
- Poitervins introduced into offices of state by Henry III., iii. 47-8.
- Poitiers, Richard, Archdeacon of, excommunicated by Becket, i. 40; named as envoy to Rome, 48; elected Bishop of Winchester, 92; carries news of the Flemish invasion to Henry II., 98; consecrated, 102; dies, 145.
- Poitou, i. 288-9, 313; ii. 8, 104-5, 277, 284.
- Counts of, Richard, *see* Richard I. and Richard, Earl of Cornwall.
- Archdeacon of, ii. 167.
- Poland, i. 146.
- Ponte, Reginald de, assists in covering the retreat of the Christians at Damietta, ii. 244.
- Ponthieu (Pontivum, Pontivensis), district of, ii. 105-6.
- Pontibus, R. de, one of King John's commissioners to treat for peace with Philip II., ii. 111.
- Pontigny, monastery of, i. 33, 39, 40, 41; ii. 60.
- Poore, Herbert (Bishop), *v.* Salisbury.
- Pontiniacum, Pontiniacensis, *v.* Pontigny.
- Pontivum, *see* Ponthieu.
- Pontorson (Punthursun), castle of, iii. 8.
- Porchester, i. 90.
- Porlos, ii. 272.
- Porta, Gallis de, a French prisoner, i. 279.
- Portel, i. 106.
- Portsmouth (Portesmue), i. 162, 232, 311-2, 318; ii. 10, 13, 14, 66, 80, 99, 378, 383; iii. 7.
- Porteswere (Porto-Ercole), i. 183.
- Portmort (Purmor), i. 295.
- Porto, Conrad, Bishop of, and Legate, his letter respecting the Albigenses, ii. 272.
- Portugal, Governor of, i. 131; King of 132, 156-7, 185; *see* Sancho.
- Præmonstratensian Order, Abbots employed by the Pope in visitation of monasteries, iii. 44.
- Preachers, Friars, a brother of, protests against the conduct of Henry III., iii. 51; brothers of the order chosen by the Pope to obtain support for the crusade, 106.
- Prester John, King of the Indians, letter to him from the Pope, i. 127.
- Proretha, *see* Venetians.
- Ptolomais (Acre), i. 141, 150.
- Pudsey, Hugh de (Bishop), *v.* Durham.
- Puintier, Puintil, or Puintuna, Alexander de, excommunicated, i. 204; confederates against King John, ii. 114; again excommunicated, 170.
- Punthursun, *see* Pontorson.
- Purmor, *see* Portmort.

## Q.

- Quenci, Saher de (Earl of Winchester), delivers the castle of Ruil to Philip II. and is imprisoned by him, i. 317; is a witness of King John's submission to the Pope, ii. 76; becomes his surety that he will make restitution to the clergy, 100; joins the insurgent barons, 114; is excommunicated, 169; sent to offer the crown to Louis, 173; induces Louis to spare S. Alban's abbey, 201; goes to the relief of his own castle of Montsorel, 209; reconnoitres the royal army near Lincoln, 214; is taken prisoner, 217; goes to the Holy Land, 235.
- Quenci, R. de (son of the preceding), excommunicated, ii. 169.



## R

- Radepunt, castle of, i. 313.  
 Radulphi Castrum, *v.* Ralph.  
 Ragusa, Bernard, Archbishop of, i. 308.  
 Rain of blood, ii. 270.  
 Ralph (Bishop), *v.* Chichester.  
 Ralph (Chateau Roux), castle of, i. 124, 145.  
 Rameses (Ramasse), Egypt, ii. 250.  
 Ramula (Ramla), i. 214.  
 Rancona (or Ravenna), Geoffrey de, his castle besieged by Richard, Duke of Aquitaine, i. 124; his lands wasted by Richard I., 234.  
 "Ranulphus Teutonicus" appointed Governor of Berkhamstead Castle by King John, ii. 167.  
 Raphat, *see* Xaphat.  
 Ratisbon, *see* Remesburgum.  
 Ravenna, Geoffrey de, *see* Rancona.  
 Raymond, Count of Tripoli, taken prisoner by Noureddin, i. 40; appointed administrator of the kingdom, and guardian of Baldwin V., 133-4; leads the army against Saladin, 140; defeated, 141; dies, 150.  
 Raymond, a monk of S. Alban's, one of the messengers of Richard I. to the Pope, i. 282.  
 Raymond, nephew of Hubert de Burgh, proposes marriage to the Countess of Salisbury, ii. 295.  
 Reading, i. 134, 204; ii. 51, 317, 321, 333, 383; iii. 88, 102; council at, ii. 14, 96, 114.  
 Reading [Simon], Abbot of, commissioned, with others, to excommunicate the barons in arms against King John, ii. 151.  
 — monastery of, i. 24.  
 Recordana (Tel-Kurdany), ii. 202.  
 Redburn, i. 110, 112; ii. 209.  
 Red Sea, the, i. 179.

- Rees, Prince of South Wales, does homage to Henry II. and to Prince Henry, i. 26.  
 Reginald, Lord of Sidon, escapes from the battle of Tiberias, i. 141; is accused of the murder of the Marquis of Montferrat, 225.  
 Reginald, a retainer of Fawkes de Breauté, slain in the battle of Lincoln, ii. 217.  
 Remesburgum (Ratisbon), i. 159.  
 Remi, S., ford of (Guè S. Remi), i. 173.  
 Réole, La, *see* Riola.  
 Rhé, Isle of, ii. 288.  
 Rheims, Archbishops of :  
 — William de Champagne, crowns Philip II., i. 123; confers the cross upon Henry II., 144; is one of the mediators between him and Philip, 157.  
 — William de Joinville, at council of Bourges, ii. 299.  
 — Henry II., one of the commissioners to negotiate a truce with England, iii. 13.  
 Rhine, the river, i. 146; iii. 110.  
 Rhodes, i. 192.  
 Rhone, the river, i. 182; ii. 312.  
 Rhuddlan (Roelent), castle of, fortified, i. 16.  
 Richard I. of England (third son of Henry II. and Eleanor), born, i. 16; Duke of Aquitaine, 91; joins the rebellion of his brother Henry, *ib.*; seizes Saintonge, 97; is reconciled to his father, 102; takes the castle of Taillebourg, 124; refuses homage to his brother Henry, 129; assumes the cross, 143; vanquishes Geoffrey de Lusignan, 144; again alienated from his father, *ib.*; attacks the Count of Thoulouse, 145; unites with Philip II. in harassing his father, 151-2; does homage to Philip, 155; their joint successes in Normandy, *ib.*; terms obtained for him from his father, 158, *seq.*; his conduct on viewing his father's corpse, 160; his first acts on his accession, *ib.* orders the release of his mother, and makes her regent, 161-2; his acts upon his arrival in Eng-

Richard I. of England—*cont.*

land, 163; his coronation, 164, *seqq.*; his bounty to the Cistercians, 167; his expedients for raising money for the crusade, 168; promises to accompany the King of France, 170; reconciles the Archbishop of Canterbury and his monks, 171; receives the homage of the Scottish king, *ib.*; his gifts, 172; passes into Normandy, *ib.*; his agreement with King Philip, 173; obtains the office of Legate for the Bishop of Ely, 175; his letters patent to his chancellor, 180; appoints statutes and officers for the government of his fleet, 181; meets Philip, 182; hires ships, *ib.*; enters the Tiber, but refuses the Pope's invitation, 183; his transactions with the King of Sicily, *ib.*; declares his nephew Arthur his heir, *ib.*; sum paid by him to be released from his engagement to Philip's sister, 184; his reception at Messina, &c., 186-7, *seq.*; conquers Cyprus, 192; espouses Berengaria, 193; takes a Turkish vessel, 195; joins the army before Acre, 196; his offers to Philip to induce him to remain, 197; takes all the places on the coast, 198; his letter to the Archbishop of Rouen, 199; redeems the relics taken by Saladin, 202; his letters home respecting his chancellor, 203; takes Darum, and captures 7,000 laden camels, 208, *seq.*; his conduct on discovering the Duke of Burgundy's treachery, 210, *seq.*; consults a hermit, 211; raises the siege of Joppa, 213, *seqq.*; gains a great victory, 214, *seqq.*; makes a truce with Saladin, 217; leaves Palestine, *ib.*; travels as a merchant, 219, *seqq.*; is seized by the Duke of Austria, 221; and sold to the Emperor, *ib.*; answers the accusations of the latter, 223; his ransom, 224; obtains the testimony of the Old Man of the Mountain, 225; is released, 231; crowned at Winchester, 232; pardons the rebellion of his brother John, *ib.*; raises the siege of Verneuil, 233; takes Loches,

Richard I. of England—*cont.*

234; expels the French from Tourraine, *ib.*; makes a truce with Philip, 235; orders tournaments in England, *ib.*; complains to the Pope against the Duke of Austria, 236; his treaty and subsequent rupture with Philip, 242, *seq.*; quarrels with the Archbishop of Rouen, 245; sends to Rome to state his case, 267; his convention with the Archbishop, *ib.*, *seq.*; burns S. Valery, 269; bribes the Count of Flanders, &c., *ib.*; his laws against fraud, 271; is reconciled to his brother Geoffrey, 276; appoints Geoffrey FitzPeter Justiciary, 277; defeats King Philip, *ib.*; orders a thanksgiving, 280; is prevailed upon by the Legate to make peace, 281, *seq.*; is mortally wounded, 282; his epitaph, 284; vision and legends respecting him, iii. 21, *seqq.*; anecdotes of his piety, 25-27.

Richard, second son of King John, born, ii. 44; created Earl of Cornwall and Poitou by his brother Henry, and sent into Gascony, 283-4, *seq.*; routs the Count of La Marche, 285; announces his success to Henry, 307; returns to England, 320; his quarrel and reconciliation with his brother, *ib.*, *seqq.*; marries the Countess of Gloucester, iii. 10; becomes a surety for Hubert de Burgh, 43; attends a council at Westminster, 53; deserts the Earl Marshal, 54.

Richard (natural son of King John) puts to death Eustace le Moine, ii. 222.

Richard (Bishops), *v.* Canterbury, Coventry, London, and Winchester; *See* Poitiers.

Riche, Edmund, canon of Salisbury, *v.* Canterbury.

Richmond Castle, *co.* York, i. 100.

Ridel, Geoffrey (bishop), *v.* Ely.

Ridel, Stephen, pays a hundred marks for his ransom, ii. 172.

Riola (Réole, La), castle of, ii. 284.

Ripon, Yorkshire, iii. 96.

- Rivaux, Peter de (son of Peter, Bishop of Winchester, iii. 48); appointed treasurer by Henry III., 31; receives the custody of the castles throughout England, 48; becomes surety for the King to the Earl Marshal, 58; episcopal protest against him, *ib.*; escapes from the battle of Grosmund, 60; joins in a scheme for the destruction of the Earl Marshal, 72; renewed episcopal protest against him, 75-7; is dismissed by the King, 79; being summoned to account, flies to Winchester Cathedral, and resumes the tonsure, 90-91; answers before the King, &c., 92.
- Rivers, Margaret de, wife of Fawkes de Breauté, sues for a divorce, ii. 281.
- Roasia, i. 148.
- Robert (Bishops), *v.* Exeter and Hereford.
- Roche, Funcard de, a French prisoner, i. 279.
- Roche-au-Moine (Rupes Monachi), ii. 104.
- Roche-carbon (Rupes Carbonis), i. 156.
- Rochelle (Rupella), ii. 8, 13, 99, 277; iii. 76.
- Rochemont, William de, a French prisoner, i. 280.
- Roches de l'Évêque (Rupes), i. 156.
- Roches, Peter des (Bishop), *v.* Winchester.
- Roches, William des, withdraws Prince Arthur from the tutelage of Philip II., and delivers him and the city of Le Mans to King John, i. 289.
- Rochester, city of, iii. 110; castle besieged, ii. 135, 146-9; taken, 150, *seqq.*
- Rochester, Bishops of:
- Walter, consecrates Bartholomew, Bishop of Exeter, i. 18; ordains Becket a priest, 21; is suspended by the Pope, 81; dies, 129.
  - Gilbert de Glanville (Archdeacon of Lisieux), consecrated, i. 136; appointed with others to adjudicate respecting the Bishop of Coventry, 175; accompanies Rochester, Bishops of—*cont.*
- the Chancellor in his flight, 206; appeals against the consecration of the Bishop of Ely by the Bishop of London, 319; dies, ii. 100.
  - Benedict, present with King John at Runnymede, ii. 118; dies, 317.
  - Henry de Sandfort, Archdeacon of Canterbury, consecrated, ii. 320; sent to Rome to oppose the election of Walter de Heynesham, 348, 361; consecrates Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury and two bishops, 378; his vision respecting Richard I., iii. 21; is sent to make peace with the Earl Marshal and Llewellyn, 79; dies, 102.
- Rockingham Castle, ii. 167; taken, 254.
- Roderick, King of Connaught, withdraws himself to avoid doing homage to Henry II., i. 88.
- Rodune, William, deputy-marshal, dismissed from his office by Henry III., iii. 47.
- Roelent, *see* Rhuddlan.
- Roger, master of the Hospital at Jerusalem, accompanies the Patriarch on his mission to England, i. 134.
- Roger, Lord of the territory taken from the Albigenes, placed in the custody of Simon de Montfort, ii. 90.
- Roger (Bishops), *v.* York and Worcester.
- Romanus, the Legate, calls the council of Bourges, ii. 299; his demands on the part of the Pope, 301, *seq.*; confesses that he had opposed them when at Rome, 303; proclaims a crusade against the Count of Thoulouse, 305; excommunicates him and his adherents, 310, 312; conceals the French King's death, 313; takes Avignon by treachery, 314; is directed to excite the French against the Emperor, 344; imputation on his character, iii. 4.
- Rome, Council at, i. 118; ii. 155; people of, expel Pope Gregory IX., 346; rebel against his authority, iii. 100-101.
- Rome, Prefect of, *see* Theobald.

Romney (Rumenel), i. 32, 299.  
 Roos, William de, his feudal service disputed between Henry II. and Becket, i. 25.  
 Roos, Robert de, fined for the loss of a prisoner, i. 245; confederates against King John, ii. 114, 167; excommunicated, 169; assists in subduing Yorkshire, 190.  
 Roos, William de (son of Robert), excommunicated, ii. 169; taken prisoner, 217.  
 Ropeley, Robert de, attends King John to Runnymede, ii. 119; excommunicated, 170; assists Gilbert de Gant in reducing Lincolnshire, 190; is taken prisoner, 217.  
 Rotasienses, i. 179.  
 Rothomagum, *v.* Rouen.  
 Rouen, Archbishops of, i. 152, 164; ii. 54, 272, 299, 300.  
 — Rotrou, absolves Bishop of London, i. 65; procures the reconciliation of Henry II. and Becket, 79; crowns Princess Margaret, 91; present at the reconciliation of the King and his sons, 103.  
 — Walter de Constantiis, *v.* Lincoln.  
 — city of, i. 20, 65, 94, 96; besieged, 101; cathedral of, 130, 136, 161, 169, 175, 230, 283, 286, 288, 316, ii. 65.  
 Rouen, John, Dean of, *v.* Worcester.  
 Roussillon, Accald de, sent to Thoulouse to demand the Albigenses, ii. 91.  
 Roxburgh Castle, i. 104, 172.  
 Rubea-cisterna, Rouge-cistern (Ed-Dem), i. 209.  
 Rufus, Walter, a French prisoner, i. 279.  
 Ruil, castle of, i. 317, *see* Vaudreuil.  
 Rumenel, *see* Romney.  
 Runnymede, ii. 118, 134.  
 Rupella, *see* Rochelle.  
 Rupes, *see* Roche de l'Evêque.  
 Rupes carbonis, *see* Roche-carbon.  
 Rupes monachi, *see* Roche-au-Moine.  
 Rusci, Alan de, a French prisoner, i. 279.

## S.

Sables, Robert des, one of the justiciaries of King Richard's fleet, i. 181, 186.  
 Sackville, Nigel de, excommunicated by Becket, i. 83.  
 Sagitta (la Flèche), Reginald de, a crusader, i. 178.  
 S. Alban's, *v.* Alban's, S.  
 S. Asaph's, *v.* Asaph's, S.  
 S. David's, *v.* David's, S.  
 S. Denis, Robert de, a French prisoner, i. 279.  
 S. Edmund's, *v.* Edmund's, S.  
 S. Geneviève, i. 246.  
 S. Giles, church of, i. 106.  
 S. Giles, Count of, conspires to intercept Richard I. on his return from the Holy Land, i. 218.  
 S. Irenæus, *see* Santarem.  
 S. Hilary, Hasculph de, taken prisoner by Henry II., i. 97.  
 S. Honorat, isle of, i. 182.  
 S. Matthæus de Finibus terræ, *v.* Finisterre.  
 S. Maur, Hugh de, i. 90.  
 S. Omer's, a castellan of, sent over to the English barons by Prince Louis, ii. 173; excommunicated, 175.  
 S. Paul, Guy II., Count of, one of the French commanders in the battle of Bovines, ii. 109.  
 S. Paul, Hugh V., Count of, absents himself from the coronation of Louis IX. ii. 315; confederates against the Count of Champagne, iii. 3.  
 S. Sabina, Thomas, Cardinal of, one of the examiners of Walter de Heynesham, ii. 361.  
 S. Samuel, hill of, i. 211.  
 S. Stephen, isle of, i. 182.  
 S. Victor, i. 246.  
 S. Vincent, Cape, i. 185.

- Saintes (Urbs Santonica), i. 97.  
 — [Henry], Archbishop of, sent to Thoulouse to demand the Albigenes, ii. 90.  
 — Dean of, ii. 111; v. Xantonensis and Christatonensis.
- Saladin, Sultan of Damascus, his conquests, i. 133, 138; prepares to avenge an insult to his mother, 139; his successes, 140; captures the King of Jerusalem and the holy cross, 141; takes Jerusalem, &c., 142; his answer to the Emperor Frederic, 147; releases the King of Jerusalem, 149; retires from before Acre, 151; fights a battle near Antioch, 169; his officers and their territories, 179, *seq.*; breaks his engagements with the Christians, 196-7; defeated near Assur, 200; sells relics to King Richard I., 202; bribes the Duke of Burgundy, 210; raises the siege of Joppa, 213; rout of his army, 215, *seqq.*; makes a truce with Richard, 217; dies, 218.
- Salaphat, son of Saladin, i. 228.
- Salisbury, city of, i. 163; castle of, ii. 298.
- Salisbury, Bishops of:  
 — Jocelyn de Baliol, i. 22; excommunicated by Becket, 40, 59; suspended by the Pope, 81; dies, 131.  
 — Hubert Walter, v. Walter.  
 — Herbert Poore (Archdeacon of Canterbury), i. 105; consecrated, 233.  
 — Richard [Poore], Dean, and afterwards Bishop, v. Chichester.  
 — Robert de Bingham, Canon of, elected, ii. 334; consecrated, 378; obtains the restoration of Hubert de Burgh to sanctuary, iii. 57.
- Salisbury, Reginald, Archdeacon of, one of the embassy to Rome against Becket, i. 61; elected Bishop of Bath, 92; goes again to Rome, 97; dies shortly after his election to the see of Canterbury, 207.
- Salisbury, Deans of:  
 — Robert, v. Exeter.  
 — John, v. Norwich.  
 — Eustace, v. Ely.
- Salisbury, Edmund Riche, Canon of, v. Canterbury.
- Salisbury, Earls of, v. Longespee.
- Salisbury [Idonea], Countess of, her conduct to a suitor for her hand, ii. 295.
- Saltley, i. 225.
- Saltwood, honour of, i. 79.
- Samaria, i. 146.
- Samson, Archbishop of York, subsequently Archbishop of Dol, i. 291-2.
- Sancho VI. of Navarre, his dispute with the King of Castille, i. 106.
- Sancho I. of Portugal takes the town of Silves, i. 156; hires eighty English crusaders, 185.
- Sandfort, Henry de (Bishop), v. Rochester.
- Sandwich, i. 33, 80, 231; ii. 181; iii. 110.
- Sanneia, v. Sauvey.
- Santarem (St. Irenæus), Spain, i. 131.
- Saphadin, brother of Saladin, i. 179; sends reinforcements to Acre, 195; murders his nephews, and seizes the empire, &c., 227, *seqq.*; dies, ii. 233.
- Saphet, the river, i. 184.
- Saracens, the, i. 118, 119, 131-2, 139, 147, 169; Caliph of, 228.
- Sarcho, i. 228.
- Sardenai, ii. 4.
- Sarepta, ii. 203.
- Saumur, i. 152, 158, 285.
- Sauvey (Sanneia), castle of, ii. 167, 254.
- Sauvey, *see* Sauneia.
- Savardunum (Saverdun), ii. 92.
- Savary, P., nominated by Philip II. to treat for peace with King John, ii. 110.
- Savary (Bishop), v. Bath.
- Saxony, i. 146.
- Saxony, Henry, Duke of, widow of, i. 91.
- Saxony, Henry V., Duke of, marries Matilda, daughter of Henry II., i. 39; iii. 113; sends an embassy to Henry, i. 107; is expelled by the Emperor, 129; arrives in England with his family, 130; is restored, 136.
- Saxony, Albert I., Duke of, visits England, ii. 385.
- Scarborough, ii. 133.

- Scot, John le, son of David, brother of King of Scotland, succeeds to the earldom of Chester, iii. 40; meets Henry III. at Westminster, 53; deserts the Earl Marshal, 54.
- Scot, William le, a clerk of Durham, Archdeacon of Worcester, elected bishop by the monks, but opposed by Henry III., ii. 309; rejected by the Pope, 334.
- Scotland, *v.* names of the kings.
- Sea-fight in the Channel, ii. 221, *seq.*
- Sebastea (Samaria), i. 133.
- Secana, *see* Sequana.
- Sefelselem, i. 179.
- Segesfeld (Sedgefield), i. 168.
- Segrave, iii. 71.
- Segrave, Stephen de, appointed Justiciary by Henry III., iii. 31; acts in concert with the Bishop of Winchester, 48, 53; episcopal protest against him, 58; escapes from the battle of Gros-munt, 60; his lands wasted, 71; his conduct on beholding his town in flames, 78; dismissed from his office, 79; plundered by the exiled barons, 88; when called to account by the King, takes refuge in S. Mary's, Leicester, 90; answers before the King, 92; makes fine, and is pardoned, 102.
- Seine (Savona), castle of, i. 182.
- Seine, *see* Sequana.
- Seinte More, *v.* Seymour.
- Seldwa (son of Heremod), i. 10.
- Sens, i. 33, 41; ii. 272.
- *see* of, primacy over it claimed by *see* of Lyons, ii. 300.
- Sens, William, Archbishop of, prohibits the reconciliation of Henry II. and Becket without his knowledge, i. 58; is present at the same, 79; ordered to put down the heresy of Peter Lombard, 120; ordered to admonish Philip II. concerning the repudiation of his wife, 240.
- Sephor, fountain of, i. 140.
- Sequana, Secana (Seine), the river of, i. 246, 289; ii. 68; overflow of, i. 246.
- Seraph, son of Saphadin, engages in a war against the eastern Saracens, ii. 261, 264.
- Sergius, an apostate monk, the alleged instructor of Mahomet, ii. 284.
- Seymour (St. Maur), Hugh de, incites Prince Henry against his father (Henry II.), i. 90.
- Shem (son of Noah), i. 10.
- Shepton (Shaftesbury), ii. 378.
- Shoreham, Sussex, i. 287.
- Shrewsbury burned by Richard, Earl Marshal, and Llewellyn, iii. 71-72.
- Sibylla, sister of Baldwin IV. of Jerusalem, widow of William, Marquis of Mont-Ferrat, and wife of Guy de Lusignan, i. 138; her coronation, and conjugal fidelity, 138, *seq.*; death, iii. 46.
- Sichen, Sychar, or Neapolis (Nablous), ii. 366.
- Sicily, William, King of, his conquests and reconciliation with the Pope, i. 13, 183, 223, 239.
- Sicily, Tancred, King of, satisfies the claims of Richard I., i. 183; entertaining Philip II., 186, 223; dies, 239.
- daughter of, i. 183.
- Sicily, Frederic, King of, *v.* Frederic II., Emperor.
- William, called Roger, King of, marries Joan, daughter of Henry II., i. 106; iii. 113.
- Sidon, i. 141, 225; ii. 204, 367.
- Silves (Silvia), in Portugal, taken by some crusaders, i. 156, 185.
- Silvia, *see* Silves.
- Silvester (Bishop), *v.* Worcester.
- Simcordoedar, i. 179.
- Simon, Earl [2nd Earl of Huntingdon], a witness to the charter of liberties granted by Henry I., ii. 86.
- Simon (Earl) [de Montfort] surrenders Aumarle to Louis VII. of France, i. 94.
- Simon (abbot), *v.* Alban's, S.
- Sirefontain, castle of, i. 278.
- Sittingbourne, Kent, iii. 21.
- Siward, Richard, his apprehension ordered by Henry III., iii. 52; joins the confederated barons, 53; lies in

Siward, Richard—*cont.*

wait for the foreign mercenaries, 63 ; wastes the possessions of the King's brother, and of his ministers, 71 ; burns Alcmundbury, 78 ; again ravages the lands of the ministers, 87–8 ; is reconciled to the King, 89.

Siward, Thomas, taken prisoner by the royalists in the battle of Monmouth, iii. 63.

Slavonia, i. 218.

Sleaford, *see* Lafor.

Slindon, Sussex, ii. 347.

Snowdon, ii. 58.

Soceinni or Soteini, Gerard de, employed by King John against his barons, ii. 147 ; marches with him towards the north, 162.

Solomon, King of Brittany, i. 192.

Solomon, governor of Cilicia, captured by Noureddin, i. 40.

Somerset, county of, i. 172.

Southampton (Hamonis Portus), i. 99.

Spain, ravaged by the Moors, i. 239.

Spinacius (Pisanus), *see* Pisans.

Spineto (Espinay), William de, i. 245.

Spoletto, iii. 44, 106.

Stagno, William de, an attendant upon Richard I. in Germany, i. 220.

Staines, Middlesex, ii. 118, 134, 138, 224 ; iii. 57.

Stamford, i. 176 ; ii. 114, 137, 193, 321.

Stanmore (Stonar), in Thanet, ii. 180.

Stephen (King), his death and burial, i. 3, *see* Mortain.

Stephen, the Pope's nuncio, arrives in England to collect the tithes promised to the Pope, ii. 373 ; his proceedings in the council at Westminster, 375, *seq.* ; and grievous exaction of the tithes, 377.

Stisted (Tidstude), Essex, ii. 16, 24.

Stodham, William de, one of the knights entrusted with the defence of Belvoir Castle, ii. 164.

Stowe, near Lincoln, ii. 218.

Storms, ii. 348 ; iii. 42, 49, 268–9.

Studland, Dorset, ii. 10.

Stuntney Bridge, ii. 171.

Stutbury, *see* Tutbury.

Stuteville, Nicholas de, one of the confederacy against King John, ii. 114 ; excommunicated, 169, 170.

Styria, i. 146.

Suabia, i. 146 ; Philip, Duke of, his station before Acre, 178 ; his election as King of Germany annulled, and himself excommunicated, 290 ; harasses Otho, 294.

Suabia, Henry, Duke of, sent by the Emperor Otho to King John for money, ii. 49.

Suchar, i. 179.

Suessio (Cisoing), abbey of, i. 230.

Sutton (Sutuna), Alexander de, one of the confederacy against King John, ii. 115 ; excommunicated, 170.

Swanbourne, Bucks, iii. 87.

Swine, the, Flanders, ii. 78–9.

Swineshead Abbey, ii. 196.

Syria, i. 146.

— Bishop of, ii. 374.

## T.

Tabari, Hugh de, a crusader, i. 178.

Tabor, Mt., ii. 203, 207.

Tagus, the river, i. 185.

Taillebourg, castle of, i. 194, 234.

Talbot, William, arrests Geoffrey de Norwich, ii. 53.

Tancarville, William de, deserts Henry II. and goes over to the young King, i. 93.

Tancred, King of Sicily, *v.* Sicily.

Tannis, or Taphnis (Tafnis), i. 146 ; ii. 250 ; taken, 251 ; the river, 264.

Tatwa (son of Beau), i. 10.

Taxes, *v.* Holy Land.

Techaedin, i. 179.

Tees, the river, ii. 166.

Templars, Order of, i. 119, 141, 150, 169, 178, 209 ; ii. 68, 207, 228, 240–44, 324, 344–5, 351, 374, 375 ; iii. 41, 80–3, 108.

Tenham (Teynham), Kent, ii. 10.

- Tenham (Edenham), co. Lincoln, ii. 235.  
 Teutons, i. 146, 169, 178; ii. 231, 236-8, 240-2.  
 Tewksbury, i. 311; ii. 9.  
 Thacaldin, brother of Saladin, mortally wounded, i. 169.  
 Thacun, Hugh, sent by Prince Louis to encourage the English barons, ii. 173; excommunicated, 175.  
 Thames, the, i. 206.  
 Thaney, Peter de, a collector of taxes, iii. 38.  
 Theobald, Prefect of Rome, present at a battle between the Christians and Saracens at Antioch, i. 169.  
 Theobald, Abbot of Bec, v. Canterbury.  
 Theobald, Count, *see* Blois.  
 Theodin, one of the Legates who absolve Henry II., i. 90; prevails on him to allow elections to the vacant sees, 92.  
 Theodoric, Master of the Templars, escapes from the battle of Tiberias, i. 141.  
 Theoney, Ralph de, builds a monastery for the Cistercians, ii. 334; is appointed a captain of the Poitevin mercenaries, iii. 60.  
 Theoney, Roger de, and his brother, legend respecting, ii. 333-4.  
 Thirsk Castle, i. 101, 105.  
 Thomas, a monk of Coventry, his appeal to Pope Celestine, i. 275.  
 Thomas, "Ateranensis," Acerra, Count of, regent of the empire in the absence of Frederic II., said to have restored to the Turks the spoil taken from them by the Templars, ii. 345; his letter to the Emperor, 358, *seq.*  
 Thoros, Prince of Armenia, taken prisoner by Nouredin, i. 40.  
 Thouars (Toarz), castle of, ii. 8.  
 Thoulouse, ii. 87, 272; summoned to surrender its Albigensian inhabitants, 90, 91-2, *seq.*; besieged by Prince Louis, 252.  
 — Bishop of, ii. 91.  
 Thoulouse, Count of, i. 17, 145.  
 Thoulouse, Raymond VI., Count of, joins the Albigenses, ii. 91; marries the daughter of Henry II., iii. 113.  
 Thoulouse, Raymond VII., Count of, his proceedings in the council of Bourges with respect to his inheritance, ii. 299-300; crusade against him for heresy, 305-6; excommunicated, 310; harasses the besiegers of Avignon, 311; surprises the French army, 347; his cruelty to his prisoners, *ib.*  
 Thunder in winter, rustic proverb respecting, iii. 61.  
 Thuringia, i. 146.  
 Thuringia, Louis III., Landgrave of, present at a battle between the Christians and Saracens near Antioch, i. 169; his station before Acre, 178; bribed with gifts by Saladin, 180.  
 Tiber, the, i. 83.  
 Tiberias, battle of, i. 140.  
 Tiberius, S., Abbot of, ii. 91.  
 Tidstude, *see* Stisted.  
 Tinghurst, i. 23.  
 Toarz, v. Thouars.  
 Tocce (? Tacy), Iterius de, arrives in the Holy Land, ii. 235.  
 Toledo, the capital of Spain, i. 11.  
 Toledo, predictions by the astronomers of, respecting the recovery of the Holy Land, ii. 356-8; and previously regarding its loss, 369.  
 Tornetum, *see* Corneto.  
 Tournaments, i. 117, 120, 235; ii. 137.  
 Tourraine (Turonia, Turonica), i. 130, 234, 286, 288-9; ii. 8; iii. 113.  
 Tours (Turonæ), *see* of, its dispute with that of Dol, i. 291-2.  
 — Archbishop of, Bartholomew, gives Richard I. the cross, i. 143; buries Henry II., 160; consecrates Geoffrey, Archbishop of York, 193.  
 — John, at Council of Bourges, ii. 299.  
 Tours, G., Archdeacon of, appointed to treat for peace with King John, ii. 110.  
 Tours (or Turnham), Stephen de, Seneschal of Anjou, burns the city of Le Mans, i. 155; surrenders the castles



Tours (or Turnham), Stephen de—*cont.*  
 &c., in his custody to Richard I., 160.  
 Tours, Amfrid de, a crusader, i. 178.  
 Tours, city of, i. 155, 158, 234, 286.  
 — council at, i. 26.  
 — church of St. Maurice, *ib.*  
 Tracy, William de, one of the murderers of Becket, i. 83.  
 Trajacensis (? Utrecht), Archbishop of, ii. 102.  
 Tresc, *see* Thirsk.  
 Tresmes, Otho de, a crusader, i. 178.  
 Trèves, William, Archbishop of, sends an embassy to Henry II., i. 107.  
 — Fulmar, Archbishop of, buries Henry II., i. 160; crowns Richard I., 164.  
 Trie, i. 124, 143, 161.  
 Trie, Cedunal de, a French prisoner, i. 279.  
 Triers, Aim, a French prisoner, i. 279.  
 Tripoli, ii. 206; Count of, i. 40, 133-4, 140, 149, 192, 261.  
 Trivallis (Trifels), i. 222.  
 Troia, *v.* Trou.  
 Trou (Troia), i. 156, 158.  
 Tubannia, spring of, ii. 202.  
 Tuintune, William de, excommunicated, ii. 170.  
 Take, i. 245.  
 Tunbridge, castle of, i. 26; ii. 163; iii. 9.  
 Turchill, the vision of, ii. 16 *seqq.*  
 Turcomans, the, i. 147.  
 Turenne (Turonía), Raymond II., Vicomte de, a crusader, i. 178.  
 Turks, the, i. 4, 139, 179, 214.  
 Turnham, Robert de, surrenders to King John the treasure and castles in his custody, i. 285.  
 Turnham, Stephen de, *see* Tours.  
 Turonæ, *see* Tours.  
 Turonia, *see* Tourraine and Turenne.  
 Turpin, Guy, a party on behalf of Philip II. to his truce with King John, ii. 110.  
 Tuscia (Tuscany), i. 146.  
 Tuscolum, Nicholas, Bishop of, Papal legate, ii. 93-7, 100-103, *see* Frescati.  
 — Bishop of, iii. 45.

Tutbury (Stutbury) Castle, i. 101, 105.  
 Twenge, Robert de, leader (under the name of William Wither) of the insurrection against the Italian clergy, iii. 27; justifies his conduct before the King, and receives testimonials from him to the Pope, 29.  
 Tyburn, i. 244.  
 Tynemouth, ii. 308.  
 Tyre, i. 142, 149, 153, 186, 201, 212, 225-6; ii. 204, 261, 265, 367.  
 Tyre, William, Archbishop of, Papal legate to the West respecting the crusade, i. 144.

## U.

Ulecotes, Philip de, adheres to King John against the Pope, ii. 60; appointed one of the governors of the country north of the Tees, 166; defends his castle against the Scots, 191.  
 Ulixebona, *see* Lisbon.  
 Ulm, Henry d', taken prisoner by the Turks, ii. 244.  
 Ulmetum (the Elms at Smithfield), iii. App. p. lxxvii.  
 Urban III., Pope, i. 122, 137; allows the Archbishop of Canterbury to build a church, *ib.*; revokes his permission, 142; dies, 143.  
 Ursone, de, *see* Ossuna.  
 Usurer, death of an, ii. 380.  
 Uther-pendragon, King of the Britons, i. 291.  
 Utica (Uzés), Bishop of, ii. 91.  
 Uxbridge, Middlesex, ii. 323.

## V.

Val, Guy du, i. 159.  
 Valencel, Ralph de, a French prisoner, i. 280.

Valery (S.), i. 269; the remains of the saint translated, *ib.*  
 Var, the river, i. 187.  
 Vaudreuil (Vallis Ruil), i. 136, 230, 317.  
 Vaux, Oliver des, one of the barons confederated against John, ii. 114; excommunicated, 170.  
 Vegesinum, *v.* Vexin.  
 Vendôme (Vindecimum), i. 234.  
 Venetians, the, i. 146, 150.  
 Vere, Aubrey de, Earl of Oxford, adheres to King John against the Pope, ii. 59.  
 Vere, Robert de, one of the confederacy against King John, ii. 114; excommunicated, 169.  
 Vere, William de (Bishop), *v.* Hereford.  
 Verneuil (Vernolium), i. 94, 145, 233.  
 Vernolium, *v.* Verneuil.  
 Vernon, i. 278, 295.  
 Veroli (Verulæ), ii. 337.  
 Verona, Bishop of, i. 237-8.  
 Verulæ, *v.* Veroli.  
 Verulam, i. 291.  
 Vesey, Eustace de (son-in-law of King William of Scotland, ii. 194); sent on a mission to Scotland, i. 285; flies thither from King John, ii. 62; is promised restitution, 71; joins the confederated barons, 114; is excommunicated, 169; slain, 194.  
 Vexin, the, i. 184, 230, 243; boundaries of, 289.  
 Vezelay (Viceliacum, Vigiliacum), i. 40, 170, 174, 182.  
 Viceliacum, *see* Vezelay.  
 Vieuxpont, Ivo de, adheres to King John against the Pope, ii. 60.  
 Vieuxpont, Robert de, adheres to King John against the Pope, ii. 60; and against the barons, 117; appointed one of the governors of Yorkshire, 166; is present at the siege of Montsorel, 208; marches to the relief of Lincoln, 212; continues to plunder after the proclamation of peace, 227; surrenders the custody of his castles to Henry III., 277.  
 Vigiliacum, *see* Vezelay.  
 Vindecimum, *see* Vendôme.

Viterbo, ii. 38, 254, 259, 346; *iii.* 101.  
 Vitre, Andrew de, a Breton noble, refuses to do homage to Henry III., ii. 384.  
 Vivian, one of the legates sent to reconcile Henry II. and Becket, i. 58.

## W.

Wailum, *see* Gaillon.  
 Wala (son of Bedwi), i. 10.  
 Walbergh, forest of, ii. 205.  
 Walerannus "Teutonicus" surrenders Berkhamstead Castle to Prince Louis, ii. 201; deprived of the manor of Berkhamstead by the Earl of Cornwall, 320.  
 Wallangardum (? Val du Gardon), Theobald de, a French prisoner, i. 279.  
 Wallingford, ii. 95, 183; *iii.* 40, 88.  
 — honour of, ii. 126.  
 Walo, a Legate sent by the Pope to deter Prince Louis from invading England, ii. 176; expostulates with him and with his father, 177; follows him to England, 181; excommunicates him and Simon Langton, 182; levies an ecclesiastical tax, and confiscates the benefices of the adherents of Louis, 191; present at the coronation of Henry III., 197; accompanies the army to the relief of Lincoln, 211-12; again excommunicates Louis, and absolves the royal army, 213; assists in effecting a peace, 223; absolves Louis, 225; his conduct to the clerical adherents of the barons, *ib.*; procures the election of Richard de Marsh to the see of Durham, 237; mediates between the King and the Earl of Albemarle, 256.  
 Walpole, Norfolk, i. 65.  
 Walter, Hubert, Dean of York, elected archbishop, but expelled by the ministers of Archbishop Geoffrey, i. 161, 163; receives the bishopric of Salisbury, 167;

Walter, Hubert—*cont.*

consecrated, 170 ; at Acre, 178 ; lands at Tyre, 186 ; executes the will of Archbishop Baldwin, 188 ; elected Archbishop of Canterbury, and made Justiciary, 230, *seq.* ; present at second coronation of Richard I., 232 ; consecrates the Bishop of Salisbury, 233 ; appointed Legate, 240 ; is ordered by the Pope to promote the crusade, 241 ; procures laws to be enacted against fraud, 271 ; ejects the clerks from Coventry, and restores the monks, 275 ; consecrates two bishops, 276 ; discharged from the office of Justiciary, 277 ; compelled to rase a church built by him at Lambeth, 282 ; deputed by King John to receive the fealty of the English barons, 285 ; consecrates William, Bishop of London, and crowns John, 287 ; again crowns him and Queen Isabella, 302 ; assists at the funeral of Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, 308 ; emulates the King's munificence, 311 ; recrowns him, 316 ; his severity in collecting the ecclesiastical tax, 318 ; is taken ill, 319 ; prohibits John's expedition to Normandy, ii. 9 ; dies, 10.

Walter, Chamberlain of Philip II. of France, taken prisoner by the Turks, ii. 244.

Walter, a preaching friar, celebrates mass in the suburbs of Jerusalem, ii. 372 ; excommunicates the Emperor, 374.

Walter (Bishops), *v.* Coventry and Rochester.

Waltham, priory of, i. 107, 128.

Waltham, Ralph, Canon of Chichester, made prior of, i. 108.

Walton, Suffolk, i. 95.

— Castle, i. 105.

Ware, Herts, ii. 116.

Wareham, Dorset, ii. 10, 77, 183.

Warmesia, *see* Worms.

Warneville, Ralph de, sacristan of Rouen and treasurer of York, made Chancellor of England, i. 92.

Warrenne, William, Earl of, one of King John's sureties that he will observe his compact with the Pope, ii. 70 ; and a witness of his submission, 75 ; adheres to him against the barons, 117 ; is present at Runnymede, 119 ; deserts to Louis, 181 ; makes his submission to Henry III., 206 ; receives the wardship of the wife of Fawkes de Breauté, 281 ; protects de Breauté in his access to the coast, 285 ; joins the Earl of Cornwall against the King, 322 ; becomes a surety for Hubert de Burgh, iii. 42.

— *see* Mortain.

Warwick, Henry, 1st Earl of, *see* Henry, the Earl.

Warwick, William, Earl of, confederates with the Earl of Cornwall against Henry III., ii. 322.

Wascuil, Gilbert de, delivers Gisors to Philip II., i. 230.

Wear, the river, i. 70.

Weiss (or Wiche), George, Count of, one of the captors of Alcazar, ii. 226 ; assists in covering the retreat of the Christians at Damietta, 244.

Weiz, *v.* Weiss.

Welland (Wellestrem), the river, ii. 195.

Wellestrem, *see* Welland.

Wells, *v.* Bath.

Wells, Hugh, Archdeacon of, *v.* Lincoln.

Wells, Jocelyn of (Bishop), *v.* Bath.

Wendene (or Wendover), Richard de, elected Bishop of Rochester, but rejected by the Archbishop of Canterbury, iii. 102.

Wenlock Priory, i. 275.

Wenunwen, King of Wales, defeated, i. 277.

Westminster, i. 20, 22, 78, 92, 106, 107, 164, 170, 231, 233, 271, 276, 287, 302, 319 ; ii. 64 ; riot caused by the steward of the abbey, 265–6 ; iii. 101, 108, 110.

Westminster, William, Abbot of, degraded, ii. 94.

Westminster, councils at, i. 188 ; ii. 255, 285, 289, 295, 304, 375 ; iii. 9, 20, 51, 53, 56, 75, 91.

Westphalia, i. 146.

Westwood (Lesnes) Abbey founded, i. 108.

Whitchurch, Shropshire, ii. 58.

Whithern (Candida-casa), John, Bishop of, i. 177.

Wiche, *v.* Weiss.

Wig (son of Frewine), i. 10.

Wight, Isle of, ii. 135, 146.

Wigmore, Castle of, i. 11.

Wihingham (Wingham), destruction of the barns of an Italian priest at, iii. 19-20.

Wilfric (Wlfric) (S.), life of, i. 4, *seqq.*

William, King of Scotland, ravages the north of England, i. 95; is taken prisoner, 100; carried to Normandy, 101; terms of his release, 103; receives the earldom of Huntingdon, 136; does homage to Richard I., 171; is present at his second coronation, 232; receives friendly assurances from King John, 285; is directed to meet him at Lincoln, 302; does him homage, 308; assists in carrying the corpse of Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, *ib.*; purchases a peace from King John, ii. 50.

William, King of Sicily, *v.* Sicily.

William (bishops), *v.* York, Exeter, and Worcester.

William, Seneschal of Normandy, i. 203.

William, eldest son of Henry II., fealty sworn to, i. 10; dies young, 162.

William, son of Henry V. of Saxony, born, i. 130.

William, an Englishman, builds a chapel at Acre, and is made its prior, i. 178.

— an adherent of John's cause in Sussex, ii. 182.

Wimes, W. de, one of the French auxiliaries of the English barons, ii. 173; excommunicated, 175.

Winchester, city of, i. 91, 130, 145, 162; cathedral of, 232; ii. 35, 81, 113, 181, 182, 262, 295; iii. 13, 19, 72; cathedral, 90-91.

Winchester, Earl of, *v.* Quenci.

Winchester, Bishops of:

— William, a witness to the charter of liberties of Henry I., ii. 86.

— Henry, withdraws privily from England, i. 10; consecrates Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, 21; present at the concord between the churches of Lincoln and S. Albans, 22; when dying, he reproaches Henry II. for his conduct to Becket, 88.

— Richard, *v.* Poitiers.

— Godfrey de Lucy, elected, i. 167; consecrated, 170; dies, ii. 9.

— Peter des Roches (who had been a knight), elected, ii. 9; adheres to King John against the Pope, 60; appointed one of the guardians of the realm during the King's absence, 82; present in a council at S. Albans, *ib.*; undertakes that John will make compensation to the clergy, 101-3; attends him to Runnymede, 118; commanded to enforce the excommunication of the barons, 151; joins Pandulph in suspending Archbishop Langton, 155; his castle of Odiham surrendered to Louis, 183; crowns Henry III., 198; marches to the relief of Lincoln, 211-12; succeeds the Earl of Pembroke as tutor of the King, 237, 252; dismissed from the court, 318; goes to the crusade, 324; becomes one of the leaders, 351; said to be besieged in his house by the Emperor, 374; returns to England, iii. 13; ordered to excommunicate the spoilers of the Italian clergy, 28; complains against the supineness of the Justiciary, 30; advises his dismissal from office, 31; asserts the King's right to inquire into his accounts, 32; procures the dismissal of Henry's ministers, 47, *seq.*; defends the King's conduct, 49; lends money to procure the election of John Blund as Archbishop of Canterbury, 50; invites foreign soldiery, 51; advises Henry to coerce the barons, 52-3; bribes certain confederates of the Earl Marshal, 54; requests the

Winchester, Bishops of—*cont.*

custody of Devizes Castle, 56; becomes the King's surety to the Earl Marshal, 58; episcopal protest against his misgovernment, *ib.*; his answer to the remonstrances of the bishops, 59; escapes from the battle of Grosmund, 60; his lands wasted by the exiled barons, 71, 88; joins in sending letters to Ireland for the destruction of the Earl Marshal, 72; renewed episcopal protest against him, 75-7; is dismissed by King Henry, 79; summoned to account and flies to his cathedral, 90; goes to Rome to conduct the Pope's war against the citizens, 103.

Windsor, i. 136, 204-5; ii. 54, 57, 60, 97, 118, 134, 135, 163, 183; castle of, besieged, ii. 192.

Wingham, *see* Wihingham.

Wintilemine, i. 182.

Wither, William, *v.* Twenge, Robert de.

Witsand, i. 98.

Wilfric, *v.* Wilfric.

Woden (son of Fretewald), i. 10.

Woodstock, i. 26, 83, 109; iii. 88.

## Worcester:

— city of, i. 16; ii. 113.

— cathedral, 196; iii. 47, 89.

— Bishops of:

— Roger, dies, i. 118.

— Baldwin (Abbot of Ford) made Bishop, i. 128; translated to Canterbury, 130; receives his pall, with the office of Legate in his own province, 137; obtains the Pope's permission to build a church, *ib.*; is prohibited from proceeding, 142; is one of the mediators between the Kings of England and France, 152; letter to him from the Holy Land, 153; prohibits the marriage of Prince John with Hawise (Isabella), 163; crowns Richard I., 164; claims the right of consecrating the Archbishop of York, 167; consecrates the Bishops of Winchester and Salisbury, 170; his convention with his monks, 171; interdicts the lands of Prince John, 173; his

Worcester, Bishops of—*cont.*

letter respecting the Bishop of Coventry, 175; lands at Tyre, 186; dies, 189.

— William de Norhale, i. 137.

— Robert, Canon of Lincoln, and son of William, seneschal of Normandy, consecrated, i. 203.

— John, Dean of Rouen, consecrated, i. 244.

— Malger (or Mauger), one of those delegated by the Pope to expostulate with King John, ii. 45; joins in imposing an interdict, and leaves the country, 46-7; ordered to excommunicate John, 52; dies abroad, 60.

— Walter de Gray, *v.* Gray.

— Silvester, present at the coronation of Henry III., ii. 197.

— William, consecrates Robert de Bingham, Bishop of Salisbury, ii. 378.

Worcester, William, Archdeacon of, elected Bishop of Durham by the monks, ii. 309; *see* Scot.

Worms (Warmesia), iii. 112.

Wrotham, William de, warden of the sea-ports, adheres to King John against the Pope, ii. 60.

## X.

Xantonensis, Christatonensis (Ssintes), Dean of, a party on behalf of John to the truce between him and Philip II., ii. 111; *v.* Ssintes.

Xaphet or Raphet, a Saracen prince, ii. 366.

## Y.

Yarmouth (Guernemua), Norfolk, ii. 147, 192.

Yepiswicum, *v.* Ipswich.

Ydivoria, *v.* Dover.

York, city of, i. 176; ii. 12, 58, 253, 333, 381.

York, Archbishops of:

— Samson, i. 291.

— William, S., miracle at his tomb, ii. 270.

— Roger, present at the concord between the churches of Lincoln and S. Alban's, i. 22; and at the council at Tours, 26; named as envoy to Rome, 48; made Legate, 61; crowns Prince Henry, 78; and is suspended in con-

York, Archbishops of—*cont.*

sequence, 81; is restored, 88; his property confiscated at his death, 126.

— Geoffrey, *v.* Lincoln.

— Walter de Gray, *v.* Gray.

York, Canons of, ii. 153, 160-1; John. Canon of, (a native of Rome,) ordered by the Pope to inquire respecting the insurrection against the Italian clergy, iii. 28.

York, James, Sheriff of, excommunicated for seizing the goods of Archbishop Geoffrey, i. 301.

---

## GLOSSARY.

---

U 55020.

N





## GLOSSARY.

---

**ACCIDIA** (for **ACEDIA**). Slothfulness.  
**ADMIRALDUS**. An Emir.  
**ADULTERINUS**. Unauthorised, spurious, mock (iii. 50).  
**ADVOCARE**. To avow, to justify in an action at law.  
**AFFORESTARE**. To include lands within the bounds of a forest.  
**AGARENI**. Ishmaelites or Arabs, the presumed descendants of Hagar.  
**AGISTARE**. To take in cattle to pasture within a forest or park, &c.  
**AGISTATORES**. Forestal officers who regulated the number of cattle taken into pasture, &c.  
**AMPULLOSUS**. Swelling, boastful.  
**ANGARIA**. Mental distress, anguish.  
**APICES**. Papal letters.  
**APPARES**. Co-equals.  
**ASSARTUM**. Woodland grubbed for the purpose of cultivation.  
**ATTACHIARE**. To apprehend by a writ or precept; Attachiamantum, an act of apprehension.  
**AURISIA**. Blindness.

**BAJULARE**. To carry, usually in the hand.  
**BAJULUS**. A minister.  
**BALISTA**. A crossbow.  
**BALISTARIUS**. A crossbowman.  
**BALLIVA**. A bailiwick, the area of an officer's jurisdiction.  
**BARBECANA**. A watch-tower, a bulwark.  
**BARBOTA**. A covered ship of war.  
**BARCA**. A bark or small vessel.  
**BASILICA**. A church.  
**BRACCARI** (for **BRACCÆ**). Breeches, clothing for the loins.

**BRETACHLE**. Wooden forts, for strengthening castles.  
**BRUERA**. A heath.  
**BUCCA, BUSSA**. A large ship, so called from its resemblance to a box in shape.  
**BUDELLUS** (**BEDELLUS**). A bedel or officer.  
**BURGAGIUM**. A tenement in a borough; tenure by burgage, a description of socage tenure.  
**BUSCA**. Brushwood.  
**BYZANTIUS**. A golden coin of Constantinople.

**CÆLIA, CELIA**. Ale.  
**CALCULUS**. A sentence, judgment.  
**CALUMNIA**. A claim.  
**CAPITE, IN**. Tenure in chief, immediately of the Crown.  
**CAPSELLA**. A little chest or coffer.  
**CARETA**. A cart.  
**CARRETARIUS EQUUS**. A cart-horse.  
**CARUCA**. A plough.  
**CARUCAGIUM**. A tax upon arable lands.  
**CARUCATA**. As much land as could be tilled by one plough.  
**CASALIA**. Villages.  
**CATUS**. An engine used in besieging a town.  
**CERCELLA**. A teal.  
**CEREVISIA, CERVISIA**. Ale.  
**CHELANDRA, CHELENDRA**. Vessels of war.  
**CHEMINAGIUM**. A tax for the passage of carts, &c. through a forest.  
**CICER** (for **SICERA**). Cider.  
**CINERUM DIES**. Ash Wednesday.  
**CLAUSUM PASCHA**. The Sunday after Easter.

**CLITELLÆ.** Pack saddles, bags (i. 205; ii. 265).

**CNIPULUS.** A dagger or knife.

**COGGA, COGO.** A small vessel.

**COMITATUS.** A county; the county court.

**COMMUNA.** The commonalty (ii. 132.)

**CONTRADA.** A district.

**COOPERTUM.** A covert.

**CORNARE.** To sound the horn.

**CORONA.** The priestly tonsure (iii. 91).

**COSTA, COSTERA.** A coast.

**CULVERTAGIUM.** Servitude or degradation resulting from the confiscation of feudal tenure.

**DALMATICA.** A gown.

**DEAFFORESTARE.** To disafforest, put lands or woods without the boundaries of a forest.

**DEFENDERE.** To forbid, put into fence.

**Dextrarius.** A warhorse.

**DISFORTIARE.** To deforce, keep out of possession.

**DOMA.** A garret.

**DOMINICA DIES.** Sunday.

**DOMINICA PROXIMA POST CINERES.** Sunday next after Ash Wednesday.

**DOMINICUM.** Demesne, private estate, land retained by the lord of a manor.

**DROMONDUS.** A large ship of war.

**DUCATUS.** A duchy; conduct.

**ESCAETA, EXCHAETA.** An escheat or forfeiture to the Crown or lord of the fee.

**ESCAMBIATOR.** A money changer.

**ESCHIPARE.** To equip.

**ESTOVERIUM.** A provision or allowance.

**ESSARTUM, see ASSARTUM.**

**EXENIUM.** A gift. *See* Xenium.

**EXPEDITATIO CANUM.** The lawing of dogs by mutilating the feet to prevent their hunting in a forest.

**FÆNATIO.** The fawning or fence-month of deer.

**FEODI-FIRMA.** A fee-farm rent, a rent in perpetuity.

**FLAGELLUM.** A bar for a gate; a whip.

**FOCARIA.** A housekeeper; also a concubine.

**FRUTETUM, FRUTECTUM.** A shrubbery.

**GALEIA.** A galley or small vessel.

**GALIO.** A description of ship.

**GASTRIMARGIA.** Gluttony.

**GEHENNALIS.** Hellish.

**GELDUM.** A tax or exaction.

**GUERRA.** War.

**GUERRARE.** To make war.

**GUERRINA.** Warlike, hostile.

**HARACIUM.** A breed or stud of horses.

**HAUBERGETUS.** A cloth of mixed colours.

**HEIRONUS.** A heron.

**HEREMUS.** A desert.

**HIDA.** A ploughland, carucate.

**HUNDREDUM.** A hundred or division of a county; the hundred court.

**IMBREVIARE.** To schedule, enter in a writ or other document.

**IMPRISII.** Adherents, partizans.

**INVADIARE.** To pledge or bail.

**KIDELLUS.** A weir, kettle-net, or other fixed engine for taking fish.

**LAGA.** A law.

**LEUCA.** A league.

**LIBERATA (for LIBRATA) TERRÆ.** As much land as was valued at a pound sterling.

**LIBERATIO, LIBERATURA.** Livery or delivery of money or provisions, &c.

**LICLÆ.** The trenches, the lists.

**LIGANTIA.** Allegiance.

**LIGIUS.** Loyal, lawful, a liege subject.

**LISTA.** A border, binding.

**LITERÆ DE RATO.** Letters confirmatory.

**LORICA.** A corselet, used figuratively for tenure by military service (ii. 86).

**LUCIUS, LUPUS.** A pike.

**MAHUMERIA, MAHOMERIA.** A Mahomedan temple, mosque.

**MALEFATATUS.** Ill-fated.

**MANGONELLUS.** An engine for casting stones.

**MARABOTINUS.** A gold coin, probably of Moorish origin; the maravedi of Spain.

**MARCA.** A mark, thirteen shillings and fourpence of English money.

**MARCHIA.** The march or frontier of a neighbouring country.

**MARINELLUS.** A seaman.

**MARLERA.** A marl-pit.

**MATTA.** A mat or rug.

**MEIREMIUM.** Timber.

**MISERICORDIA.** An amercement or fine.

**MISSA.** The sacrament of the mass.

**MONETAGIUM.** The privilege of minting; the coinage.

**MONETARIUS.** A minter or coiner.

**OBEDIENTIÆ.** Offices prescribed in a monastery.

**OCTAVA.** The octave or eighth day after a festival.

**OPUS PRÆAMBULUM.** A previous condition.

**ORTILLUS.** The claw of a dog's foot; "in ortillos," on tiptoe (ii. 26).

**PANNAGIUM.** The right to feed swine in a forest; the payment for enjoying such right; the mast or acorns upon which the swine fed.

**PATIBULUM.** A gallows or scaffold.

**PELOTA.** The ball of a dog's foot.

**PERA.** The scrip of a monk or pilgrim.

**PETRARIA.** A engine for casting stones.

**PHILATERNUM.** An amulet.

**PHYLACTERIA.** Reliquaries or caskets in which sacred relics were kept.

**PIRATA.** A pirate.

**POSTERIOLA.** A postern-gate.

**PRÆPOSITUS.** A reeve, bailiff, or constable (iii. 39, 85).

**PULVINARIS** (for **PULVEREUS**). Dusty, ashen.

**PURPRESTURA.** An encroachment or usurpation.

**QUIETUM CLAMARE.** To quitclaim, release.

**RATO, DE.** See *Literæ*.

**REGARDUM.** A district of a forest under the control of the regards or inspectors (*regardatores*).

**RELEVATIO, RELEVUM.** A relief, or fine paid by a tenant in capite on taking his inheritance.

**RESPECTUM.** Respite (ii. 124).

**RIPARIA.** A river.

**RIVERA.** A river.

**ROSULA.** A rosette.

**RUPTARII.** Hired soldiers (Fr. *routiers*).

**RUSSETTUS.** A variety of cloth, probably of a brown colour.

**SACELLUS.** A travelling bag, or coffer.

**SAISINA.** Seizin, legal possession.

**SAISIRE.** To seize.

**SARACENA.** Saracen coin.

**SCACCARIUM.** The Exchequer.

**SCOTALLUM.** An exaction for or contribution to the provision of a forester or bailiff.

**SCROFA.** An engine for undermining walls.

**SCUTAGIUM.** Escuage, a tax upon lands held by military service.

**SECUNDARIUS.** A subordinate.

**SERGEANTERIA.** A tenure by some personal service.

**SEQUELA.** The following, i.e. wife and family, of a tenant; military retinue (ii. 146); suit to a mill (i. 269).

**SICHA.** A dagger.

**SOCAGIUM.** A tenure by fixed services (originally agricultural) or rents.

**SOLARIUM.** An upper chamber.

**SOLIDATA.** A shilling's worth ; the stipend of one shilling per day paid to a soldier (ii. 67).

**SPEPVARIUS** (for **ESPEPVARIUS**). A spar-hawk.

**STAPHA.** A stirrup.

**SUANIMOTUM.** The swain-mote or inferior court of a forest held before the verderers.

**SUMMAGIUM.** A load.

**SUMMARIUS.** A pack-horse.

**TALLIA.** A tally, or cleft stick, by means of notches in which accounts were kept ; a reckoning (ii. 40).

**TARGIA.** A shield ; also a description of boat.

**TERRATUS.** Mounded with earth.

**TETHINGA.** A tithing or division of a hundred.

**TOLTUM.** A toll, exaction.

**TORNEAMENTUM.** A tournament.

**TREBUCULUS, TREBUCHETTUS.** Engines for casting stones.

**TREUGA, TREUGÆ.** A truce.

**UTLAGARE.** To outlaw.

**UTLAGATUS.** An outlaw.

**VADIUM.** A pledge or bail.

**VASALLUS, VASSALLUS.** A feudal inferior.

**VENATIO.** Venison ; matters relating to the game in a forest.

**VETERNUS.** Ancient.

**VICECOMES.** A sheriff.

**VIRIDARI.** The verderers of a forest ; officers charged with the preservation of the vert.

**VIRIDIS, VIRIDE.** Vert, matters relating to the pasture of the game in a forest.

**VISNETUM.** The visne or neighbourhood.

**VISUS.** A view or survey ; visus de franco plegio, a court leet.

**VIVARIUM.** A stewpond for fish.

**WAINAGIUM, WANNAGIUM.** Implements used in husbandry.

**WAPENTAGIUM.** A wapentake or hundred ; a division of a county ; also the Wapentake court.

**WARRANTIZARE.** To guarantee.

**XENIOLA.** Little gifts.

**XENIUM.** A gift, *see* **EXENIUM**.

---

## TABLE OF ERRATA.

---



TABLE OF ERRATA in Volumes I., II., III. (For the sake of convenience, the list of errata following the Preface in Volume I. is here repeated.)

---

Vol. I., page 73, note 1, last line, *for* "thunne" *read* "pimne."  
 " " 73, " " *for* "thidh" *read* "widh."  
 " " 115, " 1, *for* "aliquotens" *read* "aliquotiens."  
 " " 120, line 1, *for* "evictionem" *read* "evictionum."  
 " " 139, " 32, *for* "Bedewinus" *read* "Bedewinos."  
 " " 195, note 1, line 3, *for* "Mr." *read* "Dr."  
 " " 228, line 14, *for* "palitium" *read* "palatium."  
 " " 241, note 1, *for* "relaxebit" *read* "relaxabit."  
 " " 242, line 21, add a semi-colon after "transmittat."  
 " " 246, " 13, *for* "Eveshamensis" *read* "Eineshamensis."  
 " " 250, " 26, *for* "de" *read* "de-."  
 " " 253, last line, *dele* comma after "denso."  
 " " 254, line 10, *for* "levoribus" *read* "levioribus."  
 " " 254, " 19, *for* "deputatem" *read* "deputatum."  
 " " 256, " 4 from bottom, *for* "ud" *read* "ad."  
 " " 278, " 27, *for* "præli" *read* "prælii."  
 " " 281, " 11, *for* "Francoram" *read* "Francorum."  
 " " 281, " 21, *for* "Francoram" *read* "Francorum."  
 " " 285, note 1, *dele* comma after "Regis."  
 " " 286, line 4, *for* "Angevaviæ" *read* "Andegaviæ."  
 " " 289, " 1, transpose "1" after "sequenti."  
 " " 305, last line but one, *for* "ap" *read* "ad."  
 " " 305, " " *for* "custediam" *read* "custodiam."  
 " " 310, line 23, *for* "sacerdotam" *read* "sacerdotem."

---

Vol. II., page 9, last line but one, *for* "videbat" *read* "vivebat."  
 " " 92, line 4 from bottom, *for* "subintare" *read* "subintrare."  
 " " 119, " 16, *for* "commnnibus" *read* "communibus."  
 " " 120, " 2, *for* "fide" *read* "fide."  
 " " 127, " 22, *for* "sæularibus" *read* "sæcularibus."  
 " " 133, " 5, *for* "quinque" *read* "quinque."  
 " " 143, last line, *for* "secundam" *read* "secundum."  
 " " 147, line 8, *for* "legonibus" *read* "legionibus."  
 " " 148, " 19, *for* "invictus" *read* "invectus."  
 " " 148, " 24, *for* "purturbati" *read* "perturbati."  
 " " 166, " 17, *for* "paturientium" *read* "parturientium."

- Vol. II., page 171, line 16, *for* "lacarum" *read* "laicarum."
- " " 186, " 7 from bottom, transpose "3" after "ullo."
- " " 187, note 3, add "inserted" after "Latæ."
- " " 191, line 13, *for* "haronibus" *read* "baronibus."
- " " 197, note 1, *for* "probum" *read* "probra."
- " " 202, " 2, add "C" after "in."
- " " 228, line 20, *for* "Frisco" *read* "Friso."
- " " 234, note 1, *for* "venerobantur" *read* "venerabantur."
- " " 238, last line, *for* "muntitio" *read* "munitio."
- " " 245, line 16, *for* "fructibus" *read* "fruticibus."
- " " 246, " 7, *for* "aunum" *read* "annum."
- " " 254, " 5, *for* "Sanneia" *read* "Sauveia."
- " " 254, " 8, *for* "Sanneia" *read* "Sauveia."
- " " 263, " 6 from bottom, *for* "maguates" *read* "magnates."
- " " 267, " 9, *for* "eonstantior" *read* "constantior."
- " " 275, " 13, at "thesaurum impretiabilem" add footnote "<sup>1</sup>Thesaurum inprincipale in C."
- " " 343, " 8, insert space between "referentibus" and "se."
- " " 350, " 6 from bottom, insert space between "commovit" and "ad."
- " " 351, " 8, insert space between "receperunt" and "illum."
- " " 351, lines 8 and 9, *for* "verun tamen" *read* "veruntamen."
- " " 352, line 17, *for* "continuus" *read* "continuos."
- " " 354, " 7, *for* "input" *read* "inquit."
- " " 382, " 15, *for* "facia" *read* "facta."

- 
- Vol. III., page 1, line 3, *for* "MCCXXX." *read* "MCLIV."
- " " 5, " 7 from bottom, *for* "nt" *read* "ut."
- " " 6, last line but one, *dele* comma after "confœderatos."
- " " 13, line 1, *for* "Regis" *read* "Reges."
- " " 13, " 3, *for* "Britannium" *read* "Britanniam."
- " " 13, " 10, *for* "Britannium" *read* "Britanniam."
- " " 39, lines 16 and 17, *for* "præpostis" *read* "præpositis."
- " " 40, line 9 from bottom, add a hyphen to "præ."
- " " 113, line 8 from bottom, *for* "natu" *read* "natus."

---

LONDON: Printed by EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE,  
 Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.  
 For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.  
 [7120.—750.—5/89.]



**C A T A L O G U E**  
**OF**  
**ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AND IRISH RECORD**  
**PUBLICATIONS,**  
**REPORTS OF THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS**  
**COMMISSION,**  
**AND**  
**ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF**  
**THE PUBLIC RECORDS,**

---

Vol. III. Index, p. 150. *For "Leodiensis, see Laodicea," read "see Liege."*

U 55020.

~~ALBION AND CHAMBERS, LONDON, 1871.~~  
**HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN**

---

## CONTENTS.

---

CALENDARS OF STATE PAPERS, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Page
							3
CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DURING THE							
MIDDLE AGES	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
PUBLICATIONS OF THE RECORD COMMISSIONERS, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
WORKS PUBLISHED IN PHOTOZINCOGRAPHY	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
REPORTS OF THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	35

---

SCOTCH RECORD PUBLICATIONS	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
IRISH RECORD PUBLICATIONS	-	-	-	-	-	-	40

---

# ENGLAND.

---

## CALENDARS OF STATE PAPERS, &c.

---

[IMPERIAL 8vo., boards. Price 15s. each Volume or Part.]

---

As far back as the year 1800, a Committee of the House of Commons recommended that Indexes and Calendars should be made to the Public Records, and thirty-six years afterwards another Committee of the House of Commons reiterated that recommendation in more forcible words; but it was not until the incorporation of the State Paper Office with the Public Record Office that the Master of the Rolls found himself in a position to take the necessary steps for carrying out the wishes of the House of Commons.

On 7 December 1855, he stated to the Lords of the Treasury that although "the Records, State Papers, and Documents in his charge constitute the most complete and perfect series of their kind in the civilized world," and although "they are of the greatest value in a historical and constitutional point of view, yet they are comparatively useless to the public, from the want of proper Calendars and Indexes." Acting upon the recommendations of the Committees of the House of Commons above referred to, he suggested to the Lords of the Treasury that to effect the object he had in view it would be necessary for him to employ a few Persons fully qualified to perform the work which he contemplated.

Their Lordships assented to the necessity of having Calendars prepared and printed, and empowered the Master of the Rolls to take such steps as might be necessary for this purpose.

The following Works have been already published in this Series:—

CALENDARIUM GENEALOGICUM; for the Reigns of Henry III. and Edward I.  
*Edited by* CHARLES ROBERTS, Esq., Secretary of the Public Record Office,  
2 Vols. 1865.

This is a work of great value for elucidating the early history of our nobility and landed gentry.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGNS OF EDWARD VI., MARY, ELIZABETH, and JAMES I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* ROBERT LEMON, Esq., F.S.A. (Vols. I. and II.), and by MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN, (Vols. III.—XII.). 1856–1872.

Vol. I.— 1547–1580.

Vol. II.— 1581–1590.

Vol. III.—1591–1594.

Vol. IV.—1595–1597.

Vol. V.— 1598–1601.

Vol. VI.—1601–1603. with  
Addenda, 1547–1565.

Vol. VII.— Addenda, 1566–1579.

Vol. VIII.—1603–1610.

Vol. IX.— 1611–1618.

Vol. X.— 1619–1623.

Vol. XI.— 1623–1625, with  
Addenda, 1603–1625.

Vol. XII.— Addenda, 1580–1625.

These Calendars render accessible to investigation a large and important mass of historical materials concerning the Northern Rebellion of 1566–67; the plots of the Catholic fugitives in the Low Countries; numerous designs against Queen Elizabeth and in favour of a Catholic succession; the Gunpowder-plot; the rise and fall of Somerset; the Overbury murder; the disgrace of Sir Edward Coke; the rise of the Duke of Buckingham, and numerous other subjects.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* JOHN BRUCE, Esq., F.S.A., (Vols. I.-XII.); *by* JOHN BRUCE, Esq., F.S.A., and WILLIAM DOUGLAS HAMILTON, Esq., F.S.A., (Vol. XIII.); and *by* WILLIAM DOUGLAS HAMILTON, Esq., F.S.A., (Vols. XIV.-XVII.). 1858-1888.

Vol. I.— 1625-1626.	Vol. XI.— 1637.
Vol. II.— 1627-1628.	Vol. XII.— 1637-1638.
Vol. III.— 1628-1629.	Vol. XIII.— 1638-1639.
Vol. IV.— 1629-1631.	Vol. XIV.— 1639.
Vol. V.— 1631-1633.	Vol. XV.— 1639-1640.
Vol. VI.— 1633-1634.	Vol. XVI.— 1640.
Vol. VII.— 1634-1635.	Vol. XVII.— 1640-41.
Vol. VIII.— 1635.	Vol. XVIII.— 1641-43.
Vol. IX.— 1635-1636.	Vol. XIX.— 1644.
Vol. X.— 1636-1637.	

This Calendar presents notices of a large number of original documents of great value to all inquirers relative to the history of the period to which it refers, many hitherto unknown.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, DURING THE COMMONWEALTH, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN. 1875-1885.

Vol. I.— 1649-1649.	Vol. VIII.— 1655.
Vol. II.— 1650.	Vol. IX.— 1655-1656.
Vol. III.— 1651.	Vol. X.— 1656-1657.
Vol. IV.— 1651-1652.	Vol. XI.— 1657-1658.
Vol. V.— 1652-1653.	Vol. XII.— 1658-1659.
Vol. VI.— 1653-1654.	Vol. XIII.— 1659-1660.
Vol. VII.— 1654.	

This Calendar is in continuation of those during the reigns from Edward VI. to Charles I.

CALENDAR OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE ADVANCE OF MONEY, A.D. 1642-1656. *Edited by* MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN. In three parts. 1888.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES II., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN. 1860-1866.

Vol. I.— 1660-1661.	Vol. V.— 1665-1666.
Vol. II.— 1661-1662.	Vol. VI.— 1666-1667.
Vol. III.— 1663-1664.	Vol. VII.— 1667.
Vol. IV.— 1664-1665.	

CALENDAR OF HOME OFFICE PAPERS OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE III., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* JOSEPH REDINGTON, Esq. 1878-1879. Vol. III. *Edited by* RICHARD ARTHUR ROBERTS, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 1881.

Vol. I.— 1760 (25 Oct.)-1765.	Vol. III.— 1770-1772.
Vol. II.— 1766-1769.	

These are the first three volumes of the modern series of Domestic Papers, commencing with the accession of George III.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS relating to SCOTLAND, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* MARKHAM JOHN THORPE, Esq., of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. 1858.

- Vol. I., the Scottish Series, of the Reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, 1509-1589.  
 Vol. II., the Scottish Series, of the Reign of Elizabeth, 1589-1603; an Appendix to the Scottish Series, 1543-1592; and the State Papers relating to Mary Queen of Scots.

**CALENDAR OF DOCUMENTS** relating to IRELAND, in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, London. *Edited by* HENRY SAVAGE SWEETMAN, Esq., B.A., Trinity College, Dublin, Barrister-at-Law (Ireland); *continued by* GUSTAVUS FREDERICK HANDCOCK, Esq. 1875-1886.

Vol. I.—1171-1251.

Vol. II.—1252-1284.

Vol. III.—1285-1292.

Vol. IV.—1293-1301.

Vol. V.—1302-1307.

**CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS** relating to IRELAND, OF THE REIGNS OF HENRY VIII., EDWARD VI., MARY, AND ELIZABETH, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* HANS CLAUDE HAMILTON, Esq., F.S.A. 1860-1885.

Vol. I.—1509-1573.

Vol. II.—1574-1585.

Vol. III.—1586-1588.

Vol. IV.—1588-1592.

**CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS** relating to IRELAND, OF THE REIGN OF JAMES I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, and elsewhere. *Edited by* the Rev. C. W. RUSSELL, D.D., and JOHN P. PRENDERGAST, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 1872-1880.

Vol. I.—1603-1606.

Vol. II.—1606-1608.

Vol. III.—1608-1610.

Vol. IV.—1611-1614.

Vol. V.—1615-1625.

This series is in continuation of the Irish State Papers commencing with the reign of Henry VIII.; but for the reign of James I., the Papers are not confined to those in the Public Record Office, London.

**CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, COLONIAL SERIES**, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, and elsewhere. *Edited by* W. NOEL SAINSBURY, Esq. 1860-1884.

Vol. I.—America and West Indies, 1574-1660.

Vol. II.—East Indies, China, and Japan, 1513-1616.

Vol. III.—East Indies, China, and Japan 1617-1621.

Vol. IV.—East Indies, China, and Japan, 1622-1624.

Vol. V.—America and West Indies, 1661-1668.

Vol. VI.—East Indies, 1625-1629.

These volumes include an analysis of early Colonial Papers in the Public Record Office, the India Office, and the British Museum.

**CALENDAR OF LETTERS AND PAPERS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII.**, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, the British Museum, &c. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London (Vols. I.-IV.); and *by* JAMES GAIRDNER, Esq., (Vols. V., VI., VII., VIII., and IX.) 1862-1888.

Vol. I.—1509-1514.

Vol. II. (in Two Parts)—1515-1518.

Vol. III. (in Two Parts)—1519-1523.

Vol. IV.—Introduction.

Vol. IV., Part 1.—1524-1526.

Vol. IV., Part 2.—1526-1528.

Vol. IV., Part 3.—1529-1530.

Vol. V.—1531-1532.

Vol. VI.—1533.

Vol. VII.—1534.

Vol. VIII.—1535, to July.

Vol. IX.—1535, Aug. to Dec.

Vol. X.—1536, Jan. to June.

Vol. XI.—1536, July to Dec.

These volumes contain summaries of all State Papers and Correspondence relating to the reign of Henry VIII., in the Public Record Office, of those formerly in the State Paper Office, in the British Museum, the Libraries of Oxford and Cambridge, and other Public Libraries; and of all letters that have appeared in print in the works of Burnet, Strype, and others. Whatever authentic original material exists in England relative to the religious, political, parliamentary, or social history of the country during the reign of Henry VIII., whether despatches of ambassadors, or proceedings of the army, navy, treasury, or ordinance, or records of Parliament, appointments of officers, grants from the Crown, &c., will be found calendared in these volumes.

**CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, FOREIGN SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF EDWARD VI.**, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. 1547-1553. *Edited by* W. R. TURNBULL, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, &c., 1861.

**CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, FOREIGN SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF MARY,** preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. 1553-1558. *Edited by* W. B. TURNBULL, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, &c. 1861.

The two preceding volumes exhibit the negotiations of the English ambassadors with the courts of the Emperor Charles V. of Germany, of Henry II. of France, and of Philip II. of Spain. The affairs of several of the minor continental states also find various incidental illustrations of much interest. The Papers descriptive of the circumstances which attended the loss of Calais merit a special notice; while the progress of the wars in the north of France, into which England was dragged by her union with Spain, is narrated at some length. These volumes treat only of the relations of England with foreign powers.

**CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, FOREIGN SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH,** preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, &c. *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., of University College, Durham, (Vols. I.-VII.), and ALLAN JAMES CROSBY, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, (Vols. VIII.-XI.) 1863-1880.

Vol. I.— 1558-1559.	Vol. VII.— 1564-1565.
Vol. II.— 1559-1560.	Vol. VIII.—1566-1568.
Vol. III.—1560-1561.	Vol. IX.— 1569-1571.
Vol. IV.—1561-1562.	Vol. X.— 1572-1574.
Vol. V.— 1562.	Vol. XI.— 1575-1577.
Vol. VI.—1563.	

These volumes contain a Calendar of the Foreign Correspondence during the early portion of the reign of Elizabeth. They illustrate not only the external but also the domestic affairs of Foreign Countries during that period.

**CALENDAR OF TREASURY PAPERS,** preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* JOSEPH REDINGTON, Esq. 1868-1889.

Vol. I.— 1557-1696.	Vol. IV.—1708-1714.
Vol. II.— 1697-1702.	Vol. V.— 1714-1719.
Vol. III.—1702-1707.	Vol. VI.—1720-1728.

The above Papers connected with the affairs of the Treasury comprise, petitions, reports, and other documents relating to services rendered to the State, grants of money and pensions, appointments to offices, remissions of fines and duties, &c. They illustrate civil and military events, finance, the administration in Ireland and the Colonies, &c., and afford information nowhere else recorded.

**CALENDAR OF THE CAREW PAPERS,** preserved in the Lambeth Library. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London; and WILLIAM BULLEN, Esq. 1867-1873.

Vol. I.— 1515-1574.	Vol. V.—Book of Howth; Miscellaneous.
Vol. II.— 1575-1588.	Vol. VI.—1603-1624.
Vol. III.—1589-1600.	
Vol. IV.—1601-1603.	

The Carew Papers relating to Ireland, in the Lambeth Library, are unique and of great importance to all students of Irish history.

**CALENDAR OF LETTERS, DESPATCHES, AND STATE PAPERS,** relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Simancas, and elsewhere. *Edited by* G. A. BERGENROTH, (Vols. I. and II.) 1862-1868, and DON PASCUAL DE GAYANGOS (Vols. III. to V.) 1873-1888.

Vol. I.—Hen. VII.—1485-1509.
Vol. II.—Hen. VIII.—1509-1525.
Supplement to Vol. I. and Vol. II.
Vol. III., Part 1.—Hen. VIII.—1525-1526.
Vol. III., Part 2.—Hen. VIII.—1527-1529.
Vol. IV., Part 1.—Hen. VIII.—1529-1530.
Vol. IV., Part 2.—Hen. VIII.—1531-1533.
Vol. IV., Part 2.— <i>continued</i> .—Hen. VIII.—1531-1533.
Vol. V., Part 1.—Hen. VIII.—1534-1536.
Vol. V., Part 2.—Hen. VIII.—1536-1538.

Mr. Bergenroth was engaged in compiling a Calendar of the Papers relating to England preserved in the archives of Spain. The Supplement contains new

information relating to the private life of Queen Katherine of England; and to the projected marriage of Henry VII. with Queen Juana, widow of King Philip of Castile, and mother of the Emperor Charles V.

Upon the death of Mr. Bergenroth, Don Pascual de Gayangos was appointed to continue the Calendar, and he has been able to add much valuable matter from Brussels and Vienna, with which Mr. Bergenroth was unacquainted.

**CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS**, relating to **ENGLISH AFFAIRS**, preserved in the Archives of Venice, &c. *Edited by* RAWDON BROWN, Esq 1864-1884.

Vol. I.— 1202-1509.

Vol. II.— 1509-1519.

Vol. III.—1520-1526.

Vol. IV.— 1527-1533.

Vol. V.— 1534-1554.

Vol. VI., Part I.— 1555-1556.

Vol. VI., Part II.— 1556-1557.

Vol. VI., Part III.—1557-1558.

Mr. Rawdon Brown's researches have brought to light a number of valuable documents relating to various periods of English history; his contributions to historical literature are of the most interesting and important character.

**SYLLABUS, IN ENGLISH, OF RYMER'S FÆDERA.** *By* Sir THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. Vol. I.—Will. I.—Edw. III. 1066-1377. Vol. II.—Ric. II.—Chas. II. 1377-1654. Vol. III., Appendix and Index. 1869-1985.

Rymer's "Fædera," is a collection of miscellaneous documents illustrative of the History of Great Britain and Ireland, from the Norman Conquest to the reign of Charles II. Several editions of the "Fædera" have been published, and the present Syllabus was undertaken to make the contents of this great national work more generally known.

**REPORT OF THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS AND THE REV. J. S. BREWER TO THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS**, upon the Carte and Carew Papers in the Bodleian and Lambeth Libraries. 1864. *Price* 2s. 6d.

**REPORT OF THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS TO THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS**, upon the Documents in the Archives and Public Libraries of Venice. 1866. *Price* 2s. 6d.

*In the Press.*

- CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS, relating to ENGLISH AFFAIRS, preserved in the Archives of Venice, &c. Vol. VII.—1559, &c.
- CALENDAR OF LETTERS, DESPATCHES, AND STATE PAPERS, relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Simancas, and elsewhere. *Edited by* DON PASCUAL DE GAYANGOS. Vol. VI.—1539, &c.
- CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, DURING THE COMMONWEALTH, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN. Vol. XV.
- CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS relating to IRELAND, OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* HANS CLAUDE HAMILTON, Esq., F.S.A. Vol. V.—1592-1596.
- CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, COLONIAL SERIES, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, and elsewhere. *Edited by* W. NOEL SAINSBURY, Esq. Vol. VII.—America and West Indies, 1669, &c.
- DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF ANCIENT DEEDS, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. Vol. I.
- CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* WILLIAM DOUGLAS HAMILTON, Esq., F.S.A. Vol. XX. 1645, &c.
- CALENDAR OF THE PATENT ROLLS, OF THE REIGN OF EDWARD III. *Prepared by Officers of the Public Record Department.*

*In Progress.*

- CALENDAR OF LETTERS AND PAPERS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, the British Museum, &c. *Edited by* JAMES GAIRDNER, Esq. Vol. XII.—1537.
- CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, COLONIAL SERIES, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, and elsewhere. *Edited by* W. NOEL SAINSBURY, Esq. Vol. VIII.—East Indies, 1630, &c.
- CALENDAR OF TREASURY PAPERS, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* JOSEPH REDINGTON, Esq. Vol. VII.
- CALENDAR OF THE PATENT ROLLS, OF THE REIGN OF EDWARD II.
- CALENDAR OF ANCIENT CORRESPONDENCE, Diplomatic Documents, Papal Bulls, and the like, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* C. T. MARTIN, Esq., B.A., F.S.A.



# THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

[ROYAL 8vo. Price 10s. each Volume or Part.]

On 25 July 1822, the House of Commons presented an address to the Crown, stating that the editions of the works of our ancient historians were inconvenient and defective; that many of their writings still remained in manuscript, and, in some cases, in a single copy only. They added, "that an uniform and convenient edition of the whole, published under His Majesty's royal sanction, would be an undertaking honourable to His Majesty's reign, and conducive to the advancement of historical and constitutional knowledge; that the House therefore humbly besought His Majesty, that He would be graciously pleased to give such directions as His Majesty, in His wisdom, might think fit, for the publication of a complete edition of the ancient historians of this realm, and assured His Majesty that whatever expense might be necessary for this purpose would be made good."

The Master of the Rolls, being very desirous that effect should be given to the resolution of the House of Commons, submitted to Her Majesty's Treasury in 1857 a plan for the publication of the ancient chronicles and memorials of the United Kingdom, and it was adopted accordingly. In selecting these works, it was considered right, in the first instance, to give preference to those of which the manuscripts were unique, or the materials of which would help to fill up blanks in English history for which no satisfactory and authentic information hitherto existed in any accessible form. One great object the Master of the Rolls had in view was to form a *corpus historicum* within reasonable limits, and which should be as complete as possible. In a subject of so vast a range, it was important that the historical student should be able to select such volumes as conformed with his own peculiar tastes and studies, and not be put to the expense of purchasing the whole collection; an inconvenience inseparable from any other plan than that which has been in this instance adopted.

Of the Chronicles and Memorials, the following volumes have been published. They embrace the period from the earliest time of British history down to the end of the reign of Henry VII.

1. **THE CHRONICLE OF ENGLAND**, by JOHN CARPRAVE. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1858.

Carpgrave was prior of Lynn, in Norfolk, and provincial of the order of the Friars Hermits of England shortly before the year 1464. His Chronicle extends from the creation of the world to the year 1417. As a record of the language spoken in Norfolk (being written in English), it is of considerable value.

2. **CHRONICON MONASTERII DE ABINGDON**. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1858.

This Chronicle traces the history of the great Benedictine monastery of Abingdon in Berkshire, from its foundation by King Ina of Wessex, to the reign of Richard I., shortly after which period the present narrative was drawn up by an inmate of the establishment. The author had access to the title-deeds of the house; and incorporates into his history various charters of the Saxon kings, of great importance as illustrating not only the history of the locality but that of the kingdom. The work is printed for the first time.

3. **LIVES OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR**. I.—*La Estoire de Saint Aedward le Rei* II.—*Vita Beati Edvardi Regis et Confessoris*. III.—*Vita Ædunardi Regis qui apud Westmonasterium requiescit*. *Edited by* HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1858.

The first is a poem in Norman French, containing 4,686 lines, addressed to Alianor, Queen of Henry III., probably written in 1245, on the restoration of the church of Westminster. Nothing is known of the author. The second is an anonymous poem, containing 538 lines, written between 1440 and 1450, by command of Henry VI., to whom it is dedicated. It does not throw any new light on the reign of Edward the Confessor, but is valuable as a specimen of the Latin poetry of the time. The third, also by an anonymous author, was apparently written for Queen Edith, between 1066 and 1074, during the pressure of the suffering brought on the Saxons by the Norman conquest. It notices many acts not found in other writers, and some which differ considerably from the usual accounts.

4. **MONUMENTA FRANCISCANA.** Vol. I.—Thomas de Eccleston de Adventu Fratrum Minorum in Angliam. Adm de Marisco Epistolæ. Registrum Fratrum Minorum Londoniæ. Edited by J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vol. II.—De Adventu Minorum; re-edited, with additions. Chronicle of the Grey Friars. The ancient English version of the Rule of St. Francis. Abbreviatio Statutorum, 1451, &c. Edited by RICHARD HOWLETT, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1858, 1882.

The first volume contains original materials for the history of the settlement of the order of Saint Francis in England, the letters of Adam de Marisco, and other papers connected with the foundation and diffusion of this great body. None of these have been before printed. The second volume contains materials found, since the first volume was published, among the MSS. of Sir Charles Isham, and in various libraries.

5. **FASCICULI ZIZANIORUM MAGISTRI JOHANNIS WYCLIF CUM TRITICO.** Ascribed to THOMAS NETTER, of WALDEN, Provincial of the Carmelite Order in England, and Confessor to King Henry the Fifth. Edited by the Rev. W. W. SHIRLEY, M.A., Tutor and late Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford. 1858.

This work derives its principal value from being the only contemporaneous account of the rise of the Lollards. When written, the disputes of the schoolmen had been extended to the field of theology, and they appear both in the writings of Wycliff and in those of his adversaries. Wycliff's little bundles of tares are not less metaphysical than theological, and the conflict between Nominalists and Realists rages side by side with the conflict between the different interpreters of Scripture. The work gives a good idea of the controversies at the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 15th centuries.

6. **THE BUIK OF THE CRONICLIS OF SCOTLAND; OR, A METRICAL VERSION OF THE HISTORY OF HECTOR BOECE;** by WILLIAM STEWART. Vols. I., II., and III. Edited by W. B. TURNBULL, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, 1858.

This is a metrical translation of a Latin Prose Chronicle, written in the first half of the 16th century. The narrative begins with the earliest legends and ends with the death of James I. of Scotland, and the "evil ending of the traitors that slew him." Strict accuracy of statement is not to be looked for; but the stories of the colonization of Spain, Ireland, and Scotland are interesting if not true; and the chronicle reflects the manners, sentiments, and character of the age in which it was composed. The peculiarities of the Scottish dialect are well illustrated in this version, and the student of language will find ample materials for comparison with the English dialects of the same period, and with modern lowland Scotch.

7. **JOHANNIS CAPGRAVE LIBER DE ILLUSTRIBUS HENRICIS.** Edited by the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1858.

This work is dedicated to Henry VI. of England, who appears to have been, in the author's estimation, the greatest of all the Henries. It is divided into three parts, each having a separate dedication. The first part relates only to the history of the Empire, from the election of Henry I. the Fowler, to the end of the reign of the Emperor Henry VI. The second part is devoted to English history, from the accession of Henry I. in 1100, to 1446, which was the twenty-fourth year of the reign of Henry VI. The third part contains the lives of illustrious men who have borne the name of Henry in various parts of the world. Capgrave was born in 1383, in the reign of Richard II., and lived during the Wars of the Roses, for which period his work is of some value.

8. **HISTORIA MONASTERII S. AUGUSTINI CANTUARIENSIS,** by THOMAS OF ELMHAM, formerly Monk and Treasurer of that Foundation. Edited by CHARLES HARDWICK, M.A., Fellow of St. Catharine's Hall, and Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge. 1858.

This history extends from the arrival of St. Augustine in Kent until 1191. Prefixed is a chronology as far as 1418, which shows in outline what was to have been the character of the work when completed. The author was connected with Norfolk, and most probably with Elmham.

9. **EULOGIUM (HISTORIARUM SIVE TEMPORIS):** Chronicon ab Orbe condito usque ad Annum Domini 1366; a Monacho quodam Malmesbiriensi exaratum. Vols. I., II., and III. Edited by F. S. HAYDON, Esq., B.A. 1858-1863.

This is a Latin Chronicle extending from the Creation to the latter part of the reign of Edward III., and written by a monk of the Abbey of Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, about the year 1367. A continuation, carrying the history of England down to the year 1413, was added in the former half of the fifteenth century by an author whose name is not known. The original Chronicle contains a history of the world generally, but more especially of England to the year 1366. The continuation extends the history down to the coronation of Henry V. The Eulogium itself is chiefly valuable as containing a history, by a contemporary, of the period between 1366 and 1386. Among other interesting matter, the Chronicle contains a diary of the Poitiers campaign, evidently furnished by some person who accompanied the army of the Black Prince. The continuation of the Chronicle is also the work of a contemporary, and gives a very interesting account of the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV.

10. **MEMORIALS OF HENRY THE SEVENTH: Bernardi Andreæ Tholosatis Vita Regis Henrici Septimi; necnon alia quædam ad eundem Regem spectantia.** Edited by JAMES GAIRDNER, Esq. 1858.

The contents of this volume are—(1) a life of Henry VII., by his poet laureate and historiographer, Bernard André, of Toulouse, with some compositions in verse, of which he is supposed to have been the author; (2) the journals of Roger Machado during certain embassies on which

he was sent by Henry VII. to Spain and Brittany, the first of which had reference to the marriage of the King's son, Arthur, with Catharine of Arragon; (3) two curious reports by envoys sent to Spain in 1505 touching the succession to the Crown of Castile, and a project of marriage between Henry VII. and the Queen of Naples; and (4) an account of Philip of Castile's reception in England in 1506. Other documents of interest are given in an appendix.

11. **MEMORIALS OF HENRY THE FIFTH. I.**—*Vita Henrici Quinti, Roberto Redmanno auctore.* **II.**—*Versus Rhythmici in laudem Regis Henrici Quinti.* **III.**—*Elmhams Liber Metricus de Henrico V.* Edited by CHARLES A. COLE, Esq. 1858.

This volume contains three treatises which more or less illustrate the history of the reign of Henry V., viz.: A life by Robert Redman; a Metrical Chronicle by Thomas Elmhams, prior of Lenton, a contemporary author; *Versus Rhythmici*, written apparently by a monk of Westminster Abbey, who was also a contemporary of Henry V. These works are printed for the first time.

12. **MUNIMENTA GILDHALLÆ LONDONIENSIS; Liber Albus, Liber Custumarum, et Liber Horn, in archivis Gildhallæ asservati.** Vol. I., Liber Albus. Vol. II. (in Two Parts), Liber Custumarum. Vol. III., Translation of the Anglo-Norman Passages in Liber Albus, Glossaries, Appendices, and Index. Edited by HENRY THOMAS RILEY, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1859-1862.

The manuscript of the *Liber Albus*, compiled by John Carpenter, Common Clerk of the City of London in the year 1419, gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of that City in the 12th, 13th, 14th, and early part of the 15th centuries. The *Liber Custumarum* was compiled probably by various hands in the early part of the 14th century during the reign of Edward II. The manuscript, a folio volume, is preserved in the Record Room of the City of London, though some portion in its original state, borrowed from the City in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and never returned, forms part of the Cottonian MS. Claudius D. II. in the British Museum. It also gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of the City of London in the 12th, 13th, and early part of the 14th centuries.

13. **CHRONICA JOHANNIS DE OXENEDES.** Edited by Sir HENRY ELLIS, K.H. 1859.

Although this Chronicle tells of the arrival of Hengist and Horsa in England in 449, yet it substantially begins with the reign of King Alfred, and comes down to 1292, where it ends abruptly. The history is particularly valuable for notices of events in the eastern portions of the Kingdom, not to be elsewhere obtained. Some curious facts are mentioned relative to the floods in that part of England, which are confirmed in the Friesland Chronicle of Anthony Heinrich, pastor of the Island of Mohr.

14. **A COLLECTION OF POLITICAL POEMS AND SONGS RELATING TO ENGLISH HISTORY, FROM THE ACCESSION OF EDWARD III. TO THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII.** Vols. I. and II. Edited by THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A. 1859-1861.

These Poems are perhaps the most interesting of all the historical writings of the period, though they cannot be relied on for accuracy of statement. They are various in character; some are upon religious subjects, some may be called satires, and some give no more than a court scandal; but as a whole they present a very fair picture of society, and of the relations of the different classes to one another. The period comprised is in itself interesting, and brings us through the decline of the feudal system, to the beginning of our modern history. The songs in old English are of considerable value to the philologist.

15. **THE "OPUS TERTIUM," "OPUS MINUS," &c., of ROGER BACON.** Edited by J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1859.

This is the celebrated treatise—never before printed—so frequently referred to by the great philosopher in his works. It contains the fullest details we possess of the life and labours of Roger Bacon: also a fragment by the same author, supposed to be unique, the "*Compendium Studii Theologie*."

16. **BARTHOLOMÆI DE COTTON, MONACHI NORWICENSIS, HISTORIA ANGLICANA; 449-1298: necnonejusdem Liber de Archiepiscopis et Episcopis Angliæ.** Edited by HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1859.

The author, a monk of Norwich, has here given us a Chronicle of England from the arrival of the Saxons in 449 to the year 1298, in or about which year it appears that he died. The latter portion of this history (the whole of the reign of Edward I. more especially) is of great value, as the writer was contemporary with the events which he records. An Appendix contains several illustrative documents connected with the previous narrative.

17. **BRUT Y TYWYSGOGION; or, The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales.** Edited by the Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS AB ITHEL, M.A. 1860.

This work, also known as "The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales," has been attributed to Caradoc of Llancarvan, who flourished about the middle of the twelfth century. It is written in the ancient Welsh language, begins with the abdication and death of Cædwala at Rome, in the year 681, and continues the history down to the subjugation of Wales by Edward I., about the year 1282.

18. **A COLLECTION OF ROYAL AND HISTORICAL LETTERS DURING THE REIGN OF HENRY IV. 1399-1404.** Edited by the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1860.

This volume, like all the others in the series containing a miscellaneous selection of letters, is valuable on account of the light it throws upon biographical history, and the familiar view it presents of characters, manners, and events.

19. **THE REPRESSOR OF OVER MUCH BLAMING OF THE CLERGY.** By REGINALD PEOCK, sometime Bishop of Chichester. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* CHURCHILL BABINGTON, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1860.

The "Repressor" may be considered the earliest piece of good theological disquisition of which our English prose literature can boast. The author was born about the end of the fourteenth century, consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in the year 1444, and translated to the see of Chichester in 1460. While Bishop of St. Asaph, he zealously defended his brother prelates from the attacks of those who censured the bishops for their neglect of duty. He maintained that it was no part of a bishop's functions to appear in the pulpit, and that his time might be more profitably spent, and his dignity better maintained, in the performance of works of a higher character. Among those who thought differently were the Lollards, and against their general doctrines the "Repressor" is directed. Peock took up a position midway between that of the Roman Church and that of the modern Anglican Church; but his work is interesting chiefly because it gives a full account of the views of the Lollards and of the arguments by which they were supported, and because it assists us to ascertain the state of feeling which ultimately led to the Reformation. Apart from religious matters, the light thrown upon contemporaneous history is very small, but the "Repressor" has great value for the philologist, as it tells us what were the characteristics of the language in use among the cultivated Englishmen of the fifteenth century.

20. **ANNALES CAMBRIÆ.** *Edited by* the Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS AB ITHEL, M.A. 1860.

These annals, which are in Latin, commence in 447, and come down to 1288. The earlier portion appears to be taken from an Irish Chronicle used by Tigernach, and by the compiler of the *Annals of Ulster*. During its first century it contains scarcely anything relating to Britain, the earliest direct concurrence with English history is relative to the mission of Augustine. Its notices throughout, though brief, are valuable. The annals were probably written at St. Davids, by Blegewryd, Archdeacon of Llandaff, the most learned man in his day in all Cymru.

21. **THE WORKS OF GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS.** Vols. I., II., III., and IV. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vols. V., VI., and VII. *Edited by* the Rev. JAMES F. DIMOCK, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1861-1877.

These volumes contain the historical works of Gerald du Barry, who lived in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I. and John, and attempted to re-establish the independence of Wales by restoring the see of St. Davids to its ancient primacy. His works are of a very miscellaneous nature, both in prose and verse, and are remarkable chiefly for the racy and original anecdotes which they contain relating to contemporaries. He is the only Welsh writer of any importance who has contributed so much to the mediæval literature of this country, or assumed, in consequence of his nationality, so free and independent a tone. His frequent travels in Italy, in France, in Ireland, and in Wales, gave him opportunities for observation which did not generally fall to the lot of mediæval writers in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and of these observations Giraldus has made due use. Only extracts from these treatises have been printed before and almost all of them are taken from unique manuscripts.

The *Topographia Hibernica* (in Vol. V.) is the result of Giraldus' two visits to Ireland. The first in 1185, the second in 1185-6, when he accompanied Prince John into that country. A very interesting portion of this treatise is devoted to the animals of Ireland. It shows that he was a very accurate and acute observer, and his descriptions are given in a way that a scientific naturalist of the present day could hardly improve upon. The *Expugnatio Hibernica* was written about 1188 and may be regarded rather as a great epic than a sober relation of acts occurring in his own days. Vol. VI. contains the *Itinerarium Kambriæ et Descriptio Kambriæ*: and Vol. VII., the lives of S. Reimigius and S. Hugh.

22. **LETTERS AND PAPERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE WARS OF THE ENGLISH IN FRANCE DURING THE REIGN OF HENRY THE SIXTH, KING OF ENGLAND.** Vol. I., and Vol. II. (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1861-1864.

These letters and papers are derived chiefly from originals or contemporary copies extant in the Bibliothèque Impériale, and the Dépôt des Archives, in Paris. They illustrate the policy adopted by John Duke of Bedford and his successors during their government of Normandy, and other provinces of France acquired by Henry V. Here may be traced, step by step, the gradual declension of the English power, until we are prepared for its final overthrow.

23. **THE ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE, ACCORDING TO THE SEVERAL ORIGINAL AUTHORITIES.** Vol. I., Original Texts. Vol. II., Translation. *Edited and translated by* BENJAMIN THORPE, Esq., Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, and of the Society of Netherlandish Literature at Leyden. 1861.

This chronicle, extending from the earliest history of Britain to 1154, is justly the boast of England; no other nation can produce any history, written in its own vernacular, at all approaching it, in antiquity, truthfulness, or extent, the historical books of the Bible alone excepted. There are at present six independent manuscripts of the Saxon Chronicle, ending in different years, and written in different parts of the country. In this edition, the text of each manuscript is printed in columns on the same page, so that the student may see at a glance the various changes which occur in orthography, whether arising from locality or age.

24. **LETTERS AND PAPERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE REIGNS OF RICHARD III. AND HENRY VII.** Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* JAMES GAIRDNER, Esq. 1861-1863.

The papers are derived from the MSS. in Public Record Office, the British Museum, and other repositories. The period to which they refer is unusually destitute of chronicles and other sources of historical information, so that the light obtained from them is of special importance. The principal contents of the volumes are some diplomatic Papers of Richard III.; correspondence between Henry VII. and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; documents relating to Edmund de la Pole Earl of Suffolk; and a portion of the correspondence of James IV. of Scotland.

25. **LETTERS OF BISHOP GROSSETESTE**, illustrative of the Social Condition of his Time. *Edited by* HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1861.

The Letters of Robert Grosseteste (131 in number) are here collected from various sources, and a large portion of them is printed for the first time. They range in date from about 1210 to 1253, and relate to various matters connected not only with the political history of England during the reign of Henry III. but with its ecclesiastical condition. They refer especially to the diocese of Lincoln, of which Grosseteste was bishop.

26. **DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.** Vol. I. (in Two Parts); Anterior to the Norman Invasion. Vol. II.; 1066-1200. Vol. III.; 1200-1327. *By* Sir THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. 1862-1871.

The object of this work is to publish notices of all known sources of British history, both printed and unprinted, in one continued sequence. The materials, when historical (as distinguished from biographical), are arranged under the year in which the latest event is recorded in the chronicle or history, and not under the period in which its author, real or supposed, flourished. Biographies are enumerated under the year in which the person commemorated died, and not under the year in which the life was written. A brief analysis of each work has been added when deserving it, in which original portions are distinguished from mere compilations. If possible, the sources are indicated from which compilations have been derived. A biographical sketch of the author of each piece has been added, and a brief notice of such British authors as have written on historical subjects.

27. **ROYAL AND OTHER HISTORICAL LETTERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE REIGN OF HENRY III.** Vol. I., 1216-1235. Vol. II., 1236-1272. *Selected and edited by* the Rev. W. W. SHIRLEY, D.D., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. 1862-1866.

The letters contained in these volumes are derived chiefly from the ancient correspondence formerly in the Tower of London, and now in the Public Record Office. They illustrate the political history of England during the growth of its liberties, and throw considerable light upon the personal history of Simon de Montfort. The affairs of France form the subject of many of them, especially in regard to the province of Gascony. The entire collection consists of nearly 700 documents, the greater portion of which is printed for the first time.

28. **CHRONICA MONASTERII S. ALBANI.**—1. THOMÆ WALSINGHAM HISTORIA ANGLICANA; Vol. I., 1272-1381: Vol. II., 1381-1422. 2. WILLELMI RISHANGER CHRONICA ET ANNALES, 1259-1307. 3. JOHANNIS DE TROKELowe ET HENRICI DE BLANEFORDE CHRONICA ET ANNALES, 1259-1296; 1307-1324; 1392-1406. 4. GESTA ABBATUM MONASTERII S. ALBANI, a THOMÆ WALSINGHAM, REGNANTE RICARDO SECUNDO, EJUSDEM ECCLESIE PRÆTORRE, COMPILATA; Vol. I., 793-1290: Vol. II., 1290-1349: Vol. III., 1349-1411. 5. JOHANNIS AMUNDESHAM, MONACHI MONASTERII S. ALBANI, UT VIDETUR, ANNALES; Vols. I. and II. 6. REGISTRA QUORUNDAM ABBATUM MONASTERII S. ALBANI, QUI SÆCULO XV<sup>mo</sup> FLORUERE; Vol. I., REGISTRUM ABBATIS JOHANNIS WHETHAMSTEDE, ABBATIS MONASTERII SANCTI ALBANI, ITERUM SUSCEPTÆ; ROBERTO BLAKENEY, CAPELLANO, QUONDAM ADSRIPTUM: Vol. II., REGISTRA JOHANNIS WHETHAMSTEDE, WILLELMI ALBON, ET WILLELMI WALINGFORDE, ABBATUM MONASTERII SANCTI ALBANI, CUM APPENDICE, CONTINENTE QUASDAM EPISTOLAS, a JOHANNES WHETHAMSTEDE CONSCRIPTAS. 7. YPODIGNA NEUSTRIÆ a THOMÆ WALSINGHAM, QUONDAM MONACHO MONASTERII S. ALBANI, CONSCRIPTUM. *Edited by* HENRY THOMAS RILEY, Esq., M.A., Cambridge and Oxford; and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1863-1876.

In the first two volumes is a History of England, from the death of Henry III. to the death of Henry V., by Thomas Walsingham, Precentor of St. Albans.

In the 3rd volume is a Chronicle of English History, attributed to William Rishanger, who lived in the reign of Edward I.: an account of transactions attending the award of the kingdom of Scotland to John Balliol, 1291-1292, also attributed to William Rishanger, but on no sufficient ground: a short Chronicle of English History, 1292 to 1300, by an unknown hand: a short Chronicle Willelmi Rishanger Gesta Edwardi Primi, Regis Angliæ, with Annals Regum Angliæ, probably by the same hand: and fragments of three Chronicles of English History, 1285 to 1307.

In the 4th volume is a Chronicle of English History, 1259 to 1296: Annals of Edward II., 1307 to 1323, by John de Trokelowe, a monk of St. Albans, and a continuation of Trokelowe's Annals, 1323, 1324, by Henry de Blanford: a full Chronicle of English History, 1392 to 1406; and an account of the Benefactors of St. Albans, written in the early part of the 15th century.

The 5th, 6th, and 7th volumes contain a history of the Abbots of St. Albans, 793 to 1411, mainly compiled by Thomas Walsingham: with a Continuation, from the closing pages of Parker MS. VII., in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

The 8th and 9th volumes, in continuation of the Annals, contain a Chronicle, probably by John Amundesham, a monk of St. Albans.

The 10th and 11th volumes relate especially to the acts and proceedings of Abbots Whethamstede, Albon, and Walingford, and may be considered as a memorial of the chief historical and domestic events during those periods.

The 12th volume contains a compendious History of England to the reign of Henry V., and of Normandy in early times, also by Thomas Walsingham, and dedicated to Henry V. The compiler has often substituted other authorities in place of those consulted in the preparation of his larger work.

29. *CHRONICON ABBATIAE EVESHAMENSIS, AUCTORIBUS DOMINICO PRIORE EVESHAMIAE ET THOMA DE MARLEBERGE ABBATE, A FUNDATIONE AD ANNUM 1213, UNA CUM CONTINUATIONE AD ANNUM 1418.* Edited by the Rev. W. D. MACRAY, Bodleian Library, Oxford. 1863.

The Chronicle of Evesham illustrates the history of that important monastery from its foundation by Egwin, about 690, to the year 1418. Its chief feature is an autobiography, which makes us acquainted with the inner daily life of a great abbey, such as but rarely has been recorded. Interspersed are many notices of general, personal, and local history which will be read with much interest. This work exists in a single MS., and is for the first time printed.

30. *RICARDI DE CIRENCESTRIA SPECULUM HISTORIALE DE GESTIS REGUM ANGLIAE.* Vol. I., 447-871. Vol. II., 872-1066. Edited by JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1863-1869.

The compiler, Richard of Cirencester, was a monk of Westminster, 1355-1400. In 1391 he obtained a licence to make a pilgrimage to Rome. His history, in four books, extends from 447 to 1066. He announces his intention of continuing it, but there is no evidence that he completed any more. This chronicle gives many charters in favour of Westminster Abbey, and a very full account of the lives and miracles of the saints, especially of Edward the Confessor, whose reign occupies the fourth book. A treatise on the Coronation, by William of Sudbury, a monk of Westminster, fills book ii. c. 3. It was on this author that C. J. Bertram fathered his forgery, *De Situ Britanniae* in 1747.

31. *YEAR BOOKS OF THE REIGN OF EDWARD THE FIRST.* Years 20-21, 21-22, 30-31, 32-33, and 33-35 Edw. I.; and 11-12 Edw. III. Edited and translated by ALFRED JOHN HORWOOD, Esq., of the Middle Temple Barrister-at-Law. Years 12-13, 13-14, and 14 Edward III. Edited and translated by LUKE OWEN PIKE, Esq., M.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. 1863-1886.

The "Year Books" are the earliest of our Law Reports. They contain matter not only of practical utility to lawyers in the present day, but also illustrative of almost every branch of history, while for certain philological purposes they hold a position absolutely unique. The history of the constitution and of the law, of procedure, and of practice, the jurisdiction of the various Courts, and their relation to one another, as well as to the Sovereign and Council, cannot be known without the aid of the Year Books.

32. *NARRATIVES OF THE EXPULSION OF THE ENGLISH FROM NORMANDY 1449-1450.* —Robertus Blondelli de Reductione Normannie: Le Recouvrement de Normendie, par Berry, Hérault du Roy: Conférences between the Ambassadors of France and England. Edited, from MSS. in the Imperial Library at Paris, by the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., of University College, Durham. 1863.

This volume contains the narrative of an eye-witness who details with considerable power and minuteness the circumstances which attended the final expulsion of the English from Normandy in 1450. Commencing with the infringement of the truce by the capture of Fougères, and ending with the battle of Formigny and the embarkation of the Duke of Somerset. The period embraced is less than two years.

33. *HISTORIA ET CARTULARIUM MONASTERII S. PETRI GLOUCESTRIÆ.* Vols. I., II., and III. Edited by W. H. HART, Esq., F.S.A., Membre correspondant de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie. 1863-1867.

This work consists of two parts, the History and the Cartulary of the Monastery of St. Peter, Gloucester. The history furnishes an account of the monastery from its foundation, in the year 681, to the early part of the reign of Richard II., together with a calendar of donations and benefactions. It treats principally of the affairs of the monastery, but occasionally matters of general history are introduced. Its authorship has generally been assigned to Walter Froucester the twentieth abbot, but without any foundation.

34. *ALEXANDRI NECKAM DE NATURIS RERUM LIBRI DUO; with NECKAM'S POEM, DE LAUDIBUS DIVINÆ SAPIENTIÆ.* Edited by THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A., 1863.

Neckam was a man who devoted himself to science, such as it was in the twelfth century. In the "De Naturis Rerum" are to be found what may be called the rudiments of many sciences mixed up with much error and ignorance. Neckam was not thought infallible, even by his contemporaries, for Roger Bacon remarks of him, "This Alexander in many things wrote what was true and useful; but he neither can nor ought by just title to be reckoned among authorities." Neckam, however, had sufficient independence of thought to differ from some of the schoolmen who in his time considered themselves the only judges of literature. He had his own views in morals, and in giving us a glimpse of them, as well as of his other opinions, he throws much light upon the manners, customs, and general tone of thought prevalent in the twelfth century. The poem entitled "De Laudibus Divine Sapientie" appears to be a metrical paraphrase or abridgment of the "De Naturis Rerum." It is written in the elegiac metre, and it is, as a whole, above the ordinary standard of mediæval Latin.

35. *LEECHDOMS, WORTCUNNING, AND STARCRAFT OF EARLY ENGLAND; being a Collection of Documents illustrating the History of Science in this Country before the Norman Conquest.* Vols. I., II., and III. Collected and edited

by the Rev. T. OSWALD COCKAYNE, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1864-1866.

This work illustrates not only the history of science, but the history of superstition. In addition to the information bearing directly upon the medical skill and medical faith of the times, there are many passages which incidentally throw light upon the general mode of life and ordinary diet. The volumes are interesting not only in their scientific, but also in their social aspect.

36. **ANNALES MONASTICI.** Vol. I.:—*Annales de Margan, 1066-1232; Annales de Theokesberia, 1066-1263; Annales de Burton, 1004-1263.* Vol. II.:—*Annales Monasterii de Wintonia. 519-1277; Annales Monasterii de Waverleia, 1-1291.* Vol. III.:—*Annales Prioratus de Dunstaplia, 1-1297. Annales Monasterii de Bermundeseia, 1042-1432.* Vol. IV.:—*Annales Monasterii de Oseneia, 1016-1347; Chronicon vulgo dictum Chronicon Thomæ Wykes, 1066-1299; Annales Prioratus de Wigornia, 1-1377.* Vol. V.:—*Index and Glossary.* Edited by HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, and Registry of the University, Cambridge. 1864-1869.

The present collection of Monastic Annals embraces all the more important chronicles compiled in religious houses in England during the thirteenth century. These distinct works are ten in number. The extreme period which they embrace ranges from the year 1 to 1432, although they refer more especially to the reigns of John, Henry III., and Edward I. Some of these narratives have already appeared in print, but others are printed for the first time.

37. **MAGNA VITA S. HUGONIS EPISCOPI LINCOLNIENSIS.** From MSS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and the Imperial Library, Paris. Edited by the Rev. JAMES F. DIMOCK, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1864.

This work contains a number of very curious and interesting incidents, and being the work of a contemporary, is very valuable, not only as a truthful biography of a celebrated ecclesiastic but as the work of a man, who, from personal knowledge, gives notices of passing events, as well as of individuals who were then taking active part in public affairs. The author, in all probability, was Adam Abbot of Evesham. He was domestic chaplain and private confessor of Bishop Hugh, and in these capacities was admitted to the closest intimacy. Bishop Hugh was Prior of Witham for 11 years before he became Bishop of Lincoln. His consecration took place on the 21st September 1186; he died on the 16th of November 1200; and was canonized in 1220.

38. **CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF THE REIGN OF RICHARD THE FIRST.** Vol. I.:—*ITINERARIUM PEREGRINORUM ET GESTA REGIS RICARDI.* Vol. II.:—*EPISTOLÆ CANTUARIENSES; the Letters of the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, Canterbury; 1187 to 1199.* Edited by WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Vicar of Navestock, Essex, and Lambeth Librarian. 1864-1865.

The authorship of the Chronicle in Vol. I., hitherto ascribed to Geoffrey Vinesauf, is now more correctly ascribed to Richard, Canon of the Holy Trinity of London. The narrative extends from 1187 to 1199; but its chief interest consists in the minute and authentic narrative which it furnishes of the exploits of Richard I. from his departure from England in December 1189 to his death in 1199. The author states in his prologue that he was an eye-witness of much that he records; and various incidental circumstances which occur in the course of the narrative confirm this assertion.

The letters in Vol. II., written between 1187 and 1199, are of value as furnishing authentic materials for the history of the ecclesiastical condition of England during the reign of Richard I. They had their origin in a dispute which arose from the attempts of Baldwin and Hubert, archbishops of Canterbury, to found a college of secular canons, a project which gave great umbrage to the monks of Canterbury, who saw in it a design to supplant them in their function of metropolitan chapter. These letters are printed, for the first time, from a MS. belonging to the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth.

39. **RECUEIL DES CHRONIQUES ET ANCIENNES HISTOIRES DE LA GRANT BRETAGNEA PRESENT NOMME ENGLETERRE, par JEHAN DE WAURIN.** Vol. I. Albina to 688. Vol. II., 1399-1422. Vol. III., 1422-1431. Edited by Sir WILLIAM HARDY, F.S.A. 1864-1879. Vol. IV. 1431-1443. Edited by Sir WILLIAM HARDY, F.S.A., and EDWARD L. C. P. HARDY, Esq., F.S.A. 1884.

40. **A COLLECTION OF THE CHRONICLES AND ANCIENT HISTORIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, NOW CALLED ENGLAND, by JOHN DE WYVRIN.** Albina to 688. (Translation of the preceding Vols. I. and II.) Edited and translated by Sir WILLIAM HARDY, F.S.A., and EDWARD L. C. P. HARDY, Esq., F.S.A. 1864-1887.

This curious chronicle extends from the fabulous period of history down to the return of Edward IV. to England in the year 1471 after the second deposition of Henry VI. The manuscript from which the text of the work is taken is preserved in the Imperial Library at Paris, and is believed to be the only complete and nearly contemporary copy in existence. It is illustrated with exquisite miniatures, vignettes, and initial letters. It was written towards the end of the fifteenth century, having been expressly executed for Louis de Bruges, Seigneur de la Gruthuyse and Earl of Winchester, from whose cabinet it passed into the library of Louis XII. at Blois.

41. **POLYCHRONICON RANULPHI HIGDEN**, with Trevisa's Translation. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* CHURCHILL BABINGTON, B.D., Senior Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Vols. III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., and IX. *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH RAWSON LUMBY, D.D., Norrisian Professor of Divinity, Vicar of St. Edward's, Fellow of St. Catharine's College, and late Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. 1865-1886.

This is one of the many mediæval chronicles which assume the character of a history of the world. It begins with the creation, and is brought down to the author's own time, the reign of Edward III. Prefixed to the historical portion, is a chapter devoted to geography, in which is given a description of every known land. To say that the Polychronicon was written in the fourteenth century is to say that it is not free from inaccuracies. It has, however, a value apart from its intrinsic merits. It enables us to form a very fair estimate of the knowledge of history and geography which well-informed readers of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries possessed, for it was then the standard work on general history.

The two English translations, which are printed with the original Latin, afford interesting illustrations of the gradual change of our language, for one was made in the fourteenth century, the other in the fifteenth. The differences between Trevisa's version and that of the unknown writer are often considerable.

42. **LE LIVRE DE REIS DE BRITTANIE E LE LIVRE DE REIS DE ENGLETERRE.** *Edited by* JOHN GLOVER, M.A., Vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight, formerly Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1865.

These two treatises, though they cannot rank as independent narratives, are nevertheless valuable as careful abstracts of previous historians, especially "*Le Livre de Reis de Engleterre.*" Some various readings are given which are interesting to the philologist as instances of semi-Saxonised French. It is supposed that Peter of Ickham was the supposed author.

43. **CHRONICA MONASTERII DE MELSA AB ANNO 1150 USQUE AD ANNUM 1406.** Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* EDWARD AUGUSTUS BOND, Esq., Assistant-Keeper of Manuscripts, and Egerton Librarian, British Museum. 1866-1868.

The Abbey of Meaux was a Cistercian house, and the work of its abbot is both curious and valuable. It is a faithful and often minute record of the establishment of a religious community, of its progress in forming an ample revenue, of its struggles to maintain its acquisitions, and of its relations to the governing institutions of the country. In addition to the private affairs of the monastery, some light is thrown upon the public events of the time, which are however kept distinct, and appear at the end of the history of each abbot's administration. The text has been printed from what is said to be the autograph of the original compiler, Thomas de Burton, the nineteenth abbot.

44. **MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS HISTORIA ANGLORUM, SIVE, UT VULGO DICITUR, HISTORIA MINOR.** Vols. I., II., and III. 1067-1253. *Edited by* Sir FREDERIC MADDEN, K.H., Keeper of the Manuscript Department of British Museum. 1866-1869.

The exact date at which this work was written is, according to the chronicler, 1250. The history is of considerable value as an illustration of the period during which the author lived, and contains a good summary of the events which followed the Conquest. This minor chronicle is, however, based on another work (also written by Matthew Paris) giving fuller details, which has been called the "*Historia Major.*" The chronicle here published, nevertheless, gives some information not to be found in the greater history.

45. **LIBER MONASTERII DE HYDA: A CHRONICLE AND CHARTULARY OF HYDE ABBEY, WINCHESTER, 455-1023.** *Edited, from a Manuscript in the Library of the Earl of Macclesfield, by* EDWARD EDWARDS, Esq. 1866.

The "*Book of Hyde*" is a compilation from much earlier sources which are usually indicated with considerable care and precision. In many cases, however, the Hyde Chronicler appears to correct, to qualify, or to amplify—either from tradition or from sources of information not now discoverable—the statements, which, in substance, he adopts. He also mentions, and frequently quotes from writers whose works are either entirely lost or at present known only by fragments.

There is to be found, in the "*Book of Hyde*," much information relating to the reign of King Alfred which is not known to exist elsewhere. The volume contains some curious specimens of Anglo-Saxon and Mediæval English.

46. **CHRONICON SCOTORUM: A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS, from the EARLIEST TIMES to 1135; and SUPPLEMENT, containing the Events from 1141 to 1150.** *Edited, with Translation, by* WILLIAM MAUNSELL HENNESSY, Esq., M.R.I.A. 1866.

There is, in this volume, a legendary account of the peopling of Ireland and of the adventures which befell the various heroes who are said to have been connected with Irish history. The details are, however, very meagre both for this period and for the time when history becomes more authentic. The plan adopted in the chronicle gives the appearance of an accuracy to which the earlier portions of the work cannot have any claim. The succession of events is marked year by year, from A.M. 1589 to A.D. 1150. The principal events narrated in the later portion of the work are, the invasions of foreigners, and the wars of the Irish among themselves. The text has been printed from a MS. preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, written partly in Latin, partly in Irish.



47. **THE CHRONICLE OF PIERRE DE LANGTOFT, IN FRENCH VERSE, FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE DEATH OF EDWARD I.** Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A. 1866-1868.

It is probable that Pierre de Langtoft was a canon of Bridlington, in Yorkshire, and lived in the reign of Edward I., and during a portion of the reign of Edward II. This chronicle is divided into three parts; in the first, is an abridgment of Geoffrey of Monmouth's "*Historia Britonum*;" in the second, a history of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings, to the death of Henry III.; in the third, a history of the reign of Edward I. The principal object of the work was apparently to show the justice of Edward's Scottish wars. The language is singularly corrupt, and a curious specimen of the French of Yorkshire.

48. **THE WAR OF THE GAEDHIL WITH THE GAILL, OR THE INVASIONS OF IRELAND BY THE DANES AND OTHER NORSEMEN.** *Edited, with a Translation, by* JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University, Dublin. 1867.

The work in its present form, in the editor's opinion, is a comparatively modern version of an undoubtedly ancient original. That it was compiled from contemporary materials has been proved by curious incidental evidence. It is stated in the account given of the battle of Clontarf that the full tide in Dublin Bay on the day of the battle (23 April 1014) coincided with sunrise; and that the returning tide in the evening aided considerably in the defeat of the Danes. The fact has been verified by astronomical calculations, and the inference is that the author of the chronicle, if not an eye-witness, must have derived his information from eye-witnesses. The contents of the work are sufficiently described in its title. The story is told after the manner of the Scandinavian Sagas, with poems and fragments of poems introduced into the prose narrative.

49. **GESTA REGIS HENRICI SECUNDI BENEDICTI ABBATIS. CHRONICLE OF THE REIGNS OF HENRY II. AND RICHARD I., 1169-1192, known under the name of BENEDICT OF PETERBOROUGH.** Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford, and Lambeth Librarian. 1867.

This chronicle of the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., known commonly under the name of Benedict of Peterborough, is one of the best existing specimens of a class of historical compositions of the first importance to the student.

50. **MUNIMENTA ACADEMICA, OR, DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF ACADEMICAL LIFE AND STUDIES AT OXFORD (in Two Parts).** *Edited by* the Rev. HENRY ANSTAY, M.A., Vicar of St. Wendron, Cornwall, and lately Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. 1868.

This work will supply materials for a History of Academic Life and Studies in the University of Oxford during the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries.

51. **CHRONICA MAGISTRI ROGERI DE HOVEDENE.** Vols. I., II., III., and IV. *Edited by* WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1868-1871.

This work has long been justly celebrated, but not thoroughly understood until Mr. Stubbs' edition. The earlier portion, extending from 732 to 1143, appears to be a copy of a compilation made in Northumbria about 1161, to which Hoveden added little. From 1143 to 1169—a very valuable portion of this work—the matter is derived from another source, to which Hoveden appears to have supplied little, and not always judiciously. From 1170 to 1192 is the portion which corresponds with the Chronicle known under the name of Benedict of Peterborough (*see* No. 49); but it is not a copy, being sometimes an abridgment, at others a paraphrase; occasionally the two works entirely agree; showing that both writers had access to the same materials, but dealt with them differently. From 1192 to 1201 may be said to be wholly Hoveden's work; it is extremely valuable, and an authority of the first importance.

52. **WILLELMI MALMESBURIENSIS MONACHI DE GESTIS PONTIFICUM ANGLORUM LIBRI QUINQUE.** *Edited by* N. E. S. A. HAMILTON, Esq., of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum. 1870.

William of Malmesbury's "*Gesta Pontificum*" is the principal foundation of English Ecclesiastical Biography, down to the year 1122. The manuscript which has been followed in this Edition is supposed by Mr. Hamilton to be the author's autograph, containing his latest additions and amendments.

53. **HISTORIC AND MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTS OF IRELAND, FROM THE ARCHIVES OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN, &c. 1172-1320.** *Edited by* JOHN T. GILBERT, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary of the Public Record Office of Ireland. 1870.

A collection of original documents, elucidating mainly the history and condition of the municipal, middle, and trading classes under or in relation with the rule of England in Ireland,—a subject hitherto in almost total obscurity. Extending over the first hundred and fifty years of the Anglo-Norman settlement, the series includes charters, municipal laws and regulations, rolls of names of citizens and members of merchant-guilds, lists of commodities with their rates, correspondence, illustrations of relations between ecclesiastics and laity; together with many documents exhibiting the state of Ireland during the presence there of the Scots under Robert and Edward Bruce.

54. **THE ANNALS OF LOCH CÉ. A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS, FROM 1041 to 1590.** Vols. I. and II. *Edited, with a Translation, by WILLIAM MAUSSELL HENNESSY, Esq., M.R.I.A.* 1871.

The original of this chronicle has passed under various names. The title of "Annals of Loch Cé" was given to it by Professor O'Curry, on the ground that it was transcribed for Brian Mac Dermot, an Irish chieftain, who resided on the island in Loch Cé, in the county of Roscommon. It adds much to the materials for the civil and ecclesiastical history of Ireland; and contains many curious references to English and foreign affairs, not noticed in any other chronicle.

55. **MONUMENTA JURIDICA. THE BLACK BOOK OF THE ADMIRALTY, WITH APPENDICES.** Vols. I., II., III., and IV. *Edited by SIR TRAVERS TWISS, Q.C., D.C.L.* 1871-1876.

This book contains the ancient ordinances and laws relating to the navy, and was probably compiled for the use of the Lord High Admiral of England. Selden calls it the "jewel of the Admiralty Records." Prynne ascribes to the Black Book the same authority in the Admiralty as the Black and Red Books have in the Court of Exchequer, and most English writers on maritime law recognise its importance.

56. **MEMORIALS OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VI.:—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THOMAS BECKYNTON, SECRETARY TO HENRY VI., AND BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.** *Edited, from a MS. in the Archbishop's Library at Lambeth, with an Appendix of Illustrative Documents, by the Rev. GEORGE WILLIAMS, B.D., Vicar of Ringwood, late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.* Vols. I. and II. 1872.

These curious volumes are of a miscellaneous character, and were probably compiled under the immediate direction of Beckynton before he had attained to the Episcopate. They contain many of the Bishop's own letters, and several written by him in the King's name; also letters to himself while Royal Secretary, and others addressed to the King.

57. **MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS, MONACHI SANCTI ALBANI, CHRONICA MAJORA.** Vol. I. The Creation to A.D. 1066. Vol. II. A.D. 1067 to A.D. 1216. Vol. III. A.D. 1216 to A.D. 1239. Vol. IV. A.D. 1240 to A.D. 1247. Vol. V. A.D. 1248 to A.D. 1259. Vol. VI. Additamenta. Vol. VII. Index. *Edited by HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Registry of the University, and Vicar of Great St. Mary's, Cambridge.* 1872-1884.

This work contains the "Chronica Majora" of Matthew Paris, one of the most valuable and frequently consulted of the ancient English Chronicles. It is published from its commencement, for the first time. The editions by Archbishop Parker, and William Watts, severally begin at the Norman Conquest.

58. **MEMORIALE FRATRIS WALTERI DE COVENTRIA.—THE HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS OF WALTER OF COVENTRY.** Vols. I. and II. *Edited, from the MS. in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, by WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.* 1872-1873.

This work, now printed in full for the first time, has long been a desideratum by Historical Scholars. The first portion, however, is not of much importance, being only a compilation from earlier writers. The part relating to the first quarter of the thirteenth century is the most valuable and interesting.

59. **THE ANGLO-LATIN SATIRICAL POETS AND EPIGRAMMATISTS OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY.** Vols. I. and II. *Collected and edited by THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A., Corresponding Member of the National Institute of France (Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres).* 1872.

The Poems contained in these volumes have long been known and appreciated as the best satires of the age in which their authors flourished, and were deservedly popular during the 13th and 14th centuries.

60. **MATERIALS FOR A HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VII., FROM ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS PRESERVED IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.** Vols. I. and II. *Edited by the Rev. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, M.A., one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.* 1873-1877.

These volumes are valuable as illustrating the acts and proceedings of Henry VII. on ascending the throne, and shadow out the policy he afterwards adopted.

61. **HISTORICAL PAPERS AND LETTERS FROM THE NORTHERN REGISTERS.** *Edited by JAMES RAINE, M.A., Canon of York, and Secretary of the Surtees Society.* 1873.

The documents in this volume illustrate, for the most part, the general history of the north of England, particularly in its relation to Scotland.

62. **REGISTRUM PALATINUM DUNELMENSE. THE REGISTER OF RICHARD DE KELLAWE, LORD PALATINE AND BISHOP OF DURHAM; 1311-1316.** Vols. I., II., III., and IV. *Edited by Sir THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.* 1873-1878.

Bishop Kellawe's Register contains the proceedings of his prelate, both lay and ecclesiastical, and is the earliest Register of the Palatinate of Durham.

63. *MEMORIALS OF SAINT DUNSTAN, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.* Edited by WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1874.

This volume contains several lives of Archbishop Dunstan, opening various points of Historical and Literary interest.

64. *CHRONICON ANGLIÆ, AB ANNO DOMINI 1328 USQUE AD ANNUM 1388, AUCTORE MONACHO QUODAM SANCTI ALBANI.* Edited by EDWARD MAUNDE THOMPSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and Assistant-Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum. 1874.

This chronicle gives a circumstantial history of the close of the reign of Edward III.

65. *THÓMAS SAGA ERKIBYSKUPS. A LIFE OF ARCHBISHOP THOMAS BECKET, IN ICELANDIC.* Vols. I. and II. Edited, with *English Translation, Notes, and Glossary* by M. EIRÍKR MAGNÚSSON, M.A., Sub-Librarian of the University Library, Cambridge. 1875-1884.

This work is derived from the Life of Becket written by Benedict of Peterborough, and apparently supplies the missing portions in Benedict's biography.

66. *RADULPHI DE COGGESHALL CHRONICON ANGLICANUM* Edited by the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A. 1875.

This volume contains the "Chronicon Anglicanum," by Ralph of Coggeshall, the "Libellus de Expugnacione Terræ Sanctæ per Saladinum," usually ascribed to the same author, and other pieces of an interesting character.

67. *MATERIALS FOR THE HISTORY OF THOMAS BECKET, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.* Vols. I., II., III., IV., V., and VI. Edited by the Rev. JAMES CRAIGIE ROBERTSON, M.A., Canon of Canterbury. 1875-1883. Vol. VII. Edited by JOSEPH BRISTOCKE SHEPPARD, Esq., LL.D. 1885.

This publication comprises all contemporary materials for the history of Archbishop Thomas Becket. The first volume contains the life of that celebrated man, and the miracles after his death, by William, a monk of Canterbury. The second, the life by Benedict of Peterborough; John of Salisbury; Alan of Tewkesbury; and Edward Grim. The third, the life by William Fitzstephen; and Herbert of Bosham. The fourth, anonymous lives, Quadriologus, &c. The fifth, sixth, and seventh, the Epistles, and known letters.

68. *RADULFI DE DICETO DECANI LUNDONIENSIS OPERA HISTORICA. THE HISTORICAL WORKS OF MASTER RALPH DE DICETO, DEAN OF LONDON.* Vols. I. and II. Edited, from the *Original Manuscripts*, by WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1876.

The Historical Works of Ralph de Diceto are some of the most valuable materials for British History. The Abbreviationes Chronicorum extend from the Creation to 1147, and the Ymagines Historiarum to 1201.

69. *ROLL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE KING'S COUNCIL IN IRELAND, FOR A PORTION OF THE 16TH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF RICHARD II. 1392-93.* Edited by the Rev. JAMES GRAVES, A.B. 1877.

This Roll throws considerable light on the History of Ireland at a period little known. It seems the only document of the kind extant.

70. *HENRICI DE BRACTON DE LEGIBUS ET CONSUEUDINIBUS ANGLIÆ LIBRI QUINQUE IN VARIOS TRACTATUS DISTINCTI. AD DIVERSORUM ET VETUSTISSIMORUM CODICUM COLLATIONEM TYPIS VULGATI.* Vols. I., II., III., IV., V., and VI. Edited by SIR TRAVERS TWISS, Q.C., D.C.L. 1878-1883.

This is a new edition of Bracton's celebrated work, collated with MSS. in the British Museum; the Libraries of Lincoln's Inn, Middle Temple, and Gray's Inn; Bodleian Library, Oxford; the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris; &c.

71. *THE HISTORIANS OF THE CHURCH OF YORK, AND ITS ARCHBISHOPS.* Vols. I. and II. Edited by JAMES RAINE, M.A., Canon of York, and Secretary of the Surtees Society. 1879-1886.

This will form a complete "Corpus Historicum Eboracense," a work very much needed.

72. *REGISTRUM MALMESBURIENSE. THE REGISTER OF MALMESBURY ABBEY; PRESERVED IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.* Vols. I. and II. Edited by J. S. BREWER, M.A., Preacher at the Rolls, and Rector of Topperfield; and CHARLES TRICE MARTIN, Esq., B.A. 1879, 1880.

This work illustrates many curious points of history, the growth of society, the distribution of land, the relations of landlord and tenant, national customs, &c.

73. **HISTORICAL WORKS OF GERVASE OF CANTERBURY.** Vols. I. and II. **THE CHRONICLE OF THE REIGNS OF STEPHEN, HENRY II., and RICHARD I.,** BY GERVASE, THE MONK OF CANTERBURY. *Edited by* WILLIAM STUBBS, D.D.; Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, London; Regius Professor of Modern History and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford; &c. 1879, 1880.

The Historical Works of Gervase of Canterbury are of great importance as regards the questions of Church and State, during the period in which he wrote. This work was printed by Twysden, in the "*Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores X.*," more than two centuries ago.

74. **HENRICI ARCHIDIACONI HUNTENDUNENSIS HISTORIA ANGLORUM.** **THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH,** BY HENRY, ARCHDEACON OF HUNTINGDON, from A.D. 55 to A.D. 1154, in Eight Books. *Edited by* THOMAS ARNOLD, Esq., M.A., of University College, Oxford. 1879.

Henry of Huntingdon's work was first printed by Sir Henry Savile, in 1596, in his "*Scriptores post Bedam*," and reprinted at Frankfort in 1601. Both editions are very rare and inaccurate. The first five books of the History were published in 1848 in the "*Monumenta Historica Britannica*," which is out of print. The present volume contains the whole of the manuscript of Huntingdon's History in eight books, collated with a manuscript lately discovered at Paris.

75. **THE HISTORICAL WORKS OF SYMEON OF DURHAM.** Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* THOMAS ARNOLD, Esq., M.A., of University College, Oxford 1882-1885.

The first volume of this edition of the Historical Works of Symeon of Durham, contains the "*Historia Dunelmensis Ecclesiæ*," and other Works. The second volume contains the "*Historia Regum*," &c.

76. **CHRONICLES OF THE REIGNS OF EDWARD I. AND EDWARD II.** Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* WILLIAM STUBBS, D.D., Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, London; Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, &c. 1882, 1883.

The first volume of these Chronicles contains the "*Annales Londonienses*" and the "*Annales Paulini*;" the second, I.—*Commendatio Lamentabilis in Transitu magni Regis Edwardi.* II.—*Gesta Edwardi de Carnarvan Auctore Canonico Bridlingtoniensi.* III.—*Monachi cujusdam Malmesberienensis Vita, Edwardi II.* IV.—*Vita et Mors Edwardi II.* *Scripta a Thoma de la Moore.*

77. **REGISTRUM EPISTOLARUM FRATRIS JOHANNIS PECKHAM, ARCHIEPISCOPI CANTUARIENSIS.** Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* CHARLES TRICE MARTIN, Esq., B.A., F.S.A., 1882-1886.

These Letters are of great value for illustrating English Ecclesiastical History.

78. **REGISTER OF S. OSMUND.** *Edited by* the Rev. W. H. RICH JONES, M.A., F.S.A., Canon of Salisbury, Vicar of Bradford-on-Avon. Vols. I. and II. 1883, 1884.

This Register, of which a complete copy is here printed for the first time, is among the most ancient of the muniments of the Bishops of Salisbury. It derives its name from containing the statutes, rules, and orders made or compiled by S. Osmund, to be observed in the Cathedral and diocese of Salisbury. The first 19 folios contain the "*Consuetudinary*," the exposition, as regards ritual, of the "*Use of Sarum*."

79. **CHARTULARY OF THE ABBEY OF RAMSEY.** Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* WILLIAM HENRY HART, Esq., F.S.A., and the Rev. PONSONBY ANNESLEY LYONS. 1884, 1886.

This Charters of the Ancient Benedictine Monastery of Ramsey, Huntingdonshire, came to the Crown on the Dissolution of Monasteries, was afterwards preserved in the Stone Tower, Westminster Hall, and thence transferred to the Public Record Office.

80. **CHARTULARIES OF ST. MARY'S ABBEY, DUBLIN, WITH THE REGISTER OF ITS HOUSE AT DUNBRODY, COUNTY OF WEXFORD, AND ANNALS OF IRELAND, 1162-1370.** *Edited by* JOHN THOMAS GILBERT, Esq., F.S.A., M.R.I.A. Vols. I. & II. 1884, 1885.

The Charters and register, here printed for the first time, are the only surviving manuscripts of their class in connexion with the Cistercians in Ireland. With them are included accounts of the other establishments of the Cistercian Order in Ireland, together with the earliest body of Anglo-Irish Annals extant.

81. **EADMERI HISTORIA NOVORUM IN ANGLIA, ET OPUSCULA DUO DE VITA SANCTI ANSELMI ET QUIBUSDAM MIRACULIS EJUS.** *Edited by* the Rev. MARTIN RULE, M.A. 1884.

This volume contains the "*Historiæ Novorum in Anglia*," of Eadmer; his treatise "*De Vita et conversatione Anselmi Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis*," and a Tract entitled "*Quaedam Parva Descriptio Miraculorum gloriosi Patris Anselmi Cantuariensis*."

82. **CHRONICLES OF THE REIGNS OF STEPHEN, HENRY II., and RICHARD I.** Vols. I., II., and III., *Edited by* RICHARD HOWLETT, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law. 1884-1886.

Vol. I. contains Books I.-IV. of the "*Historia Rerum Anglicarum*" of William of Newburgh. Vol. II. contains Book V. of that work, the continuation of the same to A.D. 1298, and the "*Draco Normannicus*" of Etienne de Rouen.

Vol. III. contains the "*Gesta Stephani Regis*," the Chronicle of Richard of Hexham, the "*Relatio de Standardo*" of St. Aelred of Rievaulx, the poem of Jordan Fantosme, and the Chronicle of Richard of Devizes.

83. *CHRONICLE OF THE ABBEY OF RAMSEY.* Edited by the Rev. WILLIAM DUNN MACRAY, M.A., F.S.A., Rector of Ducklington, Oxon. 1886.

This Chronicle forms part of the Chartulary of the Abbey of Ramsey, preserved in the Public Record Office (*see* No. 79).

84. *CHRONICA ROGERI DE WENDOVER, SIVE FLORES HISTORIARUM.* Vols. I., II., and III. Edited by HENRY GAY HEWLETT, Esq., Keeper of the Records of the Land Revenue. 1886-1889.

This edition gives that portion only of Roger of Wendover's Chronicle which can be accounted an original authority.

85. *THE LETTER BOOKS OF THE MONASTERY OF CHRIST CHURCH, CANTERBURY.* Edited by JOSEPH BRIGSTOCKE SHEPPARD, Esq., LL.D. Vols. I. and II., 1887, 1888.

The Letters printed in these volumes were chiefly written between the years 1296 and 1333. Among the most notable writers were Prior Henry of Eastry, Prior Richard Oxenden, and the Archbishops Raynold and Meopham.

86. *THE METRICAL CHRONICLE OF ROBERT OF GLOUCESTER.* Edited by WILLIAM ALDIS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A. Parts I. and II., 1887.

The date of the composition of this Chronicle is placed about the year 1300. The writer appears to have been an eye witness of many events which he describes. The language in which it is written was the dialect of Gloucestershire at that time.

87. *CHRONICLE OF ROBERT OF BRUNNE.* Edited by FREDERICK JAMES FURNIVALL, Esq., M.A., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Barrister-at-Law. Parts I and II. 1887.

Robert of Brunne, or Bourne, co. Lincoln, was a member of the Gilbertine Order established at Sempringham. His Chronicle is described by its editor as a work of fiction, a contribution not to English history, but to the history of English.

88. *ICELANDIC SAGAS AND OTHER HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS relating to the Settlements and Descents of the Northmen on the British Isles.* Vol. I. *Orkneyinga Saga*, and *Magnus Saga*. Vol. II. *Hakonar Saga*, and *Magnus Saga*. Edited by M. GUDBRAND VIGFUSSON, M.A. 1887.

89. *THE TRIPARTITE LIFE OF ST. PATRICK*, with other documents relating to that Saint. Edited by WHITLEY STOKES, Esq., LL.D., D.C.L., Honorary Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford; and Corresponding Member of the Institute of France. Parts I. and II. 1887.

90. *WILLELMI MONACHI MALMESBIRIENSIS DE REGUM GESTIS ANGLORUM, LIBRI V.; ET HISTORIÆ NOVELLÆ, LIBRI III.* Edited by WILLIAM STUBBS, D.D., Bishop of Chester. Vol. I. 1887.

91. *LESTORIE DES ENGLIS SOLUM GEFREI GAIMAR.* Edited by the late Sir THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records; continued and translated by CHARLES TRICE MARTIN, Esq., B.A., F.S.A. Vols. I. and II. 1888, 1889,

### *In the Press.*

ICELANDIC SAGAS, AND OTHER HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS relating to the Settlements and Descents of the Northmen on the British Isles. Vols. III.—IV. Translated by Sir GEORGE WEBBER DASENT, D.C.L.

WILLELMI MONACHI MALMESBIRIENSIS DE REGUM GESTIS ANGLORUM, LIBRI V.; ET HISTORIÆ NOVELLÆ, LIBRI III. Edited by WILLIAM STUBBS, D.D., Bishop of Oxford. Vol. II

CHARTULARY OF THE ANCIENT BENEDICTINE ABBEY OF RAMSEY, from the MS. in the Public Record Office. Vol. III. Edited by the late WILLIAM HENRY HART, Esq., F.S.A., and the Rev. PONSONBY ANNESLEY LYONS.

CHARTERS AND DOCUMENTS, ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF THE CATHEDRAL AND CITY OF SARUM, 1100-1300; forming an Appendix to the Register of S. Osmund. Vol. III. Edited by the late Rev. W. H. RICH JONES, M.A., F.S.A., and the Rev. W. D. MACRAY, M.A., F.S.A., Rector of Ducklington.

*In the Press—(continued).*

- FLORES HISTORIARUM, PER MATTHEUM WESTMONASTERIENSEM COLLECTI.** *Edited by* HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Registry of the University, and Vicar of Great St. Mary's, Cambridge. Vol. I., II., and III.
- RANULF DE GLANVILL; TRACTATUS DE LEGIBUS ET CONSUETUDINIBUS ANGLIÆ, &c.** *Edited and translated by* Sir TRAVERS TWISS, Q.C., D.C.L.
- CHRONICLE OF ADAM MURIMUTH, with the CHRONICLE OF ROBERT OF AVESSURY.** *Edited by* EDWARD MAUNDE THOMPSON, Esq., Principal Librarian and Secretary of the British Museum.
- YEAR BOOKS OF THE REIGN OF EDWARD III.** *Edited and translated by* LUKE OWEN PIKE, Esq., M.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law.
- CHRONICLE OF HENRY KNIGHTON, Canon of Leicester, to the death of RICHARD II.** *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH RAWSON LUMBY, D.D.
- THE LETTER BOOKS OF THE MONASTERY OF CHRIST CHURCH, CANTERBURY.** *Edited by* JOSEPH BRIGSTOCKE SHEPPARD, Esq., LL.D. Vol. III.
- ANNALS OR MEMORIALS OF ST. EDMONDSBURY.** *Edited by* THOMAS ARNOLD, Esq., M.A., of University College, Oxford.
- RECUEIL DES CRONIQUES ET ANCIENNES ISTORIES DE LA GRANT BRETAGNE A PRESENT NOMME ENGLETERRE, par JEHAN DE WAURIN.** Vol. V. 1443-1461. *Edited by* the late Sir WILLIAM HARDY, F.S.A., and EDWARD L. C. P. HARDY, Esq., F.S.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law.
- CHRONICLES OF THE REIGNS OF STEPHEN, HENRY II., AND RICHARD I.** Vol. IV. *Edited by* RICHARD HOWLETT, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.
- CHARTULARY OF THE ABBEY OF ST. THOMAS THE MARTYR, DUBLIN.** *Edited by* JOHN THOMAS GILBERT, Esq., F.S.A., M.I.R.A.

*In Progress.*

- DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.** Vol. IV.; 1327, &c. *Edited by* the late Sir THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Records, and C. TRICE MARTIN, Esq., B.A., F.S.A.
- THE TREATISE "DE PRINCIPUM INSTRUCTIONE," of GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS; with an Index to the first four volumes of the "Works of Giraldus Cambrensis,"** edited by the Rev. J. S. Brewer. *Edited by* GEORGE F. WARNER, Esq., of the Department of MSS., British Museum.
- THE RED BOOK OF THE EXCHEQUER, preserved in the Public Record Office.** *Edited by* WALFORD DAKING SELBY, Esq., of the Public Record Office.
- THE HISTORIANS OF THE CHURCH OF YORK AND ITS ARCHBISHOPS, Vol. III.** *Edited by* JAMES RAINE, M.A., Canon of York, and Secretary of the Surtees Society.

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE RECORD COMMISSIONERS, &amp;c.

[In boards or cloth.]

- ROTULORUM ORIGINALIUM IN CURIA SCACCARI ABBREVIATIO.** Hen. III.—Edw. III. Edited by HENRY PLAYFORD, Esq. 2 Vols. folio (1805—1810). 12s. 6d. each.
- CALENDARIUM INQUISITIONUM POST MORTEM SIVE ESCAETARUM.** Hen. III.—Ric. III. Edited by JOHN CALEY and JOHN BAYLEY, Esqrs. Folio (1821—1828): Vol. 3, 21s.; Vol. 4, 24s.
- LIBRORUM MANUSCRIPTORUM BIBLIOTHECÆ HARLEIANÆ CATALOGUS.** Vol. 4. Edited by the Rev. T. HARTWELL HORNE. Folio (1812), 18s.
- ABBREVIATIO PLACITORUM.** Richard I.—Edward II. Edited by the Right Hon. GEORGE ROSE and W. ILLINGWORTH, Esq. 1 Vol. folio (1811), 18s.
- LIBRI CENSUALIS vocati DOMESDAY-BOOK, INDICES.** Edited by Sir HENRY ELLIS. Folio (1816), (Domesday-Book, Vol. 3). 21s.
- LIBRI CENSUALIS vocati DOMESDAY-BOOK, ADDITAMENTA EX CODIC. ANTIQUISS.** Edited by Sir HENRY ELLIS. Folio (1816), (Domesday-Book, Vol. 4). 21s.
- STATUTES OF THE REALM.** Edited by Sir T. E. TOMLINS, JOHN RAITHEY, JOHN CALEY, and WM. ELLIOTT, Esqrs. Vols. 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, folio (1819—1828). 31s. 6d. each; Indices, 30s. each.
- VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS, temp. Hen. VIII., Auctoritate Regia institutus.** Edited by JOHN CALEY, Esq., and the Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER. Vols. 3 to 6, folio (1817—1834). 25s. each. The Introduction, separately, 8vo. 2s. 6d.
- ROTULI SCOTIÆ IN TURRI LONDINENSIS ET IN DOMO CAPITULARI WESTMONASTERIENSIS ASSERVATI.** 19 Edw. I.—Hen. VIII. Edited by D. MACPHERSON, J. CALEY, W. ILLINGWORTH, Esqrs., and Rev. T. H. HORNE. Vol. 2. folio (1818). 21s.
- FÆDERA, CONVENTIONES, LITTERÆ, &c.; or, RYMER'S FÆDERA, New Edition,** folio Vol. 3, Part 2. 1361—1377 (1830): Vol. 4, 1377—1383 (1869). Edited by JOHN CALEY and FRED. HOLBROOKE, Esqrs. Vol. 3, Part 2, 21s.; Vol. 4. 6s.
- DOCATUS LANCASTRIÆ CALENDARIUM INQUISITIONUM POST MORTEM, &c.** Part 3, Calendar to Pleadings, &c., Hen. VII.—13 Eliz. Part 4, Calendar to Pleadings, to end of Eliz. (1827—1834). Edited by R. J. HARPER, JOHN CALEY, and WM. MINCHIN, Esqrs. Folio. Part 3 (or Vol. 2), 31s. 6d.; Part 4 (or Vol. 3), 21s.
- CALENDARS OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN CHANCERY, ELIZ.; with Examples of Proceedings from Ric. II.** Edited by JOHN BAYLEY, Esq. Vol. 3 (1832), folio, 21s.
- PARLIAMENTARY WRITS AND WRITS OF MILITARY SUMMONS, with Records and Muniments relating to Suit and Service to Parliament, &c.** Edited by SIR FRANCIS PALGRAVE. (1830—1834.) Folio. Vol. 2, Div. 1, Edw. II., 21s.; Vol. 2, Div. 2, 21s.; Vol. 2, Div. 3, 42s.
- ROTULI LITTERARUM CLAUSARUM IN TURRI LONDINENSIS ASSERVATI.** 2 Vols. folio (1833, 1844). Vol. 1, 1204—1224. Vol. 2, 1224—1227. Edited by THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, Esq. Vol. 1, 63s.; Vol. 2, 18s.
- PROCEEDINGS AND ORDINANCES OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF ENGLAND.** 10 Ric. II.—33 Hen. VIII. Edited by SIR NICHOLAS HARRIS NICOLAS. 7 Vols. royal 8vo. (1834—1837). 14s. each.
- ROTULI LITTERARUM PATENTIUM IN TURRI LOND. ASSERVATI.** 1201—1216. Edited by T. DUFFUS HARDY, Esq. 1 Vol. folio (1835), 31s. 6d. The Introduction, separately, 8vo. 9s.
- ROTULI CURIÆ REGIS.** Rolls and Records of the Court held before the King's Justiciars or Justices. 6 Richard I.—1 John. Edited by SIR FRANCIS PALGRAVE. 2 Vols. royal 8vo. (1835). 28s.
- ROTULI NORMANNIÆ IN TURRI LOND. ASSERVATI.** 1200—1205; 1417—1418. Edited by THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, Esq. 1 Vol. royal 8vo. (1835). 12s. 6d.
- ROTULI DE OBLATIS ET FINIBUS IN TURRI LOND. ASSERVATI, temp. Regis Johannis.** Edited by THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, Esq. 1 Vol. royal 8vo. (1835). 18s.
- EXCERPTA E ROTULIS FINIUM IN TURRI LONDINENSIS ASSERVATIS.** Henry III., 1216—1272. Edited by CHARLES ROBERTS, Esq. 2 Vols. royal 8vo. (1835, 1836); Vol. 1, 14s.; Vol. 2, 18s.
- FINES, SIVE PEDES FINIUM; SIVE FINALES CONCORDIÆ IN CURIA DOMINI REGIS.** 7 Richard I.—16 John, 1195—1214. Edited by the Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER. In Counties. 2 vols. royal 8vo. (1835—1844); Vol. 1, 8s. 6d.; Vol. 2, 2s. 6d.
- ANCIENT KALENDARS AND INVENTORIES OF THE TREASURY OF HIS MAJESTY'S EXCHEQUER; with Documents illustrating its History.** Edited by SIR FRANCIS PALGRAVE. 3 Vols. royal 8vo. (1835). 42s.

- DOCUMENTS AND RECORDS** illustrating the History of Scotland, and Transactions between Scotland and England; preserved in the Treasury of Her Majesty's Exchequer. *Edited by* SIR FRANCIS PALGRAVE. 1 Vol. royal 8vo. (1837). 18s.
- ROTULI CHARTARUM IN TURRI LONDINENSI ASSERVATI.** 1199—1216. *Edited by* THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, Esq. 1 Vol. folio (1837). 30s.
- REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE RECORD COMMISSIONERS, 1831—1837.** 1 Vol. fol. (1837). 8s.
- REGISTRUM vulgariter nuncupatum "The Record of Caernarvon," e codice MS. Harleiano, 696, descriptum.** *Edited by* Sir HENRY ELLIS. 1 Vol. folio (1838), 31s. 6d.
- ANCIENT LAWS AND INSTITUTES OF ENGLAND;** comprising Laws enacted under the Anglo-Saxon Kings, with Translation of the Saxon; the Laws called Edward the Confessor's; the Laws of William the Conqueror, and those ascribed to Henry I.; Monumenta Ecclesiastica Anglicana, from 7th to 10th century; and Ancient Latin Version of the Anglo-Saxon Laws. *Edited by* BENJAMIN THORPE, Esq. 1 Vol. folio (1840), 40s. 2 Vols. royal 8vo., 30s.
- ANCIENT LAWS AND INSTITUTES OF WALES;** comprising Laws supposed to be enacted by Howel the Good, modified by Regulations prior to the Conquest by Edward I.; and anomalous Laws, principally of Institutions which continued in force. With translation. Also, Latin Transcripts, containing Digests of Laws, principally of the Dimetian Code. *Edited by* ANEURIN OWEN, Esq. 1 Vol. folio (1841), 44s. 2 vols. royal 8vo., 36s.
- ROTULI DE LIBERATE AC DE MISIS ET PRÆSTITIS, Regnante Johanne.** *Edited by* THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, Esq. 1 Vol. royal 8vo. (1844). 6s.
- THE GREAT ROLLS OF THE PIPE, 2, 3, 4 HEN. II., 1155—1158.** *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER. 1 Vol. royal 8vo. (1844). 4s. 6d.
- THE GREAT ROLL OF THE PIPE, 1 RIC. I., 1189—1190.** *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER. 1 Vol. royal 8vo. (1844). 6s.
- DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF ENGLISH HISTORY** in the 13th and 14th centuries, from the Records of the Queen's Remembrancer in the Exchequer. *Edited by* HENRY COLE, Esq. 1 Vol. fcp. folio (1844). 45s. 6d.
- MODUS TENENDI PARLIAMENTUM.** An Ancient Treatise on the Mode of holding the Parliament in England. *Edited by* THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, Esq. 1 Vol. 8vo. (1846). 2s. 6d.
- REGISTRUM MAGNI SIGILLI REG. SCOT. in Archivis Publicis asservatum.** 1306—1424. *Edited by* THOMAS THOMSON, Esq. Folio (1814). 10s. 6d.
- ACTS OF THE PARLIAMENTS OF SCOTLAND.** Folio (1814—1875). *Edited by* THOMAS THOMSON and COSMO INNES, Esqrs. Vol. 1, 42s. Vols. 5 and 6 (in three Parts), 31s. each Part; Vols. 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, 10s. 6d. each; Vol. 12 (Index), 63s. Or, 12 Volumes in 13, 12l. 12s.
- ACTS OF THE LORDS AUDITORS OF CAUSES AND COMPLAINTS (ACTA DOMINORUM AUDITORUM).** 1466—1494. *Edited by* THOMAS THOMSON, Esq. Fol. (1839). 10s. 6d.
- ACTS OF THE LORDS OF COUNCIL IN CIVIL CAUSES (ACTA DOMINORUM CONCILII), 1478—1495.** *Edited by* THOMAS THOMSON, Esq. Folio (1839). 10s. 6d.
- ISSUE ROLL OF THOMAS DE BRANTINGHAM, Bishop of Exeter, Lord High Treasurer, containing Payments out of the Revenue, 44 Edw. III., 1370.** *Edited by* FREDERICK DEVON, Esq. 1 Vol. 4to. (1835), 35s. Or, royal 8vo., 25s.
- ISSUES OF THE EXCHEQUER, James I.; from the Pell Records.** *Edited by* FREDERICK DEVON, Esq. 1 Vol. 4to. (1836), 30s. Or, royal 8vo., 21s.
- ISSUES OF THE EXCHEQUER, Henry III.—Henry VI.; from the Pell Records.** *Edited by* FREDERICK DEVON, Esq. 1 Vol. 4to. (1837), 40s. Or, royal 8vo., 30s.
- HANDBOOK TO THE PUBLIC RECORDS.** By F. S. THOMAS, Esq., Secretary of the Public Record Office. 1 Vol. royal 8vo. (1853). 12s.
- HISTORICAL NOTES RELATIVE TO THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND. Henry VIII.—Anne (1509—1714).** A Book of Reference for ascertaining the Dates of Events. By F. S. THOMAS, Esq. 3 Vols. 8vo. (1856). 40s.
- STATE PAPERS, DURING THE REIGN OF HENRY THE EIGHTH:** with Indices of Persons and Places. 11 Vols. 4to. (1830—1852), 10s. 6d. each.
- Vol. I.—Domestic Correspondence.
- Vols. II. & III.—Correspondence relating to Ireland.
- Vols. IV. & V.—Correspondence relating to Scotland.
- Vols. VI. to XI.—Correspondence between England and Foreign Courts.



## WORKS PUBLISHED IN PHOTOZINCOGRAPHY.

**DOMESDAY BOOK**, of the GREAT SURVEY OF ENGLAND OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, 1086; fac-simile of the Part relating to each county, separately (with a few exceptions of double counties). Photozincographed, by Her Majesty's Command, at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, Colonel Sir HENRY JAMES, R.E., F.R.S., &c., DIRECTOR-GENERAL of the ORDNANCE SURVEY, under the Superintendence of W. BASEVI SANDERS, Esq., Assistant Keeper of Her Majesty's Records. 35 Parts, imperial quarto and demy quarto (1861-1863), boards. Price 8s. to 1l. 3s. each Part, according to size; or, bound in 2 Vols., 20l. (*The edition in two volumes is out of print.*)

This important and unique survey of the greater portion of England\* is the oldest and most valuable record in the national archives. It was commenced about the year 1084 and finished in 1086. Its compilation was determined upon at Gloucester by William the Conqueror, in council, in order that he might know what was due to him, in the way of tax, from his subjects, and that each at the same time might know what he had to pay. It was compiled as much for their protection as for the benefit of the sovereign. The nobility and people had been grievously distressed at the time by the king bringing over large numbers of French and Bretons, and quartering them on his subjects, "each according to the measure of his land," for the purpose of resisting the invasion of Cnut, King of Denmark, which was apprehended. The Commissioners appointed to make the survey were to inquire the name of each place; who held it in the time of King Edward the Confessor; the present possessor; how many hides were in the manor; how many ploughs were in the demesne; how many homagers; how many villeins; how many cottars; how many serving men; how many free tenants; how many tenants in soccage; how much wood, meadow, and pasture; the number of mills and fish ponds; what had been added or taken away from the place; what was the gross value in the time of Edward the Confessor; the present value; and how much each free man or soc-man had, and whether any advance could be made in the value. Thus could be ascertained who held the estate in the time of King Edward; who then held it; its value in the time of the late King; and its value as it stood at the formation of the survey. So minute was the survey, that the writer of the contemporary portion of the Saxon Chronicle records, with some asperity—"So very narrowly he caused it to be traced out, that there was not a single hide, nor one virgate of land, nor even, "it is shame to tell, though it seemed to him no shame to do, an ox, nor a cow, nor a swine was left, that was not set down."

Domesday Survey is in two parts or volumes. The first, in folio, contains the counties of Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Chester, and Lancaster, Cornwall, Derby, Devon, Dorset, Gloucester, Hants, Hereford, Herts, Huntingdon, Kent, Leicester and Rutland, Lincoln, Middlesex, Northampton, Nottingham, Oxford, Salop, Somerset, Stafford, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick, Wilts, Worcester, and York. The second volume, in quarto, contains the counties of Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk.

Domesday Book was printed *verbatim et literatim* during the last century, in consequence of an address of the House of Lords to King George III. in 1767. It was not, however, commenced until 1773, and was completed early in 1783. In 1860, Her Majesty's Government, with the concurrence of the Master of the Rolls, determined to apply the art of photozincography to the production of a fac-simile of Domesday Book, under the superintendence of Colonel Sir Henry James, R.E., Director-General of the Ordnance Survey, Southampton. The fac-simile was completed in 1863.

---

\* For some reason left unexplained, many parts were left unsurveyed; Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham, are not described in the survey; nor does Lancashire appear under its proper name; but Furness, and the northern part of Lancashire, as well as the south of Westmoreland, with a part of Cumberland, are included within the West Riding of Yorkshire. That part of Lancashire which lies between the Ribbles and Mersey, and which at the time of the survey comprehended 688 manors, is joined to Cheshire. Part of Rutland is described in the counties of Northampton and Lincoln.

**FAC-SIMILES OF NATIONAL MANUSCRIPTS**, from WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR to QUEEN ANNE, selected under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, and Photozincographed, by Command of Her Majesty, by Colonel Sir HENRY JAMES, B.E., F.R.S., DIRECTOR-GENERAL of the ORDNANCE SURVEY, and edited by W. BASEVI SANDERS, Assistant Keeper of Her Majesty's Records. *Price*, each Part, with translations and notes, double foolscap folio, 16s.

Part I. (William the Conqueror to Henry VII.). 1865. (*Out of print.*)

Part II. (Henry VIII. and Edward VI.) 1866.

Part III. (Mary and Elizabeth). 1867.

Part IV. (James I. to Anne). 1868.

The first Part extends from William the Conqueror to Henry VII., and contains autographs of the kings of England, as well as of many other illustrious personages famous in history, and some interesting charters, letters patent, and state papers. The second Part, for the reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI., consists principally of holograph letters, and autographs of kings, princes, statesmen, and other persons of great historical interest, who lived during those reigns. The third Part contains similar documents for the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth, including a signed bill of Lady Jane Grey. The fourth Part concludes the series, and comprises a number of documents taken from the originals belonging to the Constable of the Tower of London; also several records illustrative of the Gunpowder Plot, and a woodcut containing portraits of Mary Queen of Scots and James VI., circulated by their adherents in England, 1580-3.

**FAC-SIMILES OF ANGLO-SAXON MANUSCRIPTS**. Photozincographed, by Command of Her Majesty, upon the recommendation of the Master of the Rolls, by the DIRECTOR-GENERAL of the ORDNANCE SURVEY, Lieut.-General J. CAMERON, B.E., C.B., F.R.S., and edited by W. BASEVI SANDERS, Assistant Keeper of Her Majesty's Records. Part I. *Price* 2l. 10s.

The Anglo-Saxon MSS. represented in this volume form the earlier portions of the collection of archives belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and consist of a series of 25 charters, deeds, and wills, commencing with a record of proceedings at the first Synodal Council of Clovestho in 742, and terminating with the first part of a tripartite cheirograph, whereby Thurston conveyed to the Church of Canterbury land at Wimbish in Essex, in 1049, the sixth year of the reign of Edward the Confessor.

**FAC-SIMILES OF ANGLO-SAXON MANUSCRIPTS**. Photozincographed, by Command of Her Majesty, upon the recommendation of the Master of the Rolls, by the DIRECTOR-GENERAL of the ORDNANCE SURVEY, Major-General A. COOKE, B.E., C.B., and collected and edited by W. BASEVI SANDERS, Assistant Keeper of Her Majesty's Records. Part II. *Price* 3l. 10s.

(Also, separately. Edward the Confessor's Charter. *Price* 2s.)

The originals of the Fac-similes contained in this volume belong to the Deans and Chapters of Westminster, Exeter, Wells, Winchester, and Worcester; the Marquis of Bath, the Earl of Ilchester, Winchester College, Her Majesty's Public Record Office, Bodleian Library, Somersetshire Archaeological and National History Society's Museum in Taunton Castle, and William Salt Library at Stafford. They consist of charters and other documents granted by, or during the reigns of, Baldred, Æthelred, Offa, and Burgred, Kings of Mercia; Uhtred of the Huiccas, Ceadwalla and Ini of Wessex; Æthelwulf, Eadward the Elder, Æthelstan, Eadmund the First, Eadred, Eadwig, Eadgar, Eadward the Second, Æthelred the Second, Cnut, Eadward the Confessor, and William the Conqueror, embracing altogether a period of nearly four hundred years.

**FAC-SIMILES OF ANGLO-SAXON MANUSCRIPTS**. Photozincographed, by Command of Her Majesty, upon the recommendation of the Master of the Rolls, by the DIRECTOR-GENERAL of the ORDNANCE SURVEY, Colonel R. H. STOTHERD, B.E., C.B., and collected and edited by W. BASEVI SANDERS, Assistant Keeper of Her Majesty's Records. Part III. *Price* 6l. 6s.

This volume contains fac-similes of the Ashburnham collection of Anglo-Saxon Charters, &c., including King Alfred's Will. The MSS. represented in it, range from A.D. 697 to A.D. 1161, being charters, wills, deeds, and reports of Synodal transactions during the reigns of Kings Wihtred of Kent, Offa, Eardwulf, Coenwulf, Cuthred, Beornwulf, Æthelwulf, Ælfred, Eadward the Elder, Eadmund, Eadred, Queen Eadgifu, and Kings Eadgar, Æthelred the Second, Cnut, Henry the First, and Henry the Second. In addition to these are two belonging to the Marquis of Anglesey, one of them being the Foundation Charter of Burton Abbey by Æthelred the Second with the testament of its great benefactor Wulfic.

*Public Record Office,  
January 1889.*

# HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

REPORTS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO  
INQUIRE WHAT PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS BELONGING  
TO PRIVATE FAMILIES AND INSTITUTIONS ARE EXTANT  
WHICH WOULD BE OF UTILITY IN THE ILLUSTRATION OF  
HISTORY, CONSTITUTIONAL LAW, SCIENCE, AND GENERAL  
LITERATURE.

Date.	—	Size.	Sessional Paper.	Price.
1870 (Re-printed 1874.)	FIRST REPORT, WITH APPENDIX Contents :— ENGLAND. House of Lords; Cambridge Colleges; Abingdon, and other Corporations, &c. SCOTLAND. Advocates' Library, Glasgow Corporation, &c. IRELAND. Dublin, Cork, and other Corporations, &c.	fcap	C. 55	s. d. 1 6
1871	SECOND REPORT, WITH APPENDIX, AND INDEX TO THE FIRST AND SECOND REPORTS Contents :— ENGLAND. House of Lords; Cambridge Colleges; Oxford Colleges; Monastery of Dominican Friars at Woodchester, Duke of Bedford, Earl Spencer, &c. SCOTLAND. Aberdeen and St. Andrew's Universities, &c. IRELAND. Marquis of Ormonde; Dr. Lyons, &c.	„	C. 441	3 10
1872	THIRD REPORT, WITH APPENDIX AND INDEX Contents :— ENGLAND. House of Lords; Cambridge Colleges; Stonyhurst College; Bridgewater and other Corporations; Duke of Northumberland, Marquis of Lansdowne, Marquis of Bath, &c. SCOTLAND. University of Glasgow; Duke of Montrose, &c. IRELAND. Marquis of Ormonde; Black Book of Limerick, &c.	„	C. 673	6 0

Date.	—	Size.	Sessional Paper.	Price.
1878	FOURTH REPORT, WITH APPENDIX. PART I. - - - - - Contents :— ENGLAND. House of Lords; Westminster Abbey; Cambridge and Oxford Colleges; Cinque Ports, Hythe, and other Corporations, Marquis of Bath, Earl of Denbigh, &c. SCOTLAND. Duke of Argyll, &c. IRELAND. Trinity College, Dublin; Marquis of Ormonde.	fcap	C. 857	s. d. 6 8
"	DITTO. PART II. INDEX - - -	"	C. 857 i.	2 6
1876	FIFTH REPORT, WITH APPENDIX. PART I. - Contents :— ENGLAND. House of Lords; Oxford and Cambridge Colleges; Dean and Chapter of Canterbury; Rye, Lydd, and other Corporations, Duke of Sutherland, Marquis of Lansdowne, Reginald Cholmondeley, Esq., &c. SCOTLAND. Earl of Aberdeen, &c.	"	C. 1432	7 0
"	DITTO. PART II. INDEX - - -	"	C. 1432 i.	3 6
1877	SIXTH REPORT, WITH APPENDIX. PART I. - Contents :— ENGLAND. House of Lords; Oxford and Cambridge Colleges; Lambeth Palace; Black Book of the Archdeacon of Canterbury; Bridport, Wallingford, and other Corporations; Lord Leconfield, Sir Reginald Graham, Sir Henry Ingilby, &c. SCOTLAND. Duke of Argyll, Earl of Moray, &c. IRELAND. Marquis of Ormonde.	"	C. 1745	8 6
"	DITTO. PART II. INDEX - - -	"	C. 2102	1 10
1879	SEVENTH REPORT, WITH APPENDIX. PART I. - - - - - Contents :— House of Lords; County of Somerset; Earl of Egmont, Sir Frederick Graham, Sir Harry Verney, &c.	"	C. 2340	7 6
"	DITTO. PART II. APPENDIX AND INDEX - Contents :— Duke of Athole, Marquis of Ormonde, S. F. Livingstone, Esq., &c.	"	C. 2340 i.	3 6
1881	EIGHTH REPORT, WITH APPENDIX AND INDEX. PART I. - - - - - Contents :— List of collections examined, 1869–1880. ENGLAND. House of Lords; Duke of Marlborough; Magdalen College, Oxford; Royal College of Physicians; Queen Anne's Bounty Office; Corporations of Chester, Leicester, &c. IRELAND. Marquis of Ormonde, Lord Emly, The O'Connor Don, Trinity College, Dublin, &c.	"	C. 3040	8 6

Date.	—	Size.	Sessional Paper.	Price.
1881	DITTO. PART II. APPENDIX AND INDEX - Contents :— Duke of Manchester.	fcap	C. 3040 i.	<i>s. d.</i> 1 9
1881	DITTO. PART III. APPENDIX AND INDEX - Contents :— Earl of Ashburnham.	„	C. 3040 ii.	1 4
1883	NINTH REPORT, WITH APPENDIX AND INDEX. PART I. - - - - Contents :— St. Paul's and Canterbury Cathedrals; Eton College ; Carlisle, Yarmouth, Canterbury, and Barnstaple Corpora- tions, &c.	„	C. 3773	5 2
1884	DITTO. PART II. APPENDIX AND INDEX - Contents :— ENGLAND. House of Lords; Earl of Leicester ; C. Pole Gell, Alfred Mor- rison, Esquires, &c. SCOTLAND. Lord Elphinstone, H. C. Maxwell Stuart, Esq., &c. IRELAND. Duke of Leinster, Marquis of Drogheda, &c.	„	C. 3773 i.	6 3
1884	DITTO. PART III. APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - - Contents :— Mrs. Stopford Sackville.	„	C. 3773 ii.	1 7
1883	CALENDAR OF THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G. (or CECIL MSS.). PART I. - - - -	8vo.	C. 3777	3 5
1885	TENTH REPORT - - - - This is introductory to the following :—	„	C. 4548	0 3½
1885	(1.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - The Earl of Eglinton, Sir J. S. Max- well, Bart., and C. S. H. D. Moray, C. F. Weston Underwood, G. W. Digby, Esquires.	„	C. 4575	3 7
1885	(2.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - The Family of Gawdy, formerly of Norfolk.	„	C. 4576 iii.	1 4
1885	(3.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - Wells Cathedral.	„	C. 4576 ii.	2 0
1885	(4.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - Earl of Westmorland ; Captain Stewart ; Lord Stafford ; Sir N. W. Throckmorton, Bart., Stonyhurst College ; Sir P. T. Mainwaring, Bart., Misses Boycott, Lord Mun- caster, M.P., Captain J. F. Bagot, Earl of Kilmorey, Earl of Powis, A. Salwey, Z. Lloyd, Esquires, Revs. T. S. Hill, C. R. Manning, and others, the Corporations of Kendal, Bishop's Castle, Wenlock, Bridg- north, Eye, Plymouth, and the County of Essex.	„	C. 4576	3 6
1885	(5.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - The Marquis of Ormonde, Earl of Fingall, Corporations of Galway, Waterford, the Sees of Dublin and of Ossory, the Jesuits in Ireland.	„	4576 i.	2 10

Date.	—	Size.	Sessional Paper.	Price.
1887	(6.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - Marquis of Abergavenny, Lord Braye, G. F. Luttrell, P. P. Bouverie, W. B. Davenport, M.P., R. T. Balfour, Esquires.	8vo.	C. 5242	s. d. 1 7
1887	ELEVENTH REPORT - - - - This is introductory to the following :—	"	C. 5060 vi.	0 3
1887	(1.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - H. D. Skrine, Esq., Salvetti Corre- spondence.	"	C. 5060	1 1
1887	(2.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - The House of Lords. 1678-1688.	"	C. 5060 i.	2 0
1887	(3.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - The Corporations of Southampton and Lynn.	"	C. 5060 ii.	1 8
1887	(4.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - The Marquess Townshend.	"	C. 5060 iii.	2 6
1887	(5.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - The Earl of Dartmouth.	"	C. 5060 iv.	2 8
1887	(6.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - The Duke of Hamilton.	"	C. 5060 v.	1 6
1888	(7.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - The Duke of Leeds, Lord Hothfield, Mr. le Strange; Mr. A. W. Savile; Corporation of Reading, Inner Temple Library, &c.	"	C. 5060 vii.	2 0
1888	CALENDAR OF THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G. (or CECIL MSS.). Part II. - - - - TWELFTH REPORT. <i>In preparation.</i> This will be introductory to the following :—	"	C. 5463	3 5
1888	(1.) APPENDIX. - - - - The Earl Cowper, K.G. (Coke MSS., at Melbourne Hall, Derby), Vol. I.	"	C. 5472	2 7
1888	(2.) APPENDIX - - - - Ditto. Vol. II.	"	C. 5613	2 5
1888	(3.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - Ditto. Vol. III. <i>In preparation.</i>	"		
1888	(4.) APPENDIX - - - - The Duke of Rutland, G.C.B. Vol. I.	"	C. 5614	3 2
	(5.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - Ditto. Vol. II. <i>In the Press.</i>			
	(6.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - Ditto. Vol. III. <i>In the Press.</i>			
	(7.) APPENDIX. The House of Lords. 1689, &c. <i>In the Press.</i>			
	(8.) APPENDIX. S. H. le Fleming, Esq., of Rydal. <i>In the Press.</i>			

Stationery Office,  
May 1889.

## ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS.

REPORTS Nos. 1-22, IN FOLIO, PUBLISHED BETWEEN 1840  
AND 1861, ARE NO LONGER ON SALE. SUBSEQUENT  
REPORTS ARE IN OCTAVO.

Date.	Number of Report.	Chief Contents of Appendices.	Sessional No.	Price.
1862	23	Subjects of Research by Literary Inquirers, 1852-1861. — Attendances at the various Record Offices, previously to the passing of the Public Record Act.	C. 2970	s. d. 0 4
1863	24	List of Calendars, Indexes, &c., in the Public Record Office.	C. 3142	0 7½
1864	25	Calendar of Crown Leases, 33-38 Hen. VIII.—Calendar of Bills and Answers, &c., Hen. VIII.—Ph. & Mary, for Cheshire and Flintshire.—List of Lords High Treasurers and Chief Commissioners of the Treasury, from Hen. VII.	C. 3318	0 8
1865	26	List of Plans annexed to Inclosure Awards, 31 Geo. II.—7 Will. IV.—Calendar of Privy Seals, &c., Hen. VI.—Eliz., for Cheshire and Flintshire.—Calendar of Writs of General Livery, &c., for Cheshire, Eliz.—Charles I.—Calendar of Deeds, &c., on the Chester Plea Rolls, Hen. III. and Edw. I.—List of Documents photozincographed, Will. I.—Hen. VII.	C. 3492	0 7
1866	27	List of Awards of Inclosure Commissioners.—References to Charters in the Cartæ Antiquæ and the Confirmation Rolls of Chancery, Ethelbert of Kent—James I.—Calendar of Deeds, &c., on the Chester Plea Rolls, Edw. II.—List of Documents photozincographed, Hen. VIII. and Edw. VI.	C. 3717	1 6
1867	28	Fees in the Public Record Office.—Calendar of Fines, Cheshire and Flintshire, Edw. I.—Calendar of Deeds, &c., on the Chester Plea Rolls, Edw. III.—List of Documents photozincographed,	C. 3839	0 10½

Date.	Number of Report.	Chief Contents of Appendices.	Sessional No.	Price.
		Mary and Eliz., and Scottish, Part I.—Table of Law Terms, from the Norman Conquest to 1 Will IV.		s. d.
1868	29	Calendar of Royal Charters.—Calendar of Deeds, &c., on the Chester Plea Rolls, Richard II.—Hen. VII.—Durham Records, Letter and Report.	C. 4012	0 9
1869	30	Duchy of Lancaster Records, Inventory.—Durham Records, Inventory, Indexes to Kellawe's Register.—Calendar of Deeds, &c., on the Chester Plea Rolls, Hen. VIII.—Calendar of Decrees of Court of General Surveyors, 34–38 Hen. VIII.—Calendar of Royal Charters.—State Paper Office, Calendar of Documents relating to the History of, to 1800.—List of Documents photozincographed, Eliz.—Anne.—Tower of London. Index to Documents in custody of the Constable of.—Calendar of Dockets, &c., for Privy Seals, 1634–1711, in the British Museum. Report of the Commissioners on Carte Papers.—Venetian Ciphers.	C. 4165	3 0
1870	31	Duchy of Lancaster Records, Calendar of Royal Charters, Will. II.—Ric. II.—Durham Records, Calendar of Chancery Enrolments; Cursitor's Records.—List of Officers of Palatinate of Chester, in Cheshire and Flintshire, and North Wales.—List of Sheriffs of England, 31 Hen. I. to 4 Edw. III.—List of Documents photozincographed, Scottish, Part II.	[C. 187]	2 3
1871	32	Part I.—Report of the Commissioners on Carte Papers.—Calendarium Genealogicum, 1 & 2 Edw. II.—Durham Records, Calendar of Cursitor's Records, Chancery Enrolments.—Duchy of Lancaster Records, Calendar of Rolls of the Chancery of the County Palatine.	[C. 374]	2 2
1871	—	Part II.—Charities; Calendar of Trust Deeds enrolled on the Close Rolls of Chancery, subsequent to 9 Geo. II. c. xxxvi.	[C. 374] 1.	5 6
1872	33	Duchy of Lancaster Records, Calendar of Rolls of the Chancery of the County Palatine.—Durham Records, Calendar of the Cursitor's Records, Chancery Enrolments.—Report on the Shaftesbury Papers.—Venetian Transcripts.—Greek copies of the Athanasian Creed.	[C. 620]	1 10
1873	34	Parliamentary Petitions; Index to the Petitions to the King in Council.—	[C. 728]	1 9



Date.	Number of Report.	Chief Contents of Appendices.	Sessional No.	Price.
		Durham Records, Calendar of the Cursitor's Records, Chancery Enrolments.—List of Documents photozincographed. Scottish, Part III.—Supplementary Report on the Shaftesbury Papers.		<i>s. d.</i>
1874	35	Duchy of Lancaster Records, Calendar of Ancient Charters or Grants.—Palatinate of Lancaster; Inventory and Lists of Documents transferred to the Public Record Office. — Durham Records, Calendar of Cursitor's Records, Chancery Enrolments.—List of Documents photozincographed, Irish, Part I.—Second Supplementary Report on the Shaftesbury Papers.	[C. 1043]	1 6
1875	36	Durham Records, Calendar of the Cursitor's Records, Chancery Enrolments.—Duchy of Lancaster Records; Calendar of Ancient Charters or Grants.—List of Documents photozincographed; Irish, Part II.—M. Armand Baschet's Report upon Documents in French Archives relating to British History.—Calendar of Recognizance Rolls of the Palatinate of Chester, to end of reign of Hen. IV.	[C. 1301]	4 4
1876	37	Part I.—Durham Records, Calendar of the Cursitor's Records, Chancery Enrolments.—Duchy of Lancaster Records, Calendar of Ancient Rolls of the Chancery of the County Palatine.—M. Baschet's list of French Ambassadors, &c., in England, 1509–1714.	[C. 1544]	1 2
1876	—	Part II.—Calendar of Recognizance Rolls of the Palatinate of Chester; Hen. V.—Hen. VII.	[C. 1544] 1.	4 4
1877	38	Exchequer Records, Catalogue of Special Commissions, 1 Eliz. to 10 Vict., Calendar of Depositions taken by Commission, 1 Eliz. to end of James I.—List of Representative Peers for Scotland and Ireland.	[C. 1747]	4 3
1878	39	Calendar of Recognizance Rolls of the Palatinate of Chester, 1 Hen. VIII.—11 Geo. IV. — Exchequer Records, Calendar of Depositions taken by Commission, Charles I.—Duchy of Lancaster Records; Calendar of Lancashire Inquisitions post Mortem, &c.—Third Supplementary Report on the Shaftesbury Papers.—Anglo-Saxon Charters photozincographed.—M. Baschet's List of Despatches of French Ambassadors to England, 1509–1714.	[C. 2123]	4 6

Date.	Number of Report.	Chief Contents of Appendices.	Sessional No.	Price.
1879	40	Calendar of Depositions taken by Commission, Commonwealth—James II.—Miscellaneous Records of Queen's Remembrancer in the Exchequer.—Durham Records, Calendar of the Cursitor's Records, Chancery Enrolments.—Duchy of Lancaster Records, Calendar of Patent Rolls, 5 Ric. II.—21 Hen. VII.—Rules and Regulations respecting the public use of the Records.	[C. 2377]	s. d. 3 0
1880	41	Calendar of Depositions taken by Commission, William and Mary to George I.—Calendar of Norman Rolls, Hen. V., Part I.—Anglo-Saxon Charters photozincographed.—Report from Rome.—List of Calendars, Indexes, &c. in the Public Record Office on 31st December 1879.	[C. 2658]	4 8
1881	42	Calendar of Depositions taken by Commission, George II.—Calendar of Norman Rolls, Hen. V., Part II. and Glossary.—Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1 Edw. I.—Anglo-Saxon Charters photozincographed.—Transcripts from Paris.	[C. 2972]	4 0
1882	43	Calendar of Privy Seals, &c., 1-7 Charles I.—Duchy of Lancaster Records, Inventory of Court Rolls, Hen. III.—Geo. IV., Calendar of Privy Seals, Ric. II.—Calendar of Patent Rolls, 2 Edw. I.—Anglo-Saxon Charters photozincographed.—Fourth Supplementary Report on the Shaftesbury Papers.—Transcripts from Paris.—Report on Libraries in Sweden.—Report on Papers relating to English History in the State Archives, Stockholm.—Report on Canadian Archives.	[C. 3425]	3 10
1883	44	Calendar of Patent Rolls, 3 Edw. I.—Durham Records, Cursitor's Records, Inquisitions post Mortem, &c.—Calendar of French Rolls, 1-10 Hen. V.—Anglo-Saxon Charters photozincographed.—Report from Venice.—Transcripts from Paris.—Report from Rome.	[C. 3771]	3 6
1884	45	Duchy of Lancaster Records, Inventory of Ministers' and Receivers' Accounts, Edw. I.—Geo. III.—Durham Records, Cursitor's Records, Inquisitions post Mortem, &c.—Treasury of the Receipt of the Exchequer, Calendar of Diplomatic Documents.—Anglo-Saxon Charters photozincographed.—Transcripts from Paris.—Reports from Rome and Stockholm.—Report on	[C. 4425]	4 3

Date.	Number of Report.	Chief Contents of Appendices.	Sessional No.	Price.
		Archives of Denmark, &c.—Transcripts from Venice.—Calendar of Patent Rolls, 4 Edw. I.		s. d.
1885	46	Presentations to Offices on the Patent Rolls, Charles II.—Anglo-Saxon Charters, &c., photozincographed.—Transcripts from Paris.—Reports from Rome.—Second Report on Archives of Denmark, &c.—Calendar of Patent Rolls, 5 Edw. I.—Catalogue of Venetian Manuscripts bequeathed by Mr. Rawdon Brown to the Public Record Office.	[C. 4746]	2 10
1886	47	Transcripts from Paris.—Reports from Rome.—Third Report on Archives of Denmark, &c.—List of Creations of Peers and Baronets, 1483-1646.—Calendar of Patent Rolls, 6 Edw. I.	[C. 4888]	2 2
1887	48	Calendar of Patent Rolls, 7 Edw. I.—Calendar of French Rolls, Henry VI.—Calendar of Privy Seals, &c., 8-11 Charles I.—Calendar of Diplomatic Documents.—Schedules of Valueless Documents.	[C. 5234]	3 0
1888	49	Calendar of Patent Rolls, 8 Edw. I.—Calendar of Early Chancery Proceedings.—Index to Leases and Pensions (Augmentation Office).—Calendar of Star Chamber Proceedings.	[C. 5596]	3 0
1889	50	Calendar of Patent Rolls, 9 Edw. I.— <i>In the Press.</i>		
		Indexes to Printed Reports, viz. :		
		Reports 1-22 (1840-1861) - -	—	4 0
		„ 23-39 (1862-1878) - -	—	2 0

*Public Record Office,  
May 1889.*

# SCOTLAND.

## CATALOGUE OF SCOTCH RECORD PUBLICATIONS

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

### THE LORD CLERK REGISTER OF SCOTLAND.

[OTHER WORKS RELATING TO SCOTLAND WILL BE FOUND AMONG THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE RECORD COMMISSIONERS, *see* pp. 26-28.]

1. CHRONICLES OF THE PICTS AND SCOTS, AND OTHER EARLY MEMORIALS OF SCOTTISH HISTORY. Royal 8vo., half bound (1867). *Edited by* WILLIAM F. SKENE, LL.D. *Price* 10s. *Out of print.*
2. LEDGER OF ANDREW HALYBURTON, CONSERVATOR OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE SCOTCH NATION IN THE NETHERLANDS (1492-1503); TOGETHER WITH THE BOOKS OF CUSTOMS AND VALUATION OF MERCHANDISES IN SCOTLAND. *Edited by* COSMO LYNES. Royal 8vo., half bound (1867). *Price* 10s.
3. DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE HISTORY OF SCOTLAND FROM THE DEATH OF KING ALEXANDER THE THIRD TO THE ACCESSION OF ROBERT BRUCE, from original and authentic copies in London, Paris, Brussels, Lille, and Ghent. In 2 Vols. royal 8vo., half bound (1870). *Edited by* Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON. *Price* 10s. *each.*
4. ACCOUNTS OF THE LORD HIGH TREASURER OF SCOTLAND. Vol. 1, A.D. 1473-1498. *Edited by* THOMAS DICKSON. 1877. *Price* 10s.
5. REGISTER OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND. *Edited and arranged by* J. H. BURTON, LL.D. Vol. 1, 1545-1569. Vol. 2, 1569-1578. Vol. 3, A.D. 1578-1585. Vol. 4, A.D. 1585-1592. Vol. 5, 1592-1599. Vol. 6, 1599-1604. Vol. 7, 1604-1607. Vol. 8, 1607-1610. Vol. 9 in progress. *Edited by* DAVID MASSON, LL.D. 1877-1887. *Price* 15s. *each.*
6. ROTULI SCACCARI REGUM SCOTORUM. THE EXCHEQUER ROLLS OF SCOTLAND Vol. 1, A.D. 1264-1359. Vol. 2, A.D. 1359-1379. *Edited by* JOHN STUART, LL.D., and GEORGE BURNETT, Lyon King of Arms. 1878-1880. Vol. 3, A.D. 1379-1406. Vol. 4, A.D. 1406-1436 (1880). Vol. 5, A.D. 1437-1454 (1882). Vol. 6, 1455-1460 (1883). Vol. 7, 1460-1469 (1884). Vol. 8, A.D. 1470-1479 (1885). Vol. 9, 1480-1487. Addenda, 1437-1487 (1886). Vol. 10, 1488-1496 (1887). Vol. 11, 1497-1591 (1888). Vol. 12 in progress. *Edited by* GEORGE BURNETT. *Price* 10s. *each.*
7. CALENDAR OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO SCOTLAND. *Edited by* JOSEPH BAIN. Vol. I (1881). Vol. II. 1272-1307 (1884). Vol. III. 1307-1357 (1887). Vol. IV., 1357-1509 (1888). *Price* 15s. *each.*
8. REGISTER OF THE GREAT SEAL OF SCOTLAND. A.D. 1424-1513 (1882). A.D. 1513-1546 (1883). A.D. 1546-1580 (1886). A.D. 1580-1593 (1888). *Edited by* JAMES BALFOUR PAUL and J. M. THOMSON. *Price* 15s. *each.*
- FAC-SIMILES OF THE NATIONAL MSS. OF SCOTLAND. (*Out of print.*) Parts I., II., and III. *Price* 21s. *each.*

Stationery Office,  
November 1888.

# IRELAND.

## CATALOGUE OF IRISH RECORD PUBLICATIONS.

1. **CALENDAR OF THE PATENT AND CLOSE ROLLS OF CHANCERY IN IRELAND.** HENRY VIII., EDWARD VI., MARY, AND ELIZABETH, AND FOR THE 1ST TO THE 7TH YEAR OF CHARLES I. *Edited by* JAMES MORRIN, Royal 8vo. (1861-3). Vols. 1, 2, and 3. *Price* 11s. each.
2. **ANCIENT LAWS AND INSTITUTES OF IRELAND.**  
Senchus Mor. (1865-1880.) Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4. *Price* 10s. each.  
Vol. 5 in progress.
4. **Abstracts of the Irish Patent Rolls of James I.** Unbound. *Price* 25s.  
Abstracts of the Irish Patent Rolls of James I. With Supplement. *Price* 35s.
5. **ULSTER, ANNALS OF.** Otherwise Annals of Senat; a Chronicle of Irish Affairs from A.D. 431 to A.D. 1540. With a translation and Notes. Vol. 1, A.D. 431-1056. 600 pp. Half morocco. *Price* 10s.

**FAC-SIMILES OF NATIONAL MANUSCRIPTS OF IRELAND, FROM THE EARLIEST EXTANT SPECIMENS TO A.D. 1719.** *Edited by* JOHN T. GILBERT, F.S.A., M.R.I.A.  
*Part 1 is out of print.* Parts II. and III. *Price* 42s. each. *Part IV. 1. Price* 5l. 5s. *Part IV. 2. Price* 4l. 10s.

This work forms a comprehensive Palæographic Series for Ireland. It furnishes characteristic specimens of the documents which have come down from each of the classes which, in past ages, formed principal elements in the population of Ireland, or exercised an influence in her affairs. With these reproductions are combined fac-similes of writings connected with eminent personages or transactions of importance in the annals of the country to the early part of the eighteenth century.

The specimens have been reproduced as nearly as possible in accordance with the originals, in dimensions, colouring, and general appearance. Characteristic examples of styles of writing and caligraphic ornamentation are, so far as practicable, associated with subjects of historic and linguistic interest. Descriptions of the various manuscripts are given by the Editor in the Introduction. The contents of the specimens are fully elucidated and printed in the original languages, opposite to the Fac-similes—line for line—without contractions—thus facilitating reference and aiding effectively those interested in palæographic studies.

In the work are also printed in full, for the first time, many original and important historical documents.

Part I. commences with the earliest Irish MSS. extant.

Part II.: From the Twelfth Century to A.D. 1299.

Part III.: From A.D. 1300 to end of reign of Henry VIII.

Part IV. 1.: From reign of Edward VI. to that of James I.

In Part IV. 2.—the work is carried down to the early part of the eighteenth century, with Index to the entire publication.

**ACCOUNT OF FAC-SIMILES OF NATIONAL MANUSCRIPTS OF IRELAND.** IN ONE VOLUME; 8vo., WITH INDEX. *Price* 10s. Parts I. and II. together. *Price* 2s. 6d.  
Part II. *Price* 1s. 6d. Part III. *Price* 1s. Part IV. 1. *Price* 2s. Part IV. 2. *Price* 2s. 6d.

*Stationery Office,  
November 1888.*

# ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS, IRELAND.

Date.	Number of Report.	Chief Contents of Appendices.	Sessional No.	Price.
1869	1	Contents of the principal Record Repositories of Ireland in 1864.—Notices of Records transferred from Chancery Offices.—Irish State Papers presented by Philadelphia Library Company.	C. 4157	s. d. 2 3
1870	2	Notices of Records transferred from Chancery, Queen's Bench, and Exchequer Offices.—Index to Original Deeds received from Master Litton's Office.	[C. 137]	1 0
1871	3	Notices of Records transferred from Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer Offices.—Report on J. F. Ferguson's MSS.—Exchequer Indices, &c.	[C. 329]	2 0
1872	4	Records of Probate Registries - -	[C. 515]	0 2½
1873	5	Notices of Records from Queen's Bench Calendar of Fines and Recoveries of the Palatinate of Tipperary, 1664–1715.—Index to Reports to date.	[C. 760]	0 8
1874	6	Notices of Records transferred from Chancery, Queen's Bench, and Common Pleas Offices.—Report respecting "Facsimiles of National MSS. of Ireland."—List of Chancery Pleadings (1662–1690) and Calendar to Chancery Rolls (1662–1713) of Palatinate of Tipperary.	[C. 963]	0 7½
1875	7	Notices of Records from Exchequer and Admiralty Offices.—Calendar and Index to Fiants of Henry VIII.	[C. 1175]	0 7
1876	8	Calendar and Index to Fiants of Edward VI.	[C. 1469]	1 3
1877	9	Index to the Liber Munerum Publicorum Hiberniæ.—Calendar and Index to Fiants of Philip and Mary.	[C. 1702]	0 8
1878	10	Schedule of Parochial Registers deposited.—Index to Deputy Keeper's 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Reports.	[C. 2034]	0 3½
1879	11	Calendar to Fiants of Elizabeth (1558–1570)	[C. 2311]	1 4
1880	12	Calendar to Fiants of Elizabeth, continued (1570–1576).—Schedule of Parish Registers of Ireland.	[C. 2583]	1 3

Date.	Number of Report.	Chief Contents of Appendices.	Sessional No.	Price.
1881	13	Calendar to Fiants of Elizabeth, continued (1576-1583).	[C. 2929]	s. d. 1 5
1882	14	Report of Keeper of State Papers containing Catalogue of Commonwealth Books transferred from Bermingham Tower.	[C. 3215]	0 6½
1883	15	Calendar to Fiants of Elizabeth, continued (1583-1586).—Index to Deputy Keeper's 11th, 12th, 18th, 14th, and 15th Reports.	[C. 3676]	1 0
1884	16	Calendar to Fiants of Elizabeth, continued (1586-1595).	[C. 4062]	1 6
1885	17	Report on Iron Chest of attainders following after 1641 and 1688.—Queen's Bench Calendar to Fiants of Elizabeth, continued (1596-1601).	[C. 4487]	1 6
1886	18	Calendar to Fiants of Elizabeth, continued (1601-1603).—Memorandum on Statements (1702) and Declarations (1713-14) of Huguenot Pensioners.—Schedule of present places of Custody of Parish Registers.	[C. 4755]	1 1
1887	19	Notice of Records of Incumbered and Landed Estates Courts.—Report of Keeper of State Papers, containing Table of Abstracts of Decrees of Innocence (1663), with Index.	[C. 5185]	0 6
1888	20	Calendar to Christ Church Deeds in Novum Registrum, 1174-1684. Index to Deputy Keeper's 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th Reports.	C. 5535	0 8½

*Public Record Office of Ireland.*  
*November 1888.*









This book should be returned to  
the Library on or before the last date  
stamped below.

A fine is incurred by retaining it  
beyond the specified time.

Please return promptly.

Widener Library



3 2044 090 361 239